

Mastering Newspaper Reports: Year 6 Revision

Learning objective: To recall and apply the key structural and linguistic features of a formal newspaper report.

Review these flashcards to test your knowledge of newspaper writing features. Use the 'Answer' side to check your understanding of how to make your writing sound professional and journalistic.

Headline

The title of the newspaper report, designed to be punchy, eye-catching, and informative.

Byline

The line that tells the reader who wrote the article, usually including the reporter's name.

The 5 Ws

Who, What, Where, When, and Why. These are the essential facts that must be included in the lead paragraph.

Lead Paragraph

The first paragraph of the report that summarises the main event and hooks the reader.

Orientation

The part of the report that provides the necessary background information or context for the reader.

Direct Speech

Words spoken by a witness or expert, placed inside inverted commas to add authority and realism to the report.

Formal Tone

Using standard English, avoiding slang or contractions (e.g., use 'do not' instead of 'don't') to maintain a professional style.

Third Person

Newspaper reports are written from this perspective to remain objective and unbiased.

Caption

A short piece of text placed underneath a photograph to explain what is happening in the image.

Chronological Order

The events in the body of the report should be organised in the order they happened, or by importance.

Past Tense

Because newspaper reports describe events that have already taken place, this tense is used throughout.

Subheading

A short heading used to break up the text and help the reader navigate different sections of the report.