**English Reviewer**

**Report:**

* Formal document used to convey information.
* It is mainly factual and impersonal, although it may contain persuasive elements, such as language or recommendations.
* **News Report** – Found in many forms in of media. Their purpose is to inform people of real-life events happening in the world happening around them.

**Language and Style:**

* Formal and neutral language.
* They are written in an impersonal tone.
* If required, persuasive language may be used to make a recommendation.

**5Ws and H Question:**

* Who, what, when, where, why, and how.

**Direct and Indirect Speech:**

* **Direct Speech** – The actual words of the speaker are quote explicitly.
* **Indirect Speech (Reporting Speech) –** Used to relay what was being said by the speaker without directly quoting the original words.
* Do not change the tense, but change the "person" such as "I" to "she" Alternately, change words like "my" and "your." However, if the reporting verb is in the past tense, change the tenses in the reported speech:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct Speech:** | **Indirect Speech:** |
| “I choose basketball over boxing.” | She said she chose basketball over boxing |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct Speech:** | **Indirect Speech:** |
| “I choose basketball over boxing” | She said she chose basketball over boxing.. |

* Sometimes, we do not change the present tense to the past if the direct speech is still true or states general facts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct Speech:** | **Indirect Speech:** |
| “Children are gifts from God.”  “The sun shines in the east.”  “Fire burns.” | She said that children are gifts from God.  She said that the sun shines the east.  She said that fire burns. |

**Parts of a News Report:**

* **Headline** – It tells what the story is about.
* **Byline** – Talks about the writer of the story.
* **Lead** – Covers the most important facts and the 5Ws and H questions.
* **Body** – Includes a detailed account of the event or occurrence.
* **Tail** – Talks about the solution or something to think about.

**Headlines:**

* Headlines are the first thing that readers see and determine whether they want to read the article or not.
* Catchy headlines are crucial because they capture the reader's attention and make them want to know more.
* Well-written headlines should be informative and engaging, while also being brief and to-the- point. The headline should provide a summary of the article's content and entice the reader to read further.
* In today's world, where there is an overwhelming amount of information, a catchy headline can make all the difference in getting noticed and standing out from the crowd.

**Headlines Are:**

* Short and to the Point written 5-10 words at the most.
* Always is Present Tense use active verbs.
* Written in a Certain Format not starting with a verb, using articles or conjunctions.

**Getting Started:**

1. Research the latest and significant events or happenings in your community or abroad.
2. Take note of the order of information in your report based on the answers to the five Ws and one H questions.
3. Study the structure and vocabulary used in news reporting.
4. How are you going to start your news report?
5. In the middle portion, what information will you include?
6. How many quotes are you going to use?
7. What will you say at the end of your report?

**Creating a Draft:**

1. Decide which part of the story is the most important: who, what, when, where, why, and how. Then, in your lead, highlight those points.
2. Explain the less important aspects in the second or third sentence.
3. Include the descriptions in a logical or chronological sequence to help the reader follow the line of thought. A good lead gives readers the most important information in a clear, concise, and interesting manner.

**Edit and Revise Your Paragraph:**

1. Improve the organization and consistency of ideas among paragraphs by revising them based on given or self-generated criteria and other's responses.
2. Proofread and check for punctuation, sentence structure, language usage, and spelling errors.
3. Ask your classmates and teacher to make comments and give suggestions about your work. Then, after carefully pondering their tips, come up with the final draft of your news report.
4. Prepare writing for publication using electronic or other resources and use photos or graphics to improve the final product.

**Radio-TV News Report:**

* With the advent of high technology, broadcast industry can now show a radio program through a television. This is called radio-TV report.
* The radio broadcasters are heard via radio and simultaneously seen through TV.

**Homonyms**

* Words that have the same spelling and sound, but not the same meaning.
* Ex. Book: Noun; something to read.

Book: verb; making reservation.

**Homophone:**

* Words that have the same sound, but different meaning and spelling.
* Ex. Meet: meeting someone

Meat: food

**Homograph:**

* Words that have the same spelling, but different sound and meaning.
* Ex. Dove: bird

Dove: past tense of dive.