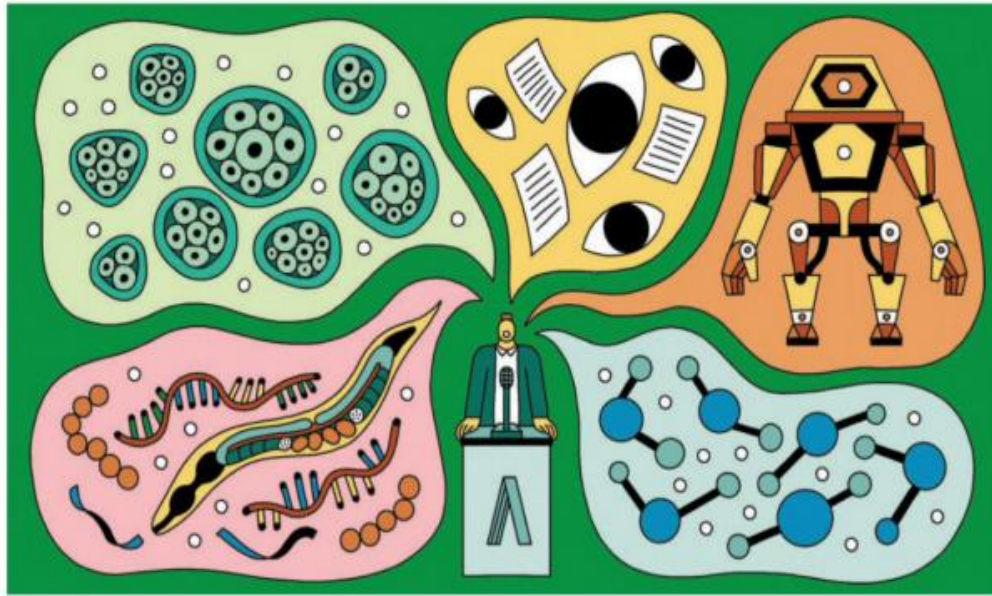


Lesson 2: Learning Objectives

- Examine the basic elements of a news article
- Analyse the functions and style of news headlines & leads
- Apply these skills to your own academic reading/writing

Discuss the following questions in duo/trio, 10 mins

1. What is OpenAI, and why was it sued by NYT?
2. In your opinion, does OpenAI violate copyrights?
3. How to embrace AI with necessary limits?



The American Association for the Advancement of Science

An endless frontier

CYBERSPACE

This year's meeting of the AAAS heard of the future of robots, brain organoids, epigenetic inheritance, better ways to extract lithium and witness reliability

ROBOTS HAVE been around for six decades or so. Originally, they were simple devices which did as they were told, working on assembly lines in, well, a robotic manner. They were often kept in cages, like zoo animals, to stop people getting too close. And for similar reasons. They were dangerous. If a mere human being got in the way of a swinging robotic arm, so much the worse for the human.

Since then, they have got vastly more dexterous, mobile and autonomous. They are also more collaborative. There are now over 3m robots working in factories across the planet, according to the International Federation of Robotics, a worldwide industry association. Millions more move goods around warehouses, clean homes, mow lawns and help surgeons conduct operations. Some have also begun delivering

first reason is that covid-19 has created social changes which look likely to endure. The "Great Resignation", in which millions around the world have quit their jobs, may in part be a consequence of lockdowns creating new opportunities for home working. These so-called lifestyle choices about which jobs to do, together with creaking supply chains and a boom in e-commerce, have left warehouses and many other businesses struggling to recruit workers.

Universal robots

The second reason is that the bots are getting better. Instead of just moving goods in warehouses to human "pickers", who then put items into bags for home delivery, they are learning to do the picking and packing for themselves. In factories, they are step-

ping out of their cages and, equipped with advanced sensors and machine learning, a form of artificial intelligence (AI), are going to work alongside people. Such robots will increasingly help out in other places too, including hospitals, and in roles, such as caring for an ageing society—which, post-covid, has got used to a more techno future for health care, with "telemedicine" via remote doctors and health-monitoring mobile-phone apps.

There is, though, a long way to go. In the field of manufacturing, car plants lead automation. But, as Henrik Christensen, director of the Contextual Robotics Institute at the University of California, San Diego, told the meeting, even the most advanced of them, those in South Korea, average only around one robot per ten workers. So-called "lights-out" car manufacturing, with no human beings on the factory floor, remains a distant dream.

Even so, the rise of robots makes some people fear for their jobs and ask how they will earn a living. "It's a good question. I get it every week," says Dr Christensen. He replies that jobs which robots undertake are usually dull, repetitive and strenuous—and, post-covid, such jobs are getting harder to fill. In many industries it is less a de-



Elements of news articles?

This year's meeting of the AAAS heard of the future of robots, brain organoids (类脑器官), epigenetic inheritance (表观遗传), better ways to extract lithium (锂) and witness reliability

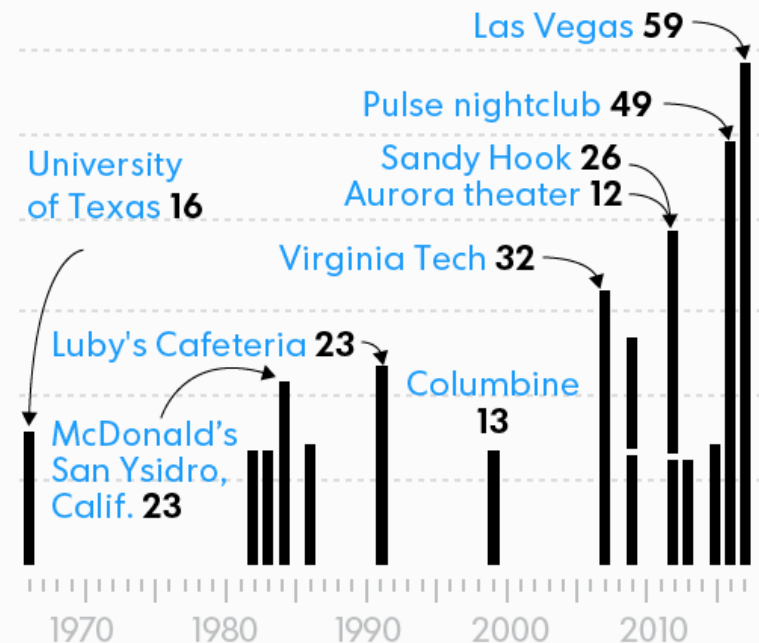
Victims of Las Vegas massacre—the deadliest US shooting—could get up to \$800M from MGM

John Bacon Ed Komenda

USA TODAY, Oct 3, 2019

MASS SHOOTING ACCELERATE

Mass shooting where more than 12 people were killed



SOURCE USA TODAY research

Jim Sargent, USA TODAY



84 Economic & financial indicators

The Economist February 26th 2022

Economic data

	Gross domestic product				Consumer prices			Unemployment rate		Current-account balance		Budget balance		Interest rates		Currency units	
	% change on year ago				% change on year ago			%		% of GDP, 2022†		% of GDP, 2022†		10-yr gov't bonds	change on	per \$	% change
	latest	quarter*	2022†		latest	2022†								latest,%	year ago, bp	Feb 23rd	on year ago
United States	5.5	Q4	6.9	3.4	7.5	Jan	5.2	4.0	Jan	-3.3		-7.4		2.0		-	
China	4.0	Q4	6.6	5.2	0.9	Jan	2.6	5.1	Dec†§	2.0		-5.0		2.6	\$\$	6.32	2.2
Japan	0.7	Q4	5.4	3.0	0.5	Jan	1.2	2.7	Dec	1.9		-7.0		nil		115	-8.6
Britain	6.5	Q4	3.9	4.3	5.5	Jan	4.1	4.1	Nov††	-3.1		-5.4		1.6		0.74	-4.0
Canada	4.0	Q3	5.4	3.8	5.1	Jan	3.8	6.5	Jan	nil		-7.5		2.0		1.27	-0.8
Euro area	4.6	Q4	1.2	3.9	5.1	Jan	3.1	7.0	Dec	3.2		-4.0		0.2		0.88	-6.8
Austria	5.7	Q3	14.6	3.9	5.0	Jan	2.8	4.9	Dec	1.4		-2.9		0.6		0.88	-6.8
Belgium	5.6	Q4	2.0	3.1	7.6	Jan	4.4	5.7	Dec	1.3		-3.8		0.7		0.88	-6.8
France	5.4	Q4	2.9	3.9	2.9	Jan	2.2	7.4	Dec	-1.3		-4.9		0.7		0.88	-6.8
Germany	1.4	Q4	-2.9	3.3	4.9	Jan	3.9	3.2	Dec	6.6		-2.7		0.2		0.88	-6.8

Elements of news articles

- headline
- byline
- lead
- body
- photo and caption
- drawing (cartoon)
- chart
- subheading
- column

Headline 新闻标题

1. Where is the headline?
2. Phrase or sentence?
3. Functions?
4. Writing style (linguistic features and appeal)?

Gunmen forces women to decapitate tavern owner



Headline 新闻标题

- The text at the top of a newspaper article
- Could be a phrase or a sentence
- Show reader the focus of the story
- First way to grab readers—often the last
- ABC (accuracy, brevity, clarity)

 **Factual** with **flair**

flair: distinctive and stylish elegance
(艺术)魅力, 风味



Lead 新闻导语

- ✓ Sentence or paragraph
- ✓ Sums up the focus of the story
- “Do not **bury the lead**”
- ✓ Grabs the attention of the reader
- ✓ Guides the reader into the article



How do the headline and the lead work together?

Reining in the Test of Tests¹

Some say the SAT² is destiny. Some say it's meaningless. Should it be scrapped?

By Ben Wildavsky

Richard Atkinson is not typical of those who fret over the SAT, yet there he was last year poring over a stack of prep manuals, filling in the bubbles with his No.2 pencils³. When the esteemed cognitive psychologist, former head of the National Science Foundation⁴ and now president of the prestigious nine-campus University of California system⁵, decided to investigate his long-standing misgivings about the nation's best known standardized test, he did just what many of the 1.3 million high school seniors who take the SAT do every year. Every night or so for several weeks, the 71-year-old Atkinson pulled out his manuals and sample tests to review and assess the sort of verbal and mathematical questions teenagers are up against.

Atkinson, a testing expert, didn't much like what he saw. There were too many confusing questions and obscure verbal analogies—the kind that require students to figure out that “untruthful” is to “mendaciousness” as “circumspect” is to “caution.” Nor was he happy when he visited a Northern California private school last year and saw a class of 12-year-olds practicing for SAT exams—exams that were literally years away. Unlike many SAT critics, however, Atkinson is in a position to do something about the college admission test: In a groundbreaking February 18 speech to the American Council on Education⁶, he called for scrapping the SAT I (the formal name for the test) in UC's future undergraduate admissions decisions.

Discuss in group in 5 mins:

1. How do the headline and the lead work together?
2. Can the above findings inform your own academic writing?

- Subject 1:

Love in the Age of Like

Human beings have never had many romantic options as they do now. Will that doom or save it? (*Time*, 2015.6.22.)

- Subject 2:

The Deadly Noodle

Greasy burgers and processed food may be the most insidious forms of American cultural imperialism. They're making the world fat.

(*Newsweek*, 2003)

*insidious: dangerous but develops gradually without being noticed 潜伏危险的，暗中为害的

Write a headline for this news

A new study provides the most conclusive evidence yet that COVID-19 can damage the brain, even in people who weren't severely ill.

The study, published Monday in *Nature*, used before-and-after brain images of 785 British people, ages 51 to 81, to look for any changes. About half the participants contracted COVID-19 between the scans – mostly when the alpha variant was circulating – which left many people at least temporarily without a sense of smell.

Analysis of the "before" and "after" images from the UK Biobank showed that people infected with COVID-19 had a greater reduction in their brain volumes overall and performed worse on cognitive tests than those who had not been infected.

The 15 participants who were sick enough with COVID-19 to require hospitalization showed the most brain changes, but even those who had much milder disease showed differences, the study found. The oldest participants had more changes on average than younger ones.

It's unclear whether the changes will reverse. Douaud hopes to rescan the same people in a year or two to learn about long-term effects.

In a year or two, their brains "may have entirely normalized." Still, she said, "better not to catch (COVID-19), if possible, and better to be vaccinated."

Even a mild case of COVID-19 can cause brain changes. It's too soon to know if the damage lasts.

KAREN WEINTRAUB | USA TODAY, Mar 8, 2022

Study links even mild Covid-19 to changes in the brain (CNN)

How COVID-19 Can Change the Brain (US News & World Report)

Presentations in the next Class

1. Analyze the grammatical, lexical and rhetorical features of 3 headlines in the *China Daily* (global edition) <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/>.
2. Review #12 “Love in the Age of Like”, pp. 108-112.
3. Is online dating better than the conventional way of dating?
4. Does the option offered by modern technology for dating doom love or save it?
5. What is behind China’s declining marriage rate and correlated declining birth rate?