

# **Lesson Plans**

created by Fiona Kirwan







## Material to be used

Read through pages 20-23.

Emphasise how while a feature article is always focused on a specific **topic** it also generally has **theme** or a message.

Get the class to look at the examples on pages 21 and 22. Ask them to identify in general terms what **topic** the articles seems to be examining and maybe to guess what they think the main message might be. The headlines and photos are already indicating these to them.

After these pages have been read **each student should take a newspaper** and do the following:

### **Optional: Features Tutorial**

- 1. Write down the name of their paper and date published.
- 2. Identify a feature article in their paper.
- 3. Write down the **headline**/ sub head and byline.
- 4. Break the article down using the following prompts:
  - What **topic** is the article focusing on?
  - How does it try to catch the **reader's attention** at the start?
  - Is there colourful, descriptive **language** or is it more informative and factual?
  - How does the feature article end? (Is there a quote, a punchline, does it draw a conclusion or refer back to the opening?)
  - Was there some kind of **hook or angle** to the feature article that caught your attention?
  - Were many **quotes** used? If so from what sources?

After each student has read and analysed a feature article by themselves they could then compare their analysis in pairs and feed back to the group.

**40-80 minutes +** 

Features

**Tutorial** 

Pages:



## **Feature Article Tutorial**



1. Write down the name of your paper and the date of publication..

2. Identify a feature article in your paper.

3. Write down the **headline**/ sub head and byline (if they are all there)

Sub Head:	Headline:	
	Sub Head:	
Ruine:	Byline:	

4. Break the article down using the following prompts:

• What **topic** is the article focusing on?

• How does it try to catch the reader's attention at the start?

• Is there colourful, descriptive language or is it more informative and factual? Give examples to illustrate your opinion.





• How does the feature article end? (Is there a quote, a punchline, does it draw a conclusion or refer back to the opening?)

• Was there some kind of hook or angle to the feature article that caught your attention?

• Were many quotes used? If so from what sources?

In pairs or small groups decide the following:

• Decide which feature article you think had the best opening and explain why.

• Choose which article you preferred on the basis of the topic and the message..

• Compare the way your articles ended. Decide which was your favourite ending and explain why.

• What type of extra information was given or who was quoted?





# Features **Tutorial**

# What is a feature?

The main differences between a feature and a news story are style and length.

Whereas news is straight-up factual and strictly structured, features are longer, more analytical and softer focussed.

Features can vary widely, from fashion to diet fads, celebrity profiles to human interest stories. They can accompany a news story, or in most cases they have their own section in newspapers and magazines.

How to write

a feature

riting a feature affords the

journalist the luxury to use

more colourful, descriptive

language. In addition, a feature

story doesn't have to follow the

conventional structure of a news

the story at the top of the article.

With a feature, once you catch the reader's attention from the start, you can then build to the

story, i.e. the most important part of

climax, or the main point, and work

important information on the topic.

It is a common style for journalists

graphic, descriptive introduction

to draw in the reader, building the

information slowly but surely, and

then round it off nicely, letting

the reader feel satisfied that

to start a feature with a very

around that with descriptions or

# **SPACE:** *my final frontier*

With talents in both science and drama, Dr Niamh Shaw has successfully combined With talents in both science and drama, Dr Niamh Shaw has successfully combined her passions and carved a unique career for herself making space exploration interesting for everyone. But the Dundalk woman has her sights set on the ultimate goal — becoming an astronaut. Here, DARRAGH MCMANUS meets a lady on an interplanetary mission

# Headline Catchy headlines help grab the attention

### 10 World News

### Escaping Boko Haram: the mother who hid her daughter in a ditch for nine months



who aspire to inspire. Thai court to deliver Shinawatra verdict





they know all they need about the subject by the last line.

others with a knock-em-dead punchline - a 'shock' tactic.

Others finish with a technique of referring back to the line at the start and 'tying it up nicely'. As well as offering journalists a greater range of writing styles, feature pages also offer real scope to page designers.

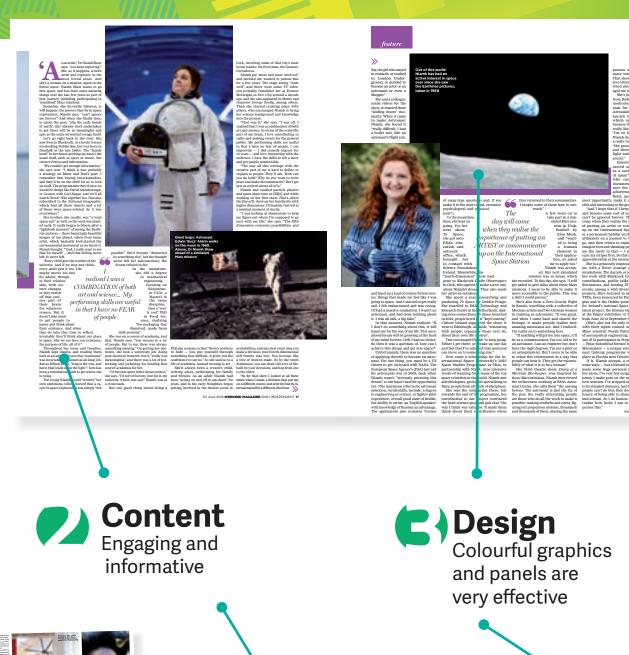
Some of the best looking pages in newspapers and magazines are often the features pages because the design rule book is thrown away.

The pages are meant to be colourful, striking and controversial, firstly to hook the reader, and secondly to differentiate the features section from other parts of the paper.

The hook for a feature is often a news story - the story behind the story as it were.

Some writers end lighter stories with a funny line at the end,

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# Features **Tutorial**

# **HIV Interrupted**

By Scarlett Rodrigues Dominican College, Galway.

The tiny red Fiat turns the city centre corner and slows to a stop in front of me. I open the door and am met with a beaming smile, the driver, John, matches the size of the car. We first met in Paris where, with a shared love of art, we bonded during the mandatory Louvre visit.

Today we are delivering "Brass Munkie's", a quarterly publication he draws all the artwork for by hand. Thinking we might stop so I can interview him, John tells me "driving is my best hobby" so we continue through inner city Dublin while he talks about his life.

Four mornings a week he teaches tai chi before teaching an art class then heading to the other side of the city to work on Brass Munkie. A busy man, but so calm you would never know. From his quiet, seemingly shy voice, you would never imagine his great acting achievements. Chatting happily about growing up in inner city Dublin and the family coal business. His demeanour changes and the 56 year old grins when he talks about his wife - good memories must come to mind. He tells me they are lifelong friends who grew up on the same street and have been together nearly 40 years. Her parents didn't approve of their relationship, but in his own words "love is blind and it was meant to be." The couple now have two children and four grandchildren. In the nineties, John went



through a rough patch - as many young men do. For him, this meant drugs and resulted in addiction. He was among the first group of people to be diagnosed with HIV in Ireland. In his quiet voice, with eyes fixed on the road ahead, John tells me of the day in 1992 he and his wife sat in a councillor's office and were told about his positive status. He ran outside and even in the open space felt the world closing in on him. Not only was he shocked, but frightened. People weren't educated about HIV in 1992 and John thought he probably only had one year to live. The news sent him into a spiral and his addiction became the focus. He felt he needed an escape from reality and drugs provided this. In 2003, over a decade after being diagnosed, John started treatment. It was called a "cocktail" and he took around 20 tablets a day with massive side

effects. Today, after living with HIV for more than twenty-five years, John takes two tablets a day and the virus is no longer detectable in his system. This just shows how far we have come in HIV/AIDS treatment, and how much it has improved the lives of the millions of people who live with it.

Asking how HIV impacts his life now, John explains that the virus itself has no impact, however, the stigma around it is still strong. He would like to see improved education, starting with schools. He hopes his grandchildren will be taught using evidence and not scare tactics when the topic is discussed in their classrooms.

We pull over to deliver a handful of the magazines to a respite centre for people with HIV and John tells me many young people are still in the dark about how it is contracted and scared of touching a person with HIV. The sadness in his eyes highlights why we need proper education in schools, so the next generation can make sure there is no stigma and people will know the facts.

As we take the final turn before getting out of the car I thank him for his openness and honesty. When we learn about HIV at school, teachers don't tell us that this can happen to anybody, or that people can live long healthy lives and have HIV undetected in their system for many years.

John is not only my friend but an extraordinary person and spokesperson for people with HIV. He has taught me that HIV is far from being a life sentence and that he can still do all the things he loves.

It's not possible to know if someone has HIV by looking at them. In Ireland approximately 7000 people live with HIV and the European Centre for Disease Control estimates a further three in ten people living with HIV don't know their status. With these figures and an average of ten people being diagnosed each week, there is a chance some of my friends have a positive status. To them I say, I chose you as my friend and will support you to live the life you choose.



# A feature should be entertaining, colourful but important

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Of the hundreds of essays we trawled through across the four categories the Features winner was easily one of the stand out entries. 99

**Press Pass Judging Panel** 

## Rent crisis: Will we ever find a home? by Cather Murphy







More th

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ast forward is finally dropped





# Life's looking good after road rescue |Deadly br



**Post**Plus



## **Before you begin**

Many news reporters struggle with the freedom of the feature article, and vice versa with feature writers who are asked to report on a news story.

> They are two very different disciplines, and few manage to straddle both sides of the journalism divide with equal success.

Think of the feature article like a short story mixed with a parable - it should be entertaining, colourful but with important information to convey.

## Check list

- How much space do I have?
- What exactly do I want to include/ exclude?
- What is my deadline?
- Make notes on the structure of the article - the main points of the story you wish to get across, and in what order. And cross them off as you write them.
- Always read over your article at least twice, do a spell check, and make sure all unusual words, names, website addresses, phone numbers and place names are correct.
- Don't vary from the word count suggested, at least not by more, or less, than 50 words.

### **Tips to writing features:**

 Look at your chosen theme carefully. Consider the questions suggested and attempt to answer some of them.

- Start with the important get all the essential details in the opening paragraphs.
- As with news, include all the essential details - the who, what, where, when and why.
- Always try to find an original angle, or hook, for your feature. Because features allow you more freedom, you have an opportunity to be more adventurous.
- Use plenty of quotes. If they are not quotes you gathered yourself, make sure you detail the source of where they are from.
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