

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS (USLeM)



LEARNING AREA

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Grades 6 English

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LESSON 3: Drafting an Editorial

EXPECTATIONS:

1. Identify the steps in drafting an editorial.
2. Identify and distinguish the parts of an editorial.
3. Match the kinds of an editorial thru given topics.
4. Compose a coherent and concise editorial article.

PRETEST

Directions: Read the statements carefully. Write **AGREE** if the statement is True and **DISAGREE** if it is not.

- _____ 1. In planning for an editorial, the writer should start with one specific idea as his topic.
- _____ 2. An editorial is basically a persuasive essay that offers a solution to a problem.
- _____ 3. The usual form of an editorial is to use first person using “I” as it is written by the editor-in-chief himself, and he is expressing his opinion.
- _____ 4. There are three parts of an editorial article, which includes: introduction, body and conclusion.
- _____ 5. The writer of an editorial does not need facts to support his argument, since he is expressing his opinion.
- _____ 6. In writing the beginning of an editorial, one should avoid using a question as it will be less striking to the reader.
- _____ 7. The introduction of the editorial is the main part of the article where facts are presented, the case is built, and the reader becomes convinced.
- _____ 8. One of the characteristics of an editorial is being clear and have moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion,
- _____ 9. The conclusion of an editorial should serve to set the reader into motion to do something about the problem or issue. With this, the reader is given the “call to action” for a sense of direction.
- _____ 10. Using facts and quotations in an editorial helps the publication to state objectively its opinion (s).

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LOOKING BACK TO YOUR LESSON

CONCEPT

Editorial Writing is an article that states the newspaper's stance on a particular issue, which is basically, a persuasive essay that offers a solution to a problem. It is meant to influence public opinion, promote critical thinking, and sometimes cause people to take action on an issue. In essence, an editorial is an opinionated news story. It presents the media organization's views, not bylined or by the writer himself. It is considered the "voice of the newspaper" which uses "we" in expressing stand.

Parts of an Editorial Writing

1. **Introduction** - The opening paragraphs should get the reader started thinking. These one or two paragraphs should be a provocative, opening statement that captures the essence of the subject and gives a clue to the staff stance.
2. **Body** - The main part of the editorial where facts are presented, the case is built, and the reader becomes convinced. The writer may use information from direct quotes, statistics, similar situations and past experiences to support the stand. This must be organized logically, written clearly and concisely. Also, the body may introduce and rebut the alternative point of view. The rebuttal must be brief and specific.
3. **Conclusion** - The conclusion should serve to set the reader into motion to do something about the problem or issue. This "call to action" gives the reader a sense of direction. It should synthesize the arguments, re-emphasize the stand and suggest a course of action.

In this lesson, you will learn how to **draft an editorial** following suggested step

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BRIEF INTRODUCTION

In planning and drafting an editorial, you will be guided by following **these five suggested steps**:

1. **Decide on a topic.** Start with one specific idea as your topic. It should be arguable and have multiple points of view. Keep in mind that your topic should be specific. Keeping the scope of your editorial on a certain aspect of an issue will keep your argument strong and help the reader stay focused.
2. **Research your topic.** Even though an editorial is opinion-based, it is still important to provide your readers with well-researched evidence to back up your ideas. You can convince your readers of your credibility by demonstrating knowledge of what other prominent voices have to say on the topic. Researching your topic can also help you decide which particular stance you will take and create an article that contributes new ideas to the conversation.
3. **Create an outline.** After selecting and researching an issue, write an outline to keep your ideas organized and ensure that the main points of your editorial flow well. The introduction will always be at the beginning of the essay and the conclusion at the end, but you can organize your body paragraphs based on what format fits your essay the best. List each main idea as its own paragraph, making sure to provide evidence for each idea.
4. **Start to write.** Once you finish the planning portion of writing your editorial, start to write by adding details to your outline. Some people prefer to start with the introduction, while others focus on the body of the paper first and write the introduction at the end. Try to write down as many ideas as you can at first, then go back and edit your paper. Getting started on a paper can be the most challenging part of the process for many writers.
5. **Proofread.** Before submitting your editorial, proofread your own work to make sure you have created a professional, quality piece of writing. This process helps catch spelling and grammatical errors that you might not have seen the first time.

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Types of Editorials

1. **Editorial of Information and Interpretation** - attempts to explain the meaning or significance of a situation or news event. There is a wide variety of editorials in this category, ranging from those which provide background information to those which identify issues.
2. **Editorial of Argumentation** - This is oftentimes called editorial of persuasion. The editor argues in order to convince or persuade the reader to accept his stand on the issue.
3. **Editorial of Persuasion** - aim to immediately see the solution, not the problem. From the first paragraph, readers will be encouraged to take a specific, positive action. Political endorsements are good examples of editorials of persuasion.
4. **Editorial of Criticism** - constructively criticize actions, decisions or situations while providing solutions to the problem identified. Immediate purpose is to get readers to see the problem, not the solution.
5. **Editorial of Commendation, Appreciation & Tribute** - commend people and organizations for something done well.
6. **Editorial of Entertainment** - have two categories. One is the short humorous treatment of a light topic. The second is a slightly satirical treatment of a serious subject. (Satire is the use of sarcasm or keen wit to denounce abuses or follies. While it ridicules or makes fun of a subject with the intent of improving it.)
7. **Editorial of Analogy**- this works as a shield against looming legislation and litigation to companies which business are on search engine's outputs like Facebook and Google.

ACTIVITY NO 1

Directions: Arrange the following steps below in planning and drafting an editorial. Write numbers 1-5 on the space provided.

- _____ A. Organize your ideas by writing an outline. Each paragraph should only have one main idea.
- _____ B. Be sure to read your draft, not only once but many times as needed to ensure that errors in spelling and grammar are not left uncorrected.
- _____ C. A specific idea should be chosen as the topic to be developed.
- _____ D. After writing an outline, you can start writing by adding details. Then, editing follows.

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- _____ E. After deciding on a topic, make a research on your topic to support your ideas.

ACTIVITY NO 2

A. Directions: Identify the part of the editorial described in each sentence. Write **IP** for the Introduction, **BP** for the Body, or **CL** for the Conclusion.

- _____ 1. It suggests to the reader a course of action or sense of direction.
- _____ 2. It presents facts to support the stand of the writer on a certain argument or point of view.
- _____ 3. It synthesizes the arguments and re-emphasizes the writer's stand on an issue.
- _____ 4. It captures the essence of the subject and gives a clue to the editor's stance.
- _____ 5. It introduces and rebuts the alternative point of view.

B. Directions: Match the given written topics as to their type of editorial by using their corresponding code as **EII** – Editorial of Information and Interpretation; **EOA** – Editorial of Argumentation; **EOP** – Editorial of Persuasion; **EOC** – Editorial of Criticism; **CAT** – Editorial of Commendation, Appreciation and Tribute; **EOE** – Editorial of Entertainment; or **EAW** – Editorial of Analogy Writing.

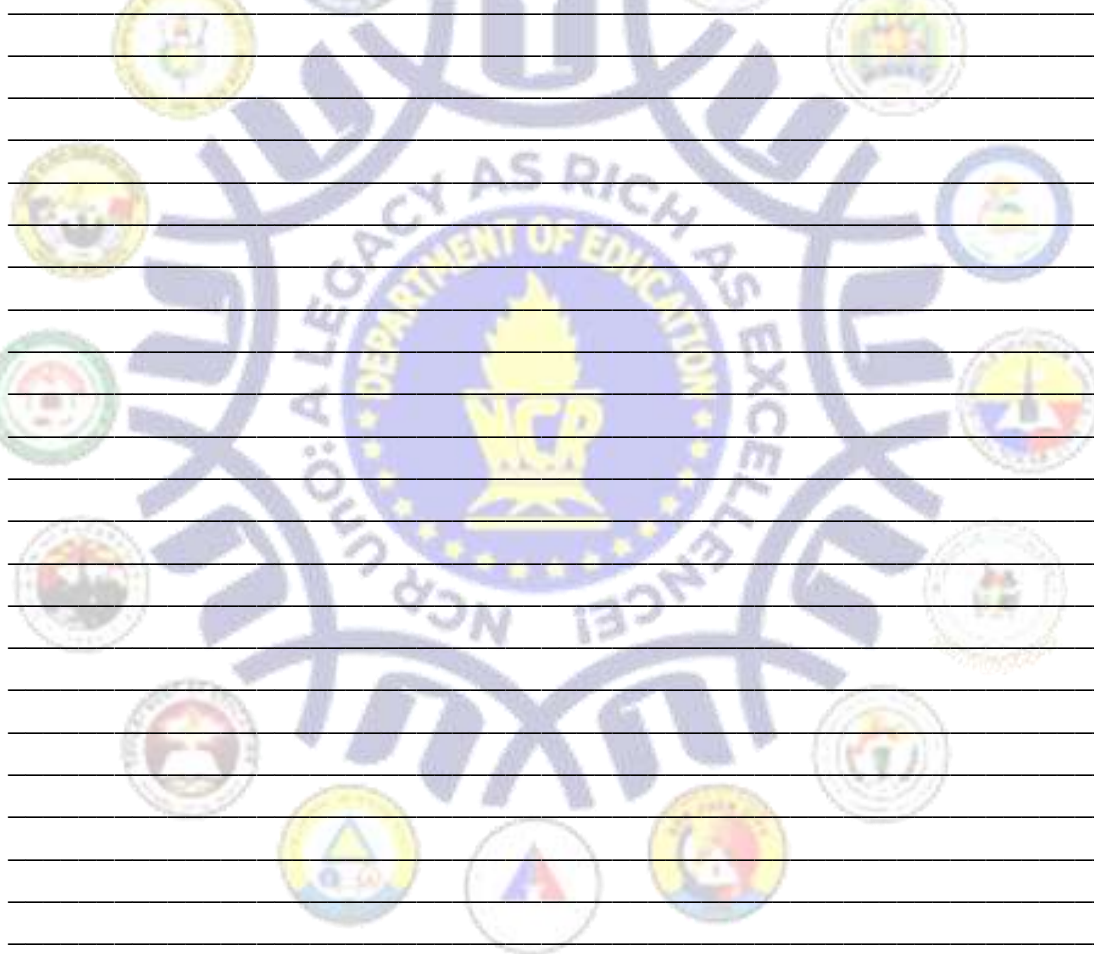
- _____ 1. An editorial which cites all the environmental threatening consequences about Manila Bay's new white sand coast to marine life.
- _____ 2. An editorial providing the readers of helpful information on how they can coup up with the deadly presence of COVID 19 on this pandemic time.
- _____ 3. An editorial citing some of the significant contributions of Pope Francis in his efforts to establish cooperation with other major religions of the world expressing an utmost gratitude for this exemplary gesture.
- _____ 4. An editorial presenting the possibilities of life in Planet Mars and convincing that the planet can be the only alternative home for Earthling human race.
- _____ 5. An editorial providing grounds on plagiarism and its suggestions on how to avoid this crime in harvesting resources using online search engine platform.

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ACTIVITY NO 3

Directions: Write a 4-paragraph Editorial of Information and Interpretation on how the government responded on COVID 19 to ease the lives of the Filipino people during the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) in Luzon for the period of March 17 to May 31, 2020. Use online resources for your facts. Support any claim with facts out of your research. The first paragraph is the Introduction, the second and third paragraph is the Body, and the fourth paragraph is the Conclusion.



A series of horizontal lines for writing the editorial, starting from the line immediately below the directions and ending at the bottom of the page.

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CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- _____ 1. It is a part of the editorial writing which gets the reader starts thinking.
- _____ 2. It is a type of editorial which presents short humorous treatment of light topic.
- _____ 3. In this type of editorial, the editor argues in order to convince or persuade the reader to accept his stand on the issue.
- _____ 4. It is a suggested step in editorial writing that the draft should be read and reviewed many times as needed to work out for correct spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- _____ 5. It is a device used as suggested step in drafting an editorial to have each main idea on its own paragraph.

POST TEST

Directions: Read the statements carefully. Write **CO** if the statement is true and convincing and **NC** if it is the opposite.

- _____ 1. Outline is a writer's device in organizing main ideas into paragraphs.
- _____ 2. An editorial is the voice of a newspaper.
- _____ 3. Editorials can inform readers, stimulate thinking, mold opinion and occasionally move people to action.
- _____ 4. To persuade is a term which means to criticize.
- _____ 5. An editorial on criticism aims to immediately see the solution, not the problem.
- _____ 6. The conclusion of an editorial should be as strong as its introduction as it re-emphasizes the stand of the publication on a certain issue.
- _____ 7. In writing an editorial, be precise. Be sure that each word conveys its precise meaning. Use your dictionary and thesaurus.
- _____ 8. In writing an editorial, the writer can either use a quotation, question or narration in order to catch the attention of the reader.
- _____ 9. The conclusion of an editorial can be in the form of advice, challenge, command or just a rounding out or a simple summary.
- _____ 10. Political endorsements are good examples of editorials of persuasion.

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<p>ACTIVITY 1</p> <p>A. 3 B. 5 C. 1 D. 4 E. 2</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2</p> <p>A. 1. CL B. 1. EOC 2. BP 3. CL 4. IP 5. BP</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3</p> <p>Answers may vary</p> <p>CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING</p> <p>1. Introduction 2. Editorial of Entertainment 3. Editorial of Argumentation 4. Proofread 5. Outline</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT</p> <p>PRETEST</p> <p>1. AGREE 2. AGREE 3. DISAGREE 4. AGREE 5. DISAGREE</p> <p>6. DISAGREE 7. DISAGREE 8. AGREE 9. AGREE 10. AGREE</p> <p>POSTTEST</p> <p>1. CO 2. CO 3. CO 4. NC 5. NC</p> <p>6. CO 7. CO 8. CO 9. CO 10. CO</p>
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ANSWER KEY