

**newspaper**[ˈnjuːspəɪpə] *n*

- газета
  - newspaper's masthead - место на первой странице газеты со сведениями о газете, её редакторах *u m. п.*
  - newspaper file - подшивка газет
  - newspaper heading - газетный заголовок
  - newspaper library = newspaper morgue [*см. morgue* 1 2]
  - newspaper English - газетный (английский) язык; речевой газетный стиль
  - newspaper clipping /cutting/ - газетная вырезка
  - newspaper item /paragraph/ - газетная заметка
  - newspaper office - редакция газеты
  - newspaper holder /rod, stick/ - газетодержатель
- редк.* газетная бумага

**newspaper**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**news·paper** [**newspaper newspapers**] *BrE* [ˈnjuːzpeɪpə]<sup>u</sup> *NAmE*[ˈnuːzpeɪpər] **noun**

- countable** a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, etc. and published every day or every week
  - a **daily/weekly newspaper**
  - a **local/national newspaper**
  - an **online newspaper**
  - a **newspaper article**
  - I read about it **in the newspaper** .
  - a **newspaper cutting**
  - She works for the local newspaper (= the company that produces it) .
  - newspaper proprietors
- uncountable** paper taken from old **newspapers**
  - Wrap all your glasses in newspaper.

Culture:**newspapers**

Many British families buy a **national** or **local** newspaper every day. Some have it delivered to their home by a **paper boy** or **paper girl**; others buy it from a **newsagent** (= a shop that sells newspapers, ↑**magazines**, sweets, etc.) or a **bookstall**. Some people read a newspaper **online**. National **dailies** are published each morning except Sunday. Competition between them is fierce. Local daily papers, which are written for people in a particular city or region, are sometimes published in the morning but more often in the early evening

The US has only one national newspaper, ↑**USA Today**. The rest are local. A few newspapers from large cities, such as the ↑**New York Times** and the ↑**Washington Post**, are read all over the country. The **International Herald-Tribune** is published outside the US and is read by Americans abroad. Many Americans **subscribe** to a newspaper which is delivered to their house. This costs less than buying it in a shop. Papers can also be bought in bookshops and supermarkets and most newspapers have online versions. In Britain the newspaper industry is often called ↑**Fleet Street**, the name of the street in central London where many newspapers used to have their offices. Britain has two kinds of national newspaper: the **quality papers** and the ↑**tabloids**. The qualities were also called the ↑**broadsheets** because they were printed on large pages, but are now often in tabloid size which is half the size of a broadsheet. They report national and international news and are serious in tone. They have **editorials** which comment on important issues and reflect the political views of the paper's **editor**. They also contain financial and sports news, **features** (= articles), **obituaries** (= life histories of famous people who have just died), **listings** of television and ↑**radio** programmes, theatre and cinema shows, a ↑**crossword**, ↑**comic strips**, ↑**advertisements** and the weather forecast.

The main quality dailies are ↑**Times** and the ↑**Daily Telegraph**, which support the political right, ↑**Guardian**, which is on the political left, ↑**Independent** and ↑**Financial Times**. People choose a paper that reflects their own political opinion. Sunday papers include ↑**Sunday Times**, ↑**Observer** and **Independent on Sunday**. The Sunday and Saturday editions of papers have more pages than the dailies, **supplements** (= extra sections) on, for example, motoring and the arts, and a colour magazine.

The tabloids report news in less depth. They concentrate on **human-interest stories** (= stories about people), and often discuss the personal lives of famous people. People who disapprove of the tabloids call them **the gutter press**. The most popular are ↑**Sun**, ↑**Mirror**, ↑**Express** and ↑**Daily Mail**. ↑**News of the World**, a Sunday tabloid, sells more copies than any other newspaper in Britain.

There are also local papers, many of which are **weeklies** (= published once a week). They contain news of local events and sport, carry advertisements for local businesses, and give details of houses, cars and other items for sale. Some are paid for by the advertisements they contain and are delivered free to people's homes. Some cities also have a daily paper published in the evening for example, ↑**Evening Standard** in London.

A daily newspaper from a medium-sized US city has between 50 and 75 pages, divided into different sections. The most important stories are printed on the front page, which usually has the beginnings of four or five articles, and colour photographs. The articles continue inside. The rest of the first section contains news stories, an **opinion page** with editorials, and **letters to the editor**, written by people who read the paper. Another section contains local news. The sport section is near the end of the paper, with the features section. This contains comics and also **advice columns**, such as ↑**Dear Abby**. There are advertisements throughout the paper.

Tabloids contain articles about famous people but do not report the news. They are displayed in supermarkets, and many people read them while they are waiting to pay.

On Sundays newspapers are thicker. There are usually fewer news stories but more articles analysing the news of the past week and many more features, including a colour section of comics.

Newspapers get material from several sources. **Staff reporters** write about national or local news. Major newspapers also have their own **foreign correspondents** throughout the world. Others get foreign news from **press agencies** or **wire services**, such as ↑**Associated Press** or ↑**Reuters**. Some papers have their own **features writers**. In the US features are usually **syndicated**, which means that one newspaper in each area can buy the right to print them. The editor decides what stories to include each day but the **publisher** or owner has control over general policy. Newspaper owners are very powerful and are sometimes called **press barons**. The most famous of these is Rupert Murdoch.

#### Thesaurus:

**newspaper** noun C

• a national newspaper

**paper** • • **newsletter** • • **daily** • • **weekly** • |BrE **broadsheet** • |sometimes disapproving **tabloid** •

a **local** newspaper/paper/newsletter/daily/weekly/tabloid

a **national** newspaper/paper/daily/broadsheet

**read** a newspaper/paper/newsletter

**Newspaper or paper?** **Newspaper** can only be shortened to **paper** when it is clear what is being talked about:

• a scrapbook of newspaper cuttings

✗ a scrapbook of paper cuttings

#### Example Bank:

- Do you take a daily newspaper?
- Have you got a copy of yesterday's newspaper?
- He launched a weekly newspaper called 'The Challenge'.
- Her article appeared in the Saturday newspaper.
- Savage, writing in an Auckland newspaper, quotes an eminent academic.
- She got a job on a national newspaper.
- She sued the newspaper for publishing photos of her on the beach.
- The company is a strong contender in the race for the Scottish newspaper group.
- The newspaper carried advertisements for several products.
- The newspaper comes out every Saturday.
- The newspapers speculated that the star was about to propose to his girlfriend.
- Which newspaper do you buy?
- an article in a local newspaper
- newspapers owned by the Tribune Company
- today's edition of the newspaper
- I read about it in the newspaper.
- She works for the local newspaper.
- There has always been concern about newspaper proprietors owning television stations.

## newspaper

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

**news** **pa** **per** **S2** **W2** /'nju:spə'peɪə/ **BrE** **AmE** **noun**



1. **[countable]** a set of large folded sheets of printed paper containing news, articles, pictures, advertisements etc which is sold daily or weekly **SYN paper**:

▪ She had read about it in the newspaper.

▪ a series of newspaper articles about life in Cuba

#### REGISTER

In everyday English, people often say **paper** rather than **newspaper**:

▪ I saw an ad in the paper.

2. **[uncountable]** sheets of paper from old newspapers:

▪ Wrap the plates in newspaper to stop them from breaking.

▪ Bella laid the flowers out carefully on a sheet of newspaper.

3. **[countable]** a company that produces a newspaper:

▪ He works for a local newspaper.

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## COLLOCATIONS

### ■ verbs

- **read a newspaper** Which newspaper do you read?
- **get a newspaper** (=buy one regularly) We don't get a newspaper; we tend to watch the news on TV.
- **see/read something in the newspaper** I saw in the newspaper that he had died.
- **appear in a newspaper** Her photo appeared in all the newspapers.
- **a newspaper reports something** (=has an article on something) The newspapers reported that the police were treating the death as a suicide.

### ■ ADJECTIVES/NOUN + newspaper

- **a national newspaper** The story was in all the national newspapers.
- **a local newspaper** The store advertises in the local newspaper.
- **a daily/weekly/Sunday newspaper** (=one that is published every day/week/Sunday) Do you get a daily newspaper?
- **a tabloid newspaper** (=a small-sized newspaper, especially one with not much serious news) Their wedding made the headlines in all the tabloid newspapers.
- **a quality newspaper** *British English* (=a newspaper with a lot of serious news and good writing) The story has not been given as much coverage in the quality newspapers.

### ■ newspaper + NOUN

- **a newspaper article/report/story** I read quite an interesting newspaper report on the war.
- **a newspaper headline** 'Wine is good for you' announced a recent newspaper headline.
- **a newspaper column** (=a regular article in a newspaper written by a particular journalist) She writes a regular newspaper column about gardening.
- **a newspaper clipping/cutting** (=a story cut out of a newspaper) I found some old newspaper cuttings of the band's first concert in Liverpool.
- **a newspaper reporter** She was fed up with being followed by newspaper reporters.
- **a newspaper editor** Newspaper editors have a lot of power.
- **a newspaper proprietor** *British English* (=owner) Ultimately, it's the newspaper proprietor who decides what goes into the newspaper.

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## THESAURUS

- **newspaper**: The New York Times is a popular daily newspaper.
- **paper** a newspaper. **Paper** is more common than **newspaper** in everyday English: There was an interesting article in the local paper today. | the Sunday papers
- **the press** newspapers and news magazines in general, and the people who write for them: the freedom of the press | The press are always interested in stories about the royal family.
- **the media** newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and the Internet, considered as a group that provides news and information: This issue has received a lot of attention in the media. | Her public image was shaped by the media.
- **tabloid** a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, short stories, and not much serious news: The tabloids are full of stories about her and her boyfriend.
- **broadsheet** *British English* a serious newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, with news about politics, finance, and foreign affairs: the quality broadsheets
- **the nationals** the newspapers that give news about the whole country where they are printed, in contrast to local newspapers: The results of the nationwide survey became headlines in the nationals.
- **the dailies** the daily newspapers: The dailies reported the story.

### ■ parts of a newspaper

- **article** a piece of writing in a newspaper about a particular subject: an article on the education reforms
- **report** a piece of writing in a newspaper about an event: newspaper reports on the war
- **story** a report in a newspaper about an event, especially one that is not very serious or reliable: You can't always believe what you read in newspaper stories.
- **a headline** the title of an important newspaper article, printed in large letters above the article. The **headlines** are the titles of the most important stories on the front page: The singer's drug problem has been constantly in the headlines.
- **front page** the page on the front of a newspaper which has the most important news stories: The story was all over the front page.
- **section/pages** the pages in a newspaper dealing with a particular area of news such as sports, business, or entertainment: the financial pages of The Times | the arts section
- **editorial** the page of a newspaper on which the editor of a newspaper and other people express their opinions about the news, rather than just giving facts: an editorial on the vaccination programme
- **column** an article on a particular subject or by a particular writer that appears regularly: his weekly column on gardening

## newspaper

Freakuency Pack

12500 **1149**<sup>MCW</sup>

15000 **1163**<sup>COCA</sup>

RANGE: **2k** **NEWSPAPER** 38802

newspaper 25058

newspapers 13744

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

14101 **1712**<sup>25029</sup> *nn1*

21 **167841**<sup>22</sup> *nnu*

7 **314056**<sup>7</sup> *jj*