



**NEWSPAPERS IN EDUCATION
THE OKLAHOMAN**

FROM THE PRESSROOM TO THE CLASSROOM



EDUCATOR GUIDE

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Introduction to Newspapers In Education

Welcome to Newspapers In Education at *The Oklahoman*! We deliver daily and archived digital newspapers plus subject-based educational programs to schools statewide, promoting literacy and learning to more than 15,000 students a year. Newspapers In Education deliveries are complimentary thanks to the sponsorships of supportive businesses and individuals.

Researchers have shown for years that students who read the newspaper perform higher on standardized tests and become more engaged in civics and volunteerism in their communities. Moreover, the newspaper is a living textbook that helps students draw connections between what they learn and how they can apply that knowledge in the real world.

The varied sections of *The Oklahoman* can easily be integrated into your lesson plans to enhance your curriculum. The technological aspect helps grab students' attention, and exploring social studies, language arts, and even math and science with current news and information keeps hold of it.



Going Digital

The Oklahoman began delivering the electronic edition to state-area schools during the 2008-2009 school year, and to all Oklahoma schools in the 2009-2010 school year. There are many advantages to the paperless edition, which is a password-protected site different from www.newsok.com.

The electronic edition:

- is an exact replica of the print newspaper, accessible in a technological way students prefer and engage in.



- has reliable delivery – the paper is never late and never wet.



- is environmentally responsible.



- allows teachers and students to email, print and save articles.



- has a search tool to quickly find people, places or subjects of study in the news.



- can be accessed by many students at the same time, avoiding shortages of print copies.



Use the electronic edition:

- in a regular classroom.
 - in a computer lab.
 - through an interactive white board.
 - with a regular projector.
 - at one or two computers as a “station.”
 - by printing out content for hard-copy distribution.

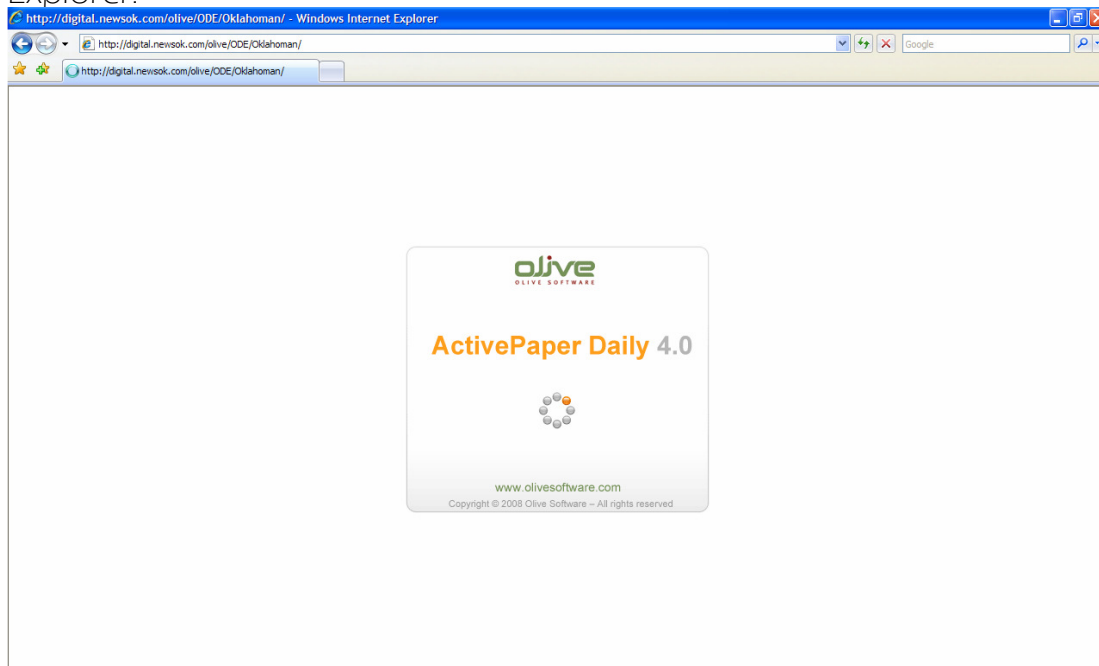
How to Use the Electronic Edition

1. Log in

Visit nie.newsok.com and click the orange “E-Edition Login” button on the right. Then enter your school’s 9-digit state ID code and click “Submit.” This is the only “password” schools will need. Ask your administrator for your code if you do not know it. Nontraditional educational entities will be assigned a username and password to enter on this page. You must be signed up for access to the electronic edition and at your school location for this to work.



The following page will appear while the electronic edition loads. No special software or downloads are required. The electronic edition works best in Internet Explorer.



This is how the electronic edition appears on the computer screen. Click "Close" on the top of the left screen to expand the side with the newspaper page.



2. Change pages

There are several ways to change pages. One is to click the corner of the page. This works to flip pages backward as well.



Another is to click the yellow arrows. The plain arrows move forward and back one page at a time. The arrows with the vertical lines jump to the first and last pages of the newspaper.



The final way to change pages is to type the number of the page you want to view. You must include the letter of the section, such as 2A or 6B. Press “Enter” on your keyboard to move to the page number you typed.



3. Change sections

The table of contents is helpful for changing sections quickly. Begin by clicking “Contents” and then “What’s Inside?”



Click the small arrow to the left of "Front page" to collapse the menu bar.

The screenshot shows the website interface for 'The Oklahoman' on Sunday, May 31, 2009. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Contents', 'Search', and 'Back Issues'. Below this is a 'Table of Contents' sidebar with a list of sections: Front page, Capitol, Nation, World, Opinion, Local & State, Weather, Obituaries, Sports, Business, Life, Classifieds, TV Week, and Comics. A red circle highlights a small arrow to the left of the 'Front page' item. The main content area displays the newspaper's masthead and a large headline: 'TEXAN WHO KILLED ROBBER SYMPATHIZES WITH OKLAHOMA PHARMACIST IN SIMILAR SITUATION' with the sub-headline 'There wasn't time to think'. Other visible headlines include 'STAND YOUR GROUND? LAW' and 'NURTURING THE COWBOY SPIRIT'.

Now, select the section of the newspaper you want to view.

This screenshot shows the same website interface, but with the 'Business' section selected in the navigation menu. The 'Business' item in the sidebar is highlighted with a red circle. The main content area now displays the 'BUSINESS' section, featuring a large headline: 'Tax change brings doubt for many' with a sub-headline 'Some folks who are benefiting from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act are concerned about whether they'll see a smaller refund or have to pay more to the government...'. Other visible headlines include 'Dealership to appeal franchise termination' and 'Setting the stage'.

From here, you can click on a story in the expanded table of contents to jump directly to a specific article, or close the left window and browse the section.





The other way to change sections (and pages) is by selecting "Page Thumbnails" to see a small image of what appears on each page of that day's newspaper.



You may also notice an option called “Featured Pages.” This usually shows the thumbnails of the front and back pages of the newspaper.



4. Change viewing modes

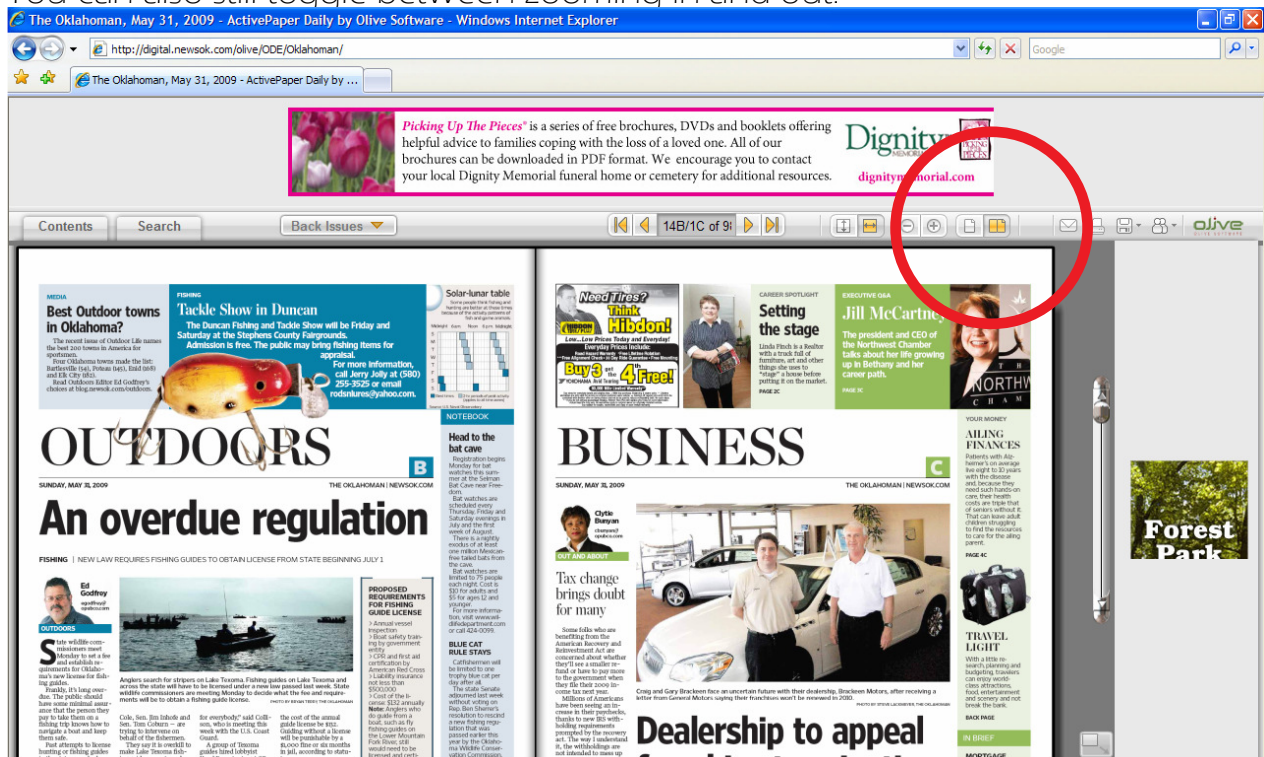
Now we'll look at how you can change the zoom and appearance of the electronic edition. To zoom in or out, click the   buttons. (Remember to click “Close” if the left screen is still visible, in order to expand the side with the newspaper page.)



Or, you can make the page fit the screen vertically or horizontally, according to your preference, by selecting the   buttons.



Or, you can view the newspaper pages side-by-side as if the newspaper is opened. To toggle between a single-page and double-page view, click the   buttons. You can also still toggle between zooming in and out.



The electronic edition also can be viewed in full screen mode. Switch to the full screen view by clicking the button in the lower right corner.



This is how the full screen mode appears. Click escape (ESC) on your keyboard to return to the regular screen view.



5. Read stories

Stories can be read by single-clicking or double-clicking on them. A single click zooms in on the story. This will allow you to read the story quickly and is useful when browsing articles for information. However, it does not allow you to use special features. Keep reading to see everything you can do with the double-click option.

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying a news article from 'The Oklahoman' dated May 31, 2009. The article title is 'Budget cuts, reform attempts fill 2009 legislative session' by Julie Bisbee and Michael McNutt. The article is divided into several sections: 'Government reform', 'Civil justice reform', 'Anti-abortion measures', and 'Public safety'. A sidebar on the right contains a 'Forest Park' advertisement and a 'Dog breeder regulation' notice. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://digital.newsok.com/olive/OOE/Oklahoman/'.

Double-clicking opens the story in a new window.

This screenshot shows a second browser window titled 'Budget fill' that has opened from the first window. It displays the same news article about budget cuts and legislative reforms. The browser window includes a 'Close' button in the top right corner and a 'Text' tab selected in the top left. The article content is identical to the first screenshot, showing the title, authors, and the beginning of the text. The browser's address bar and navigation buttons are also visible.

There are two viewing preferences in this screen: “Text” and “Paper.” The latter option shows the article as it appears in the newspaper. The “Text” option shows the article in the following plain text format.



If you are reading in the paper layout and the story has a jump – or continuation to another page – click “SEE (STORY NAME)” or “Continue.” Note that if you happen to open a short promotion from page 1A to a story on the inside, you also will have to click a link to get to the full story.



6. Special Features

Besides navigating the newspaper electronically, *The Oklahoman's* electronic edition has special features that would not be possible with a print copy.

Articles can be emailed, printed, saved and shared with these buttons in the article window:



The email button opens this window.

Send this article... Close (X)

From: support@newsok.com

To:

Cc:

Subject: Budget fill on Page 8A of May 31, 2009 issu

Message Body:

Please see [Budget fill on Page 8A of May 31, 2009 issue of The Oklahoman](#)

Enter the text to be appended to the message:

Send Cancel

The print button opens this window.

Print Settings Close (X)

Page Size:

Letter Legal A4 11x17

Page Orientation:

Portrait Landscape

Print Cancel

The save button opens this window. This will bookmark the story in the web browser.

Add a Favorite (X)

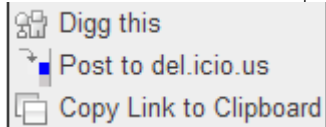
Add a Favorite
Add this webpage as a favorite. To access your favorites, visit the Favorites Center.

Name: Budget fill on Page 8A of May 31, 2009 issue of The C

Create in: Favorites [v] New Folder

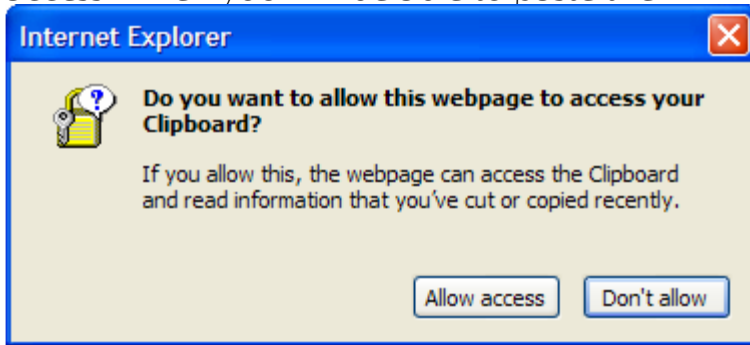
Add Cancel


The share button opens this drop-down menu.

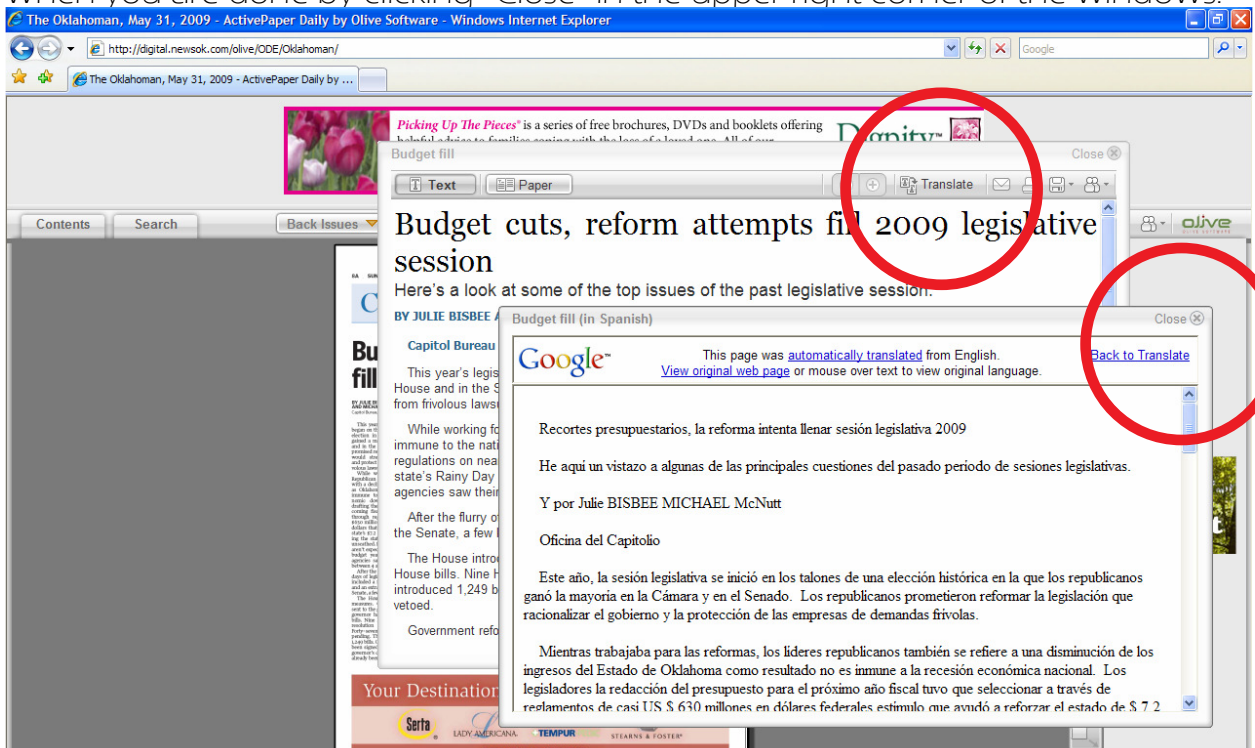


The first two options open windows to <http://digg.com> and <http://delicious.com>. You may want to use these if you are already a member of these services, but they are not essential for using the electronic edition.

The “Copy Link to Clipboard” option will open the following window. Click “Allow access.” Then you will be able to paste the link in a document.

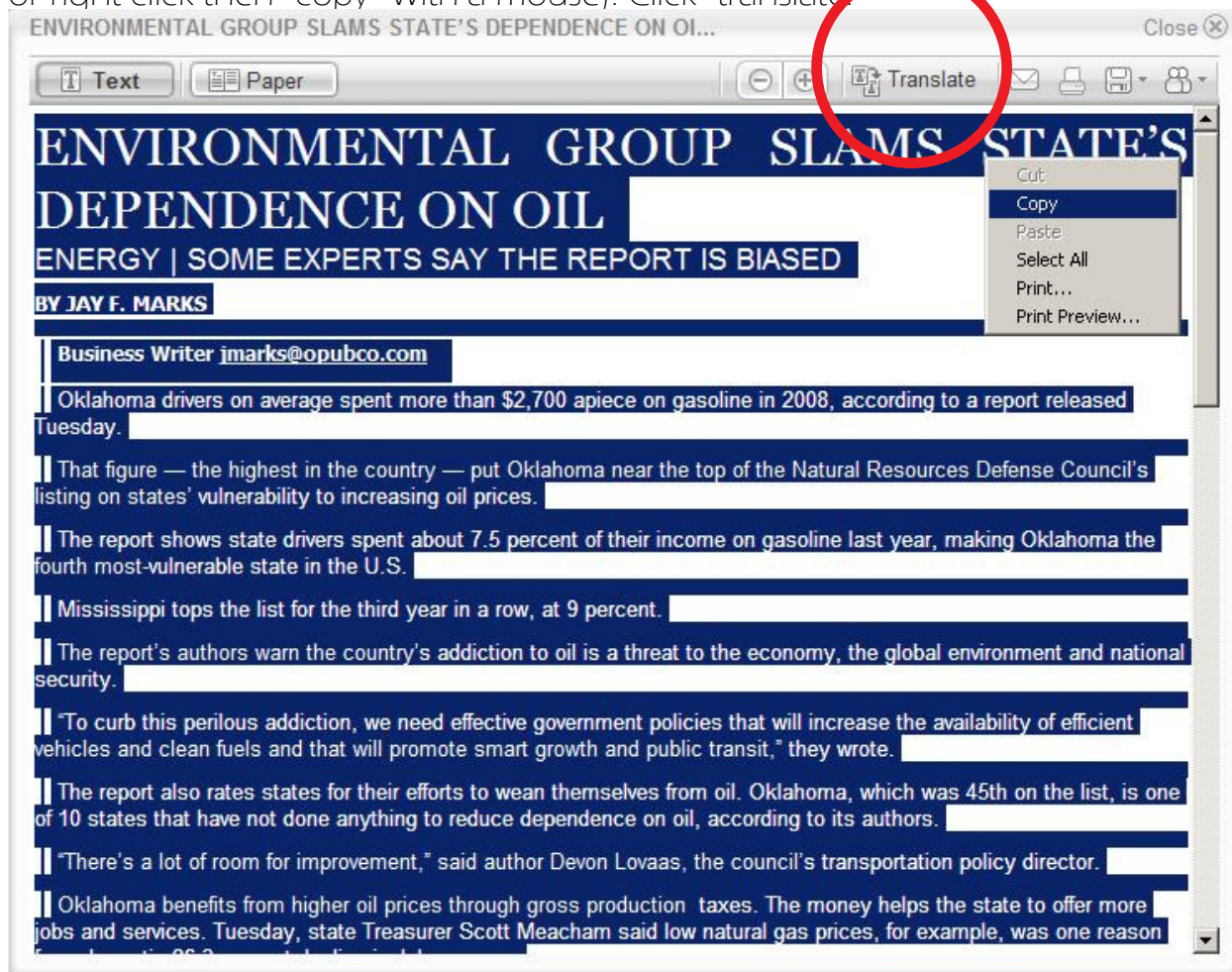


You also can translate stories into Spanish by clicking the  Translate button from inside an article window. This has especially useful applications in classes that serve students whose first language is Spanish and students learning Spanish as a foreign language. Keep reading to see the steps required to translate stories into other languages, or jump to page 20 to skip these steps. You can close the article windows when you are done by clicking “Close” in the upper right corner of the windows.

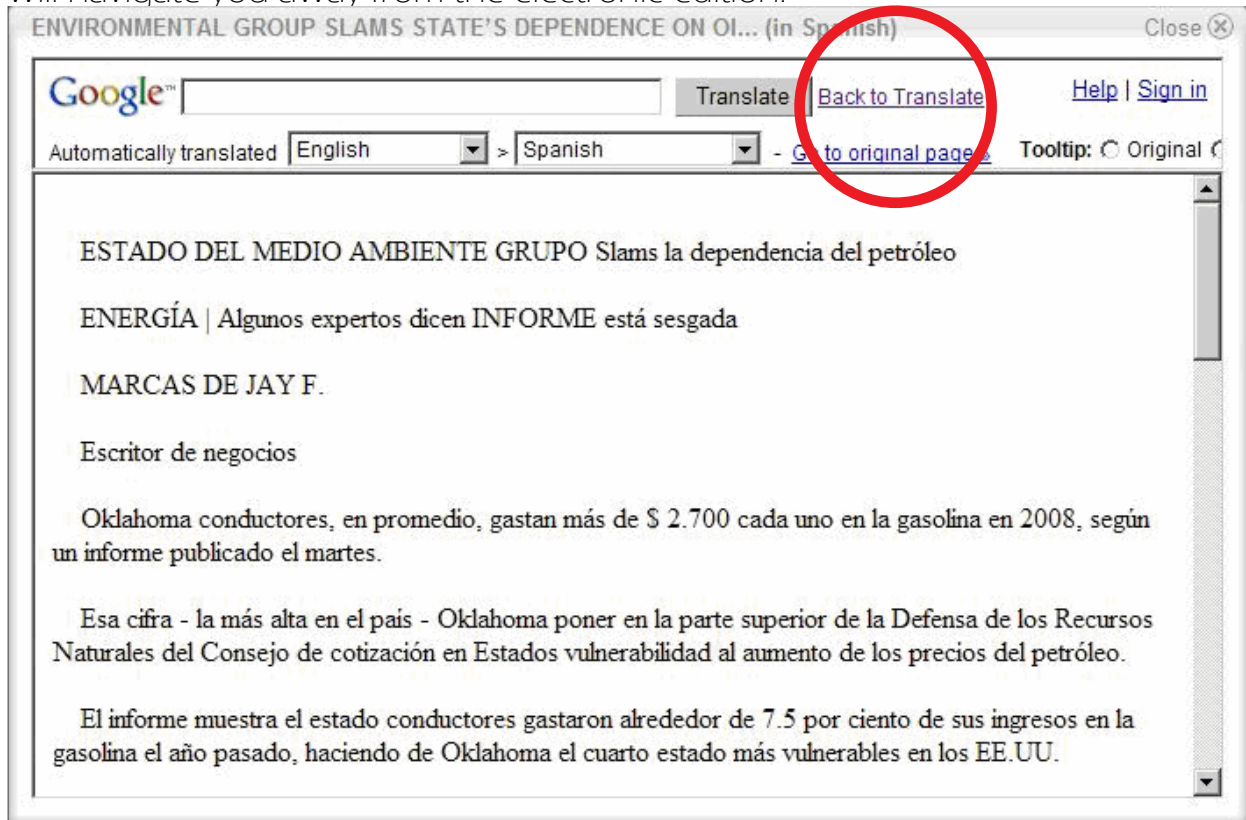


Translating stories into other languages can be done, but requires additional steps. Because *The Oklahoman* utilizes Google Translation, Google has added a drop-down menu of other languages, even though our software currently only supports the Spanish translation within the electronic edition window.

To translate to a language besides Spanish, begin by viewing the article in the English plain text mode. Then select the text and copy it (Ctrl+C on the keyboard or right-click then “copy” with a mouse). Click “translate”



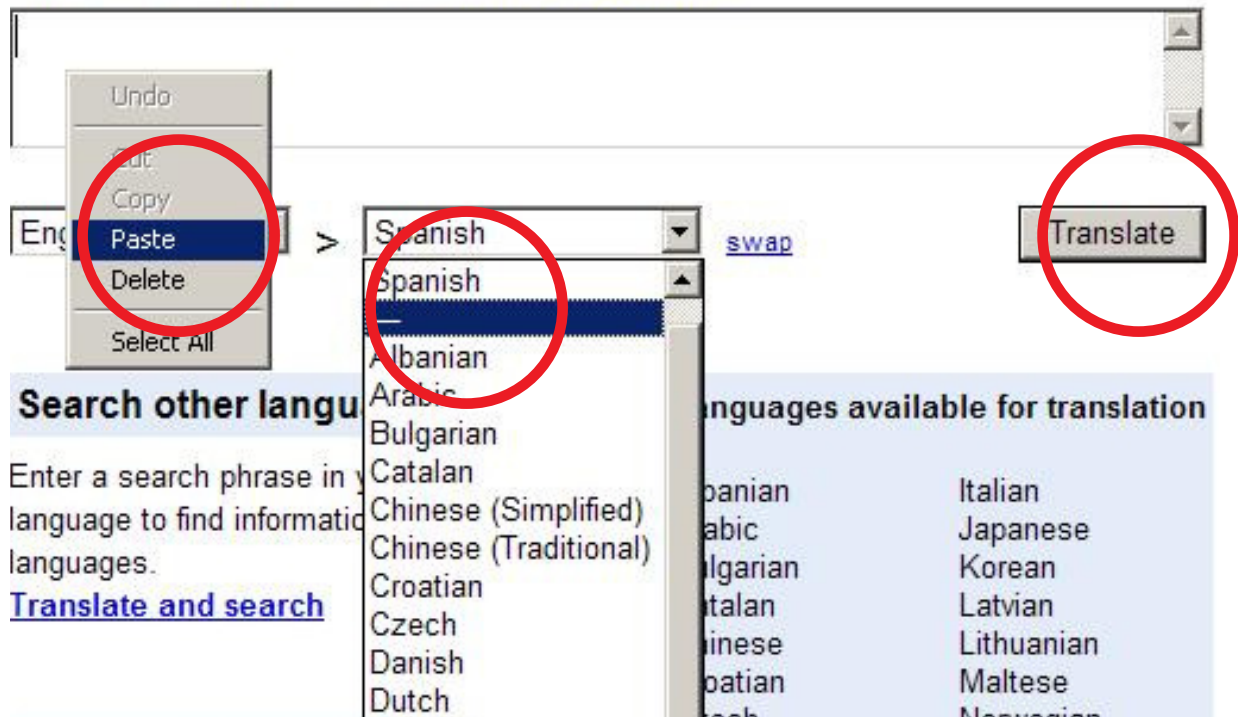
Now click “back to translate.” This will take you to the Google translation page. It will navigate you away from the electronic edition.



Here, you can paste the text of the article and translate it into different languages.

Translate text, webpage, or document

Enter text or a webpage URL, or [upload a document](#).



This is how your results will appear, with the translated version on the right.

Translate text, webpage, or document

Enter text or a webpage URL, or upload a document.

Translation: English » French

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP SLAMS STATE'S DEPENDENCE ON OIL ENERGY | SOME EXPERTS SAY THE REPORT IS BIASED BY JAY F. MARKS Business Writer jmarks@opubco.com

Oklahoma drivers on average spent more than \$2,700 apiece on gasoline in 2008, according to a report released Tuesday. That figure – the highest in the country – put Oklahoma near the top of the Natural Resources Defense Council's listing on states' vulnerability to increasing oil prices.

The report shows state drivers spent about 7.5 percent of their income on gasoline last year, making Oklahoma the fourth most-vulnerable state in the U.S. Mississippi tops the list for the third year in a row, at 9 percent.

The report's authors warn the country's addiction to oil is a threat to the economy, the global environment and national security.

"To curb this perilous addiction, we need effective government policies that will increase the availability of efficient vehicles and clean fuels and that will promote smart growth and public transit," they wrote.

The report also rates states for their efforts to wean themselves from oil. Oklahoma, which was 45th on the list, is one of 10 states that have not done anything to reduce dependence on oil, according to its authors.

"There's a lot of room for improvement," said author Devon Lovaas, the council's transportation policy director. Oklahoma benefits from higher oil prices through gross production taxes. The money helps the state to offer more jobs and services. Tuesday, state Treasurer Scott Meacham said low natural gas prices, for example, was one reason for a dramatic 26.3 percent decline in July revenue.

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP Chelem ETAT DU dépendance au pétrole ÉNERGIE | certains experts disent RAPPORT est biaisée PAR JAY F. MARQUES Business Writer jmarks@opubco.com

Oklahoma conducteurs, en moyenne, dépensé plus de \$ 2700 chacun sur l'essence en 2008, selon un rapport publié mardi.

Ce chiffre – le plus élevé dans le pays – à mettre l'Oklahoma vers le haut de la défense des ressources naturelles du Conseil de l'inscription sur les états "à la vulnérabilité croissante des prix du pétrole.

Le rapport montre l'état des pilotes ont dépensé environ 7,5 pour cent de leurs revenus à l'essence l'année dernière, en Oklahoma la quatrième la plus vulnérable aux États-Unis

Mississippi en tête de liste pour la troisième année consécutive, à 9 pour cent.

Les auteurs du rapport mettent en garde les pays de la dépendance au pétrole est une menace pour l'économie, l'environnement mondial et la sécurité nationale.

«Pour enrayer cette dangereuse dépendance, nous avons besoin de politiques gouvernementales efficaces qui permettront d'accroître la disponibilité des véhicules économes et des carburants propres et à promouvoir la croissance intelligente et le transport», ont-ils écrit.

Le rapport indique également les taux de leurs efforts pour sevrer du pétrole. Oklahoma, qui était 45e sur la liste, est l'un des 10 états qui ne l'ont pas fait quelque chose pour réduire la dépendance sur le pétrole, selon ses auteurs.

«Il ya beaucoup à faire pour l'améliorer", a déclaré l'auteur Devon Lovaas, le conseil du directeur de la politique des transports.

Oklahoma bénéficiant de la hausse des prix du pétrole brut par le biais de taxes sur la production. L'argent permet à l'état d'offrir davantage d'emplois et de services. Mardi état Trésorier Scott

Translation: English » French

ON OIL BIASED

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If you have navigated to the Google translation page, return now to the electronic edition. Another special feature of this digital version is the ability to electronically search for articles with certain keywords. Begin by clicking “Search,” next to “Contents.”



Then use the following diagram to guide you through your search. You can:

- Enter keywords to search for.
- Choose to search “This issue” or “All issues,” which will search the past week.
- Choose whether to search articles, advertisements, pictures, or all content.




Hit “Enter” on your keyboard or click the spyglass  button to perform the search.

You can use a basic search such as "Russia" or "legislature." Searches are not case sensitive. Your search terms will be highlighted when you open articles from the results list.

The following advanced search tools will be useful for some types of searches.

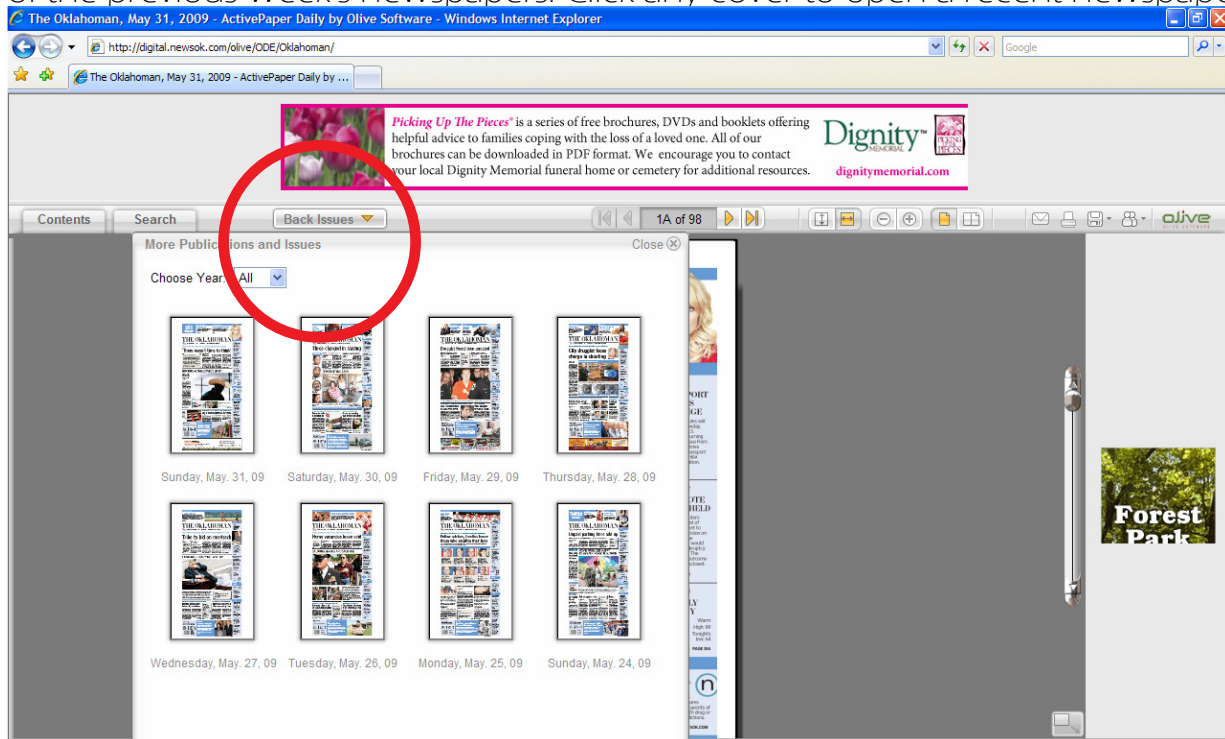
- Multiple words: Searching for *Russia government* will return more refined results than *Russia*. Be careful not to refine the search so much that your results are limited.
- Asterisk: The asterisk is a wildcard that replaces any number of characters. A search for *legislat** will return results for legislature, legislator and legislative.
- Question mark: The question mark replaces a single character. A search for *spa?* will return results for spam, span, spar, spas, spat and spay. Multiple question marks can be used. A search for *s?a??* will return results for slats, spade, stain, etc.
- Quotation marks: Adding quotation marks will search for a set of words as a phrase. A search for *heart disease* will return stories that contain both words, but a search for *"heart disease"* will only return stories where both words appear next to each other.
- Or: Entering <OR> between words will generate a search where not all words have to appear. Using the same example as above, a search for *heart <OR> disease* will return results of stories about heart disease as well as stories about the heart, but not about disease, and about disease, but not necessarily of the heart. *Note: The operator <AND> may be used, but is not necessary. The search function assumes multiple words should be included.*
- Not: Entering <NOT> will eliminate stories with a certain word. For instance, a search for *"postal service" <NOT> "Oklahoma City"* will return stories about the postal service that do not mention Oklahoma City.
- Near: Entering <NEAR/n>, where n is a number, between words will find stories where the two words are within that number of words of each other. A search for *modern <NEAR/3> art* will return results like "...modern museum of art." The n value can go up to 9.
- The operators that use the < > format cannot be used inside quotation marks. A search for *"economic analysis <NEAR/5> Washington"* will return no results.
- Parentheses, however, can be used to group logical operators, much like a math formula. The search *"economic analysis" <NEAR/5> (Washington <OR> "Wall Street") <NOT> Madoff* is a valid, though narrow, search.

There also are special features that apply to the whole newspaper, not just specific articles. Selecting the save  button from the main screen allows you to download the entire paper as a PDF, save it for offline browsing or bookmark it in the browser.



7. View previous dates

The electronic edition also allows you to view the previous seven days of newspapers without switching to the archives. Click "Back Issues" to see the covers of the previous week's newspapers. Click any cover to open a recent newspaper.

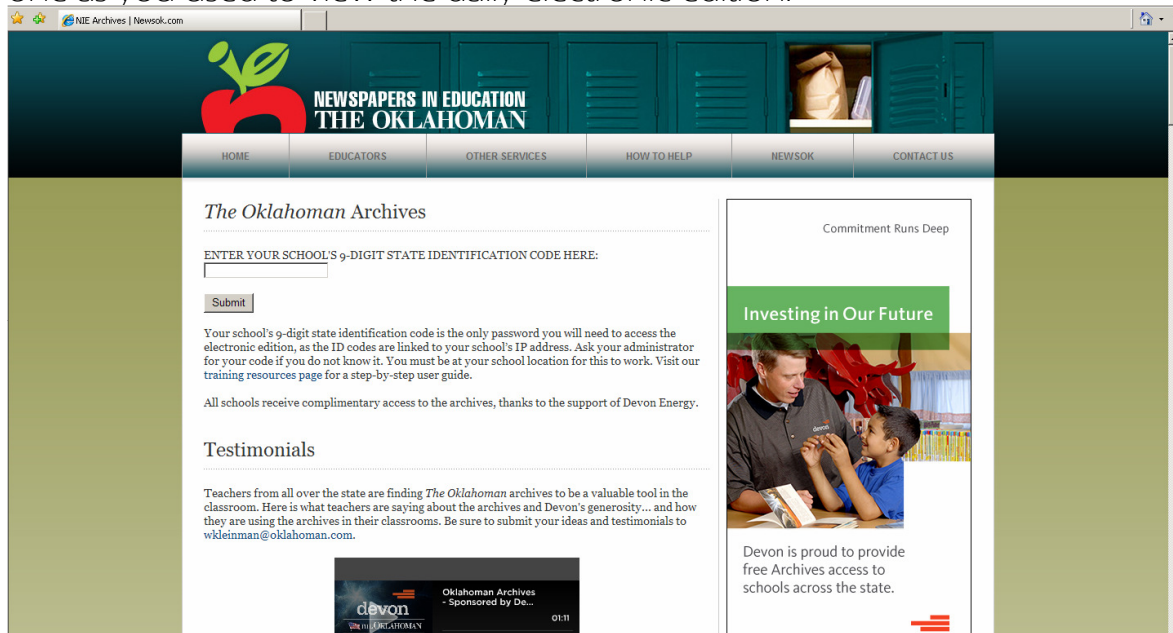


How to Use the Archives

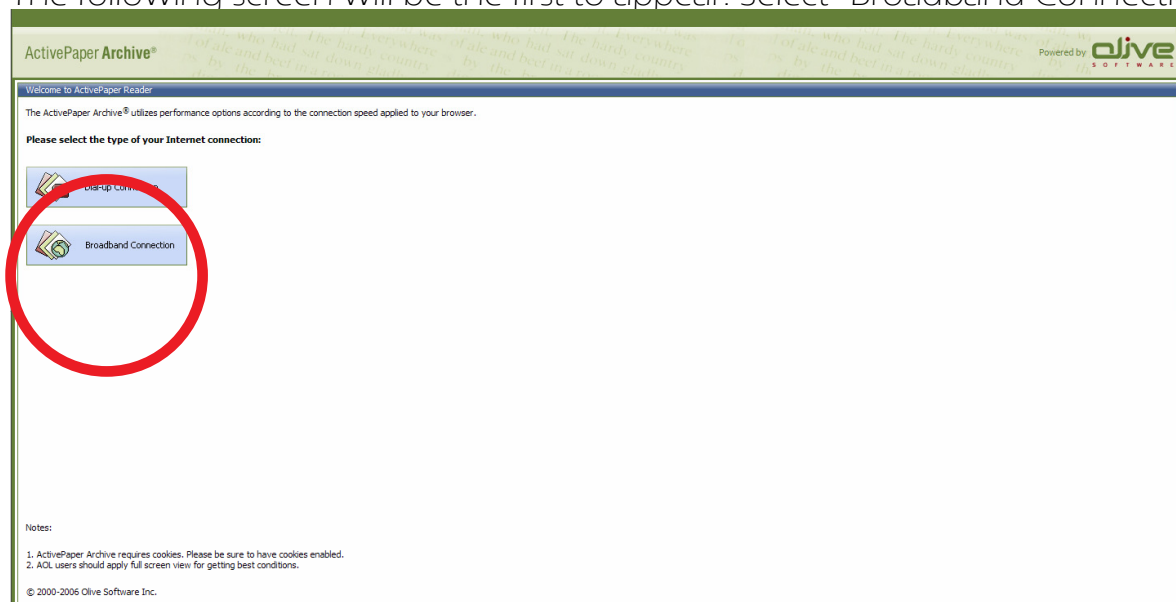
All schools have complimentary access to *The Oklahoman's* electronic archives thanks to Devon Energy. The archives provide access to more than 2.2 million pages in 37,000 issues of the newspaper dating back to September 25, 1901.

1. Log in

Visit nie.newsok.com and click the orange "Archive Login" button on the right. Then enter your school's 9-digit state ID code and click "Submit." The code is the same one as you used to view the daily electronic edition.



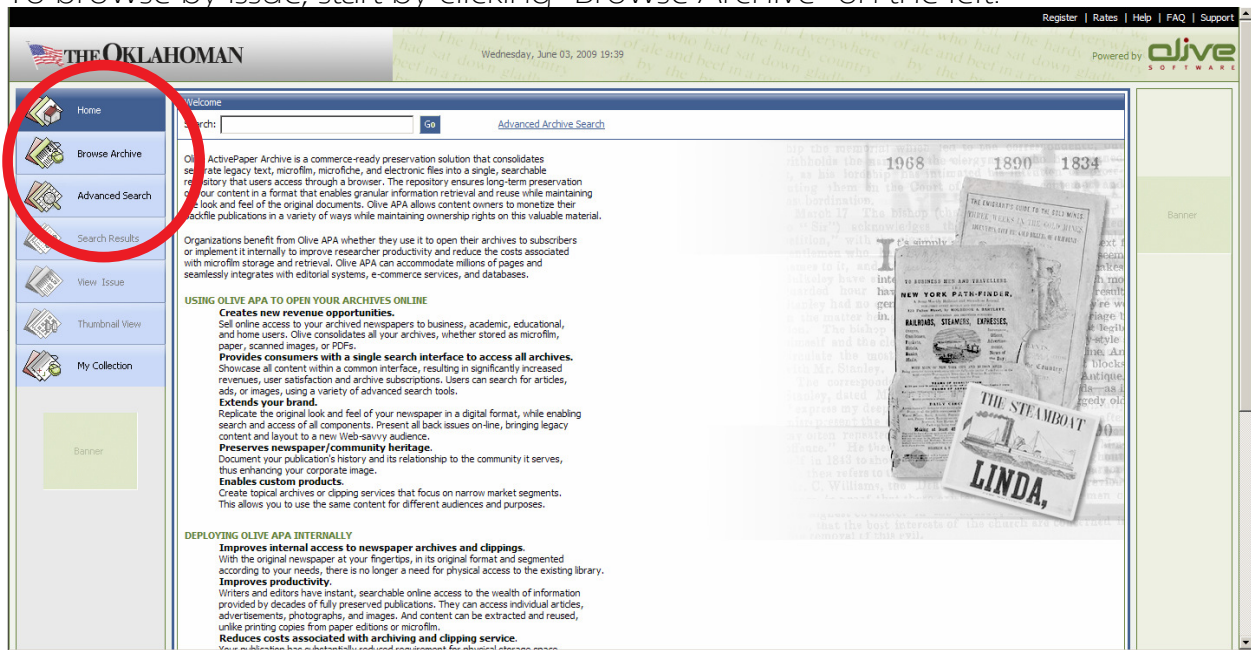
The following screen will be the first to appear. Select "Broadband Connection."



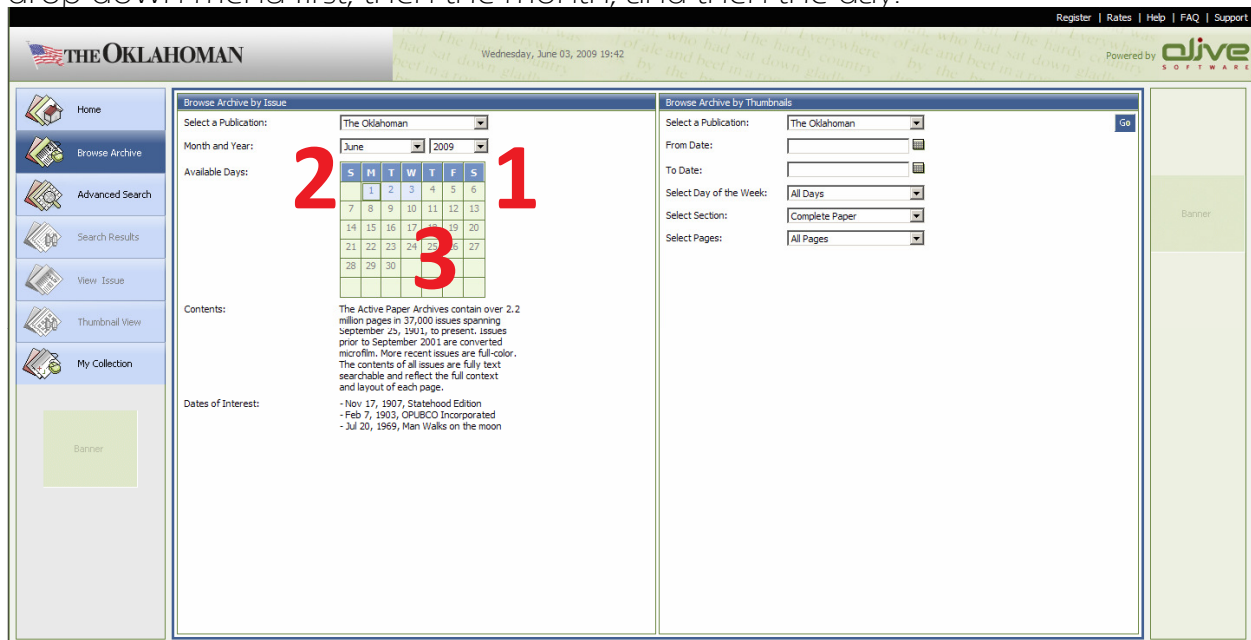
2. Search


There are two ways to search the archives. One is through the “Browse Archive” page, which provides for a more basic search if you know which date(s) you want to view, or through “Advanced Search.”

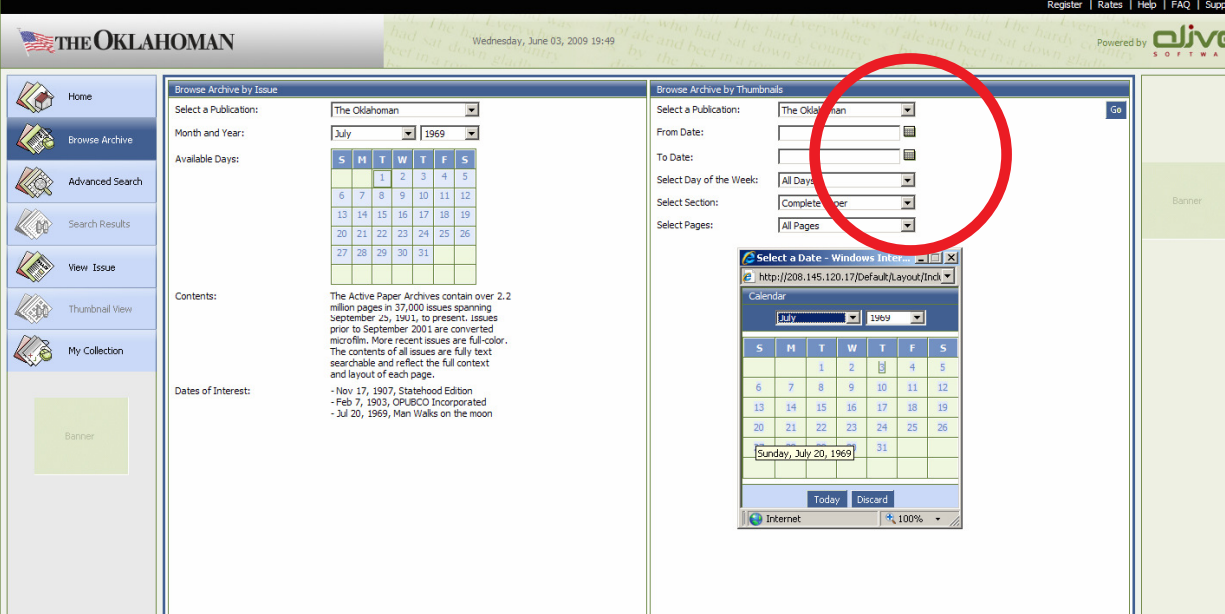
To browse by issue, start by clicking “Browse Archive” on the left.



To browse the archives by issue, use the panel on the left. Enter the year from the drop-down menu first, then the month, and then the day.



To browse the archives by thumbnails, use the panel on the right. To enter the dates for your date range, click the small  button to the right of the blank space. Use the box that pops up to select the dates.



THE OKLAHOMAN
Wednesday, June 03, 2009 19:49
Powered by **ajive** SOFTWARE

Browse Archive by Issue

Select a Publication:

Month and Year:

Available Days:

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Contents:

The Active Paper Archives contain over 2.2 million pages in 37,000 issues spanning September 23, 1901, to present. Issues prior to September 2001 are converted microfilm. More recent issues are full-color. The contents of all issues are fully text searchable and reflect the full context and layout of each page.

Dates of Interest:

- Nov 17, 1907, Statehood Edition
- Feb 7, 1903, OPUBCO Incorporated
- Jul 20, 1969, Man Walks on the moon

Browse Archive by Thumbnails

Select a Publication:

From Date:

To Date:

Select Day of the Week:

Select Section:

Select Pages:

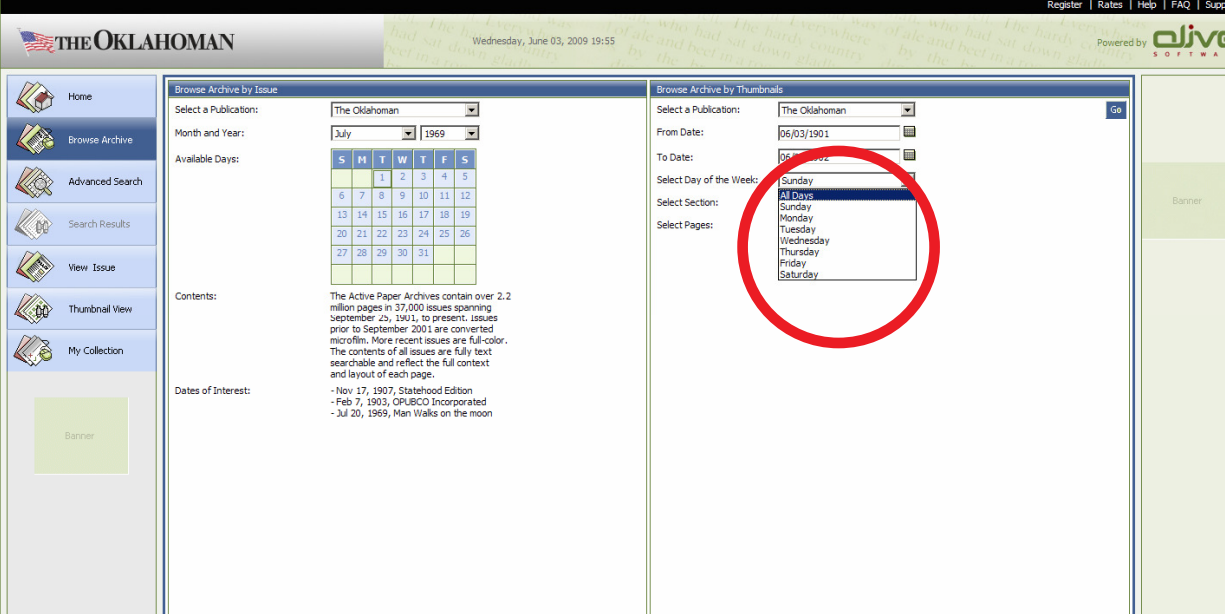
Select a Date - Windows Internet Explorer

Calendar

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sunday, July 20, 1969						

Today Discard

You may then select a specific day of the week if you know what day of the week you want to view. The archives will search all days of the week unless you change this selection.



THE OKLAHOMAN
Wednesday, June 03, 2009 19:55
Powered by **ajive** SOFTWARE

Browse Archive by Issue

Select a Publication:

Month and Year:

Available Days:

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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From Date:

To Date:

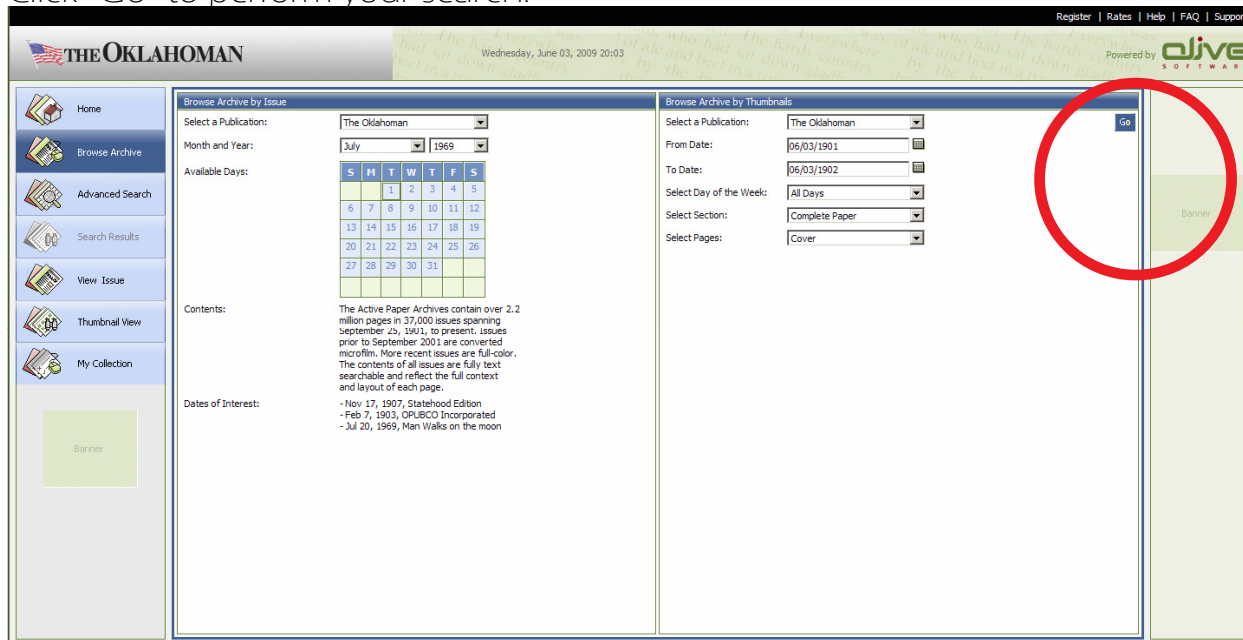
Select Day of the Week:

Select Section:

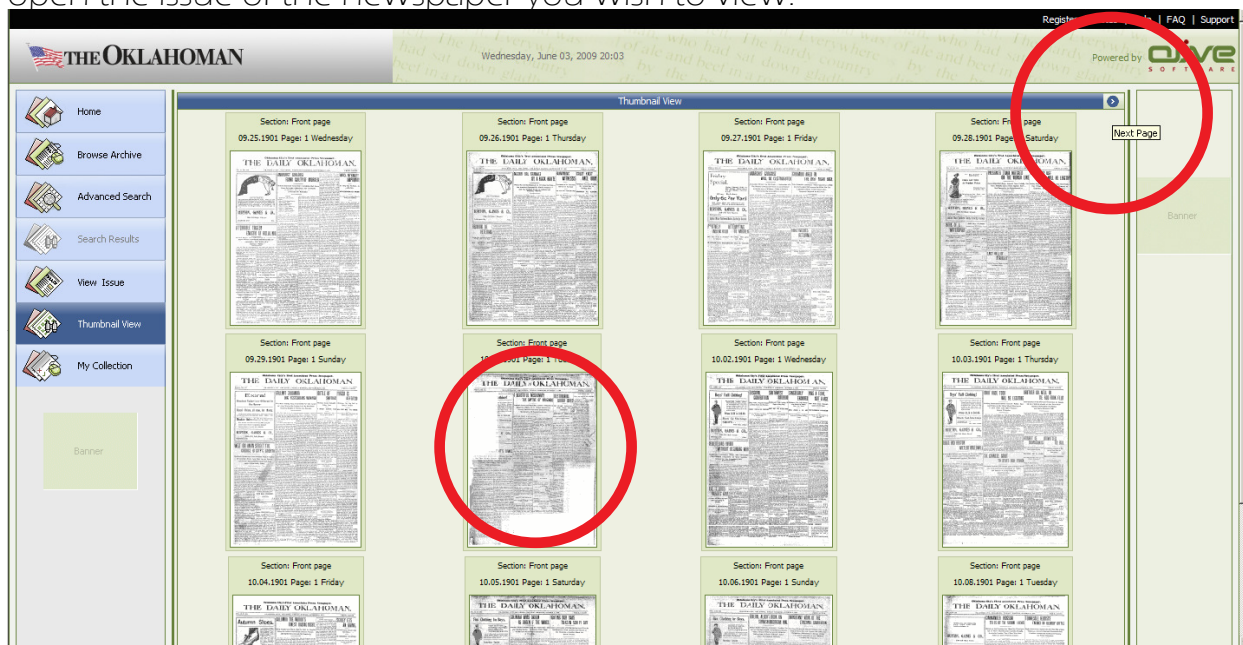
Select Pages:

Finally, you can choose to view the pages by “Cover” or “All pages.” The archives default to showing “Cover,” or the front page of every newspaper in the date range you choose. Changing the selection to “All Pages” will show the thumbnails (small images) of every page in every newspaper in the date range you chose.

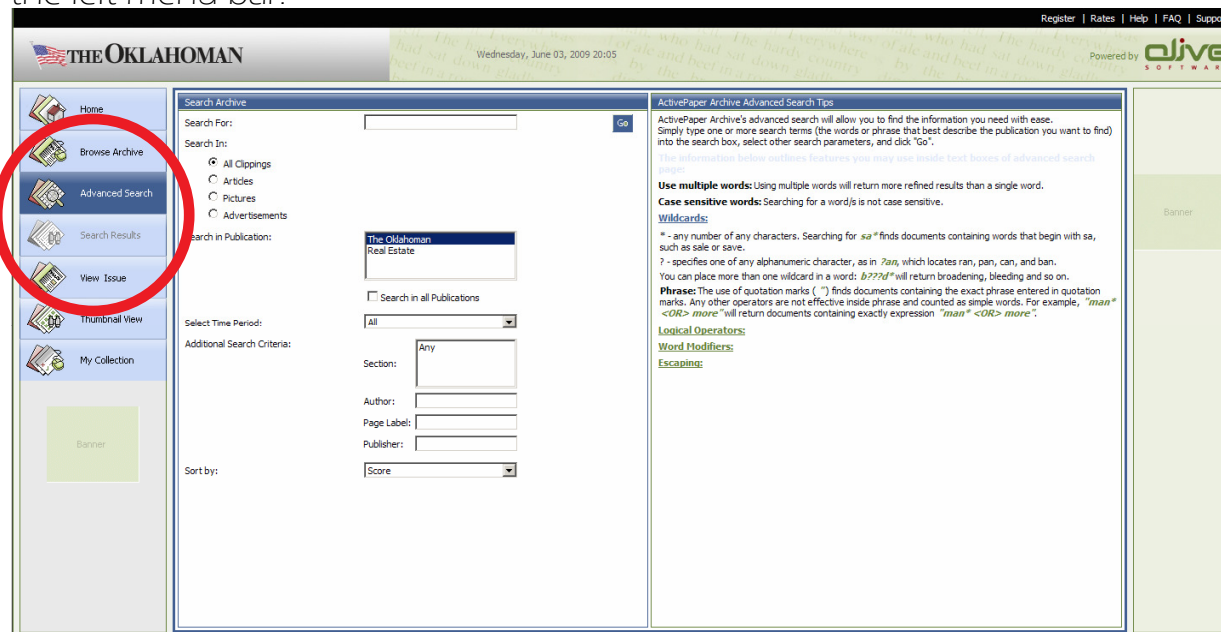
Click “Go” to perform your search.



Click the forward arrow to view additional thumbnails. Then click any thumbnail to open the issue of the newspaper you wish to view.



The other way to search is with an advanced search. Click “Advanced Search” on the left menu bar.

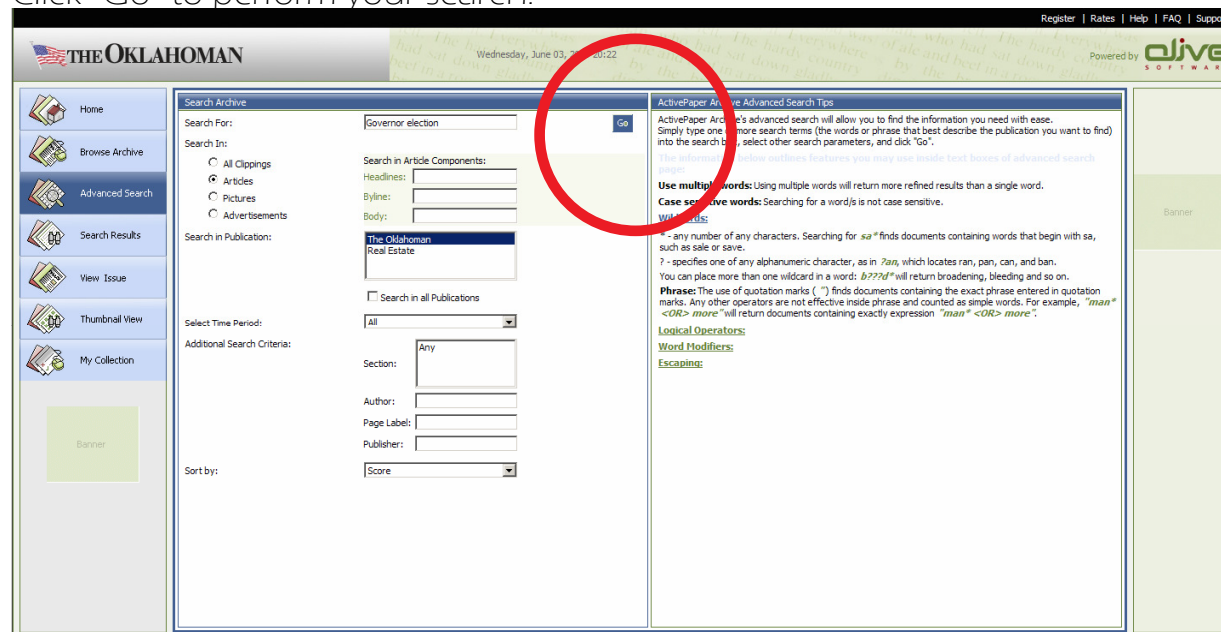


Type your search term in the top box. The same advanced search terms that may be used in the electronic edition (page 21) also may be used in the archives. Also take note of your other options. You may choose to:

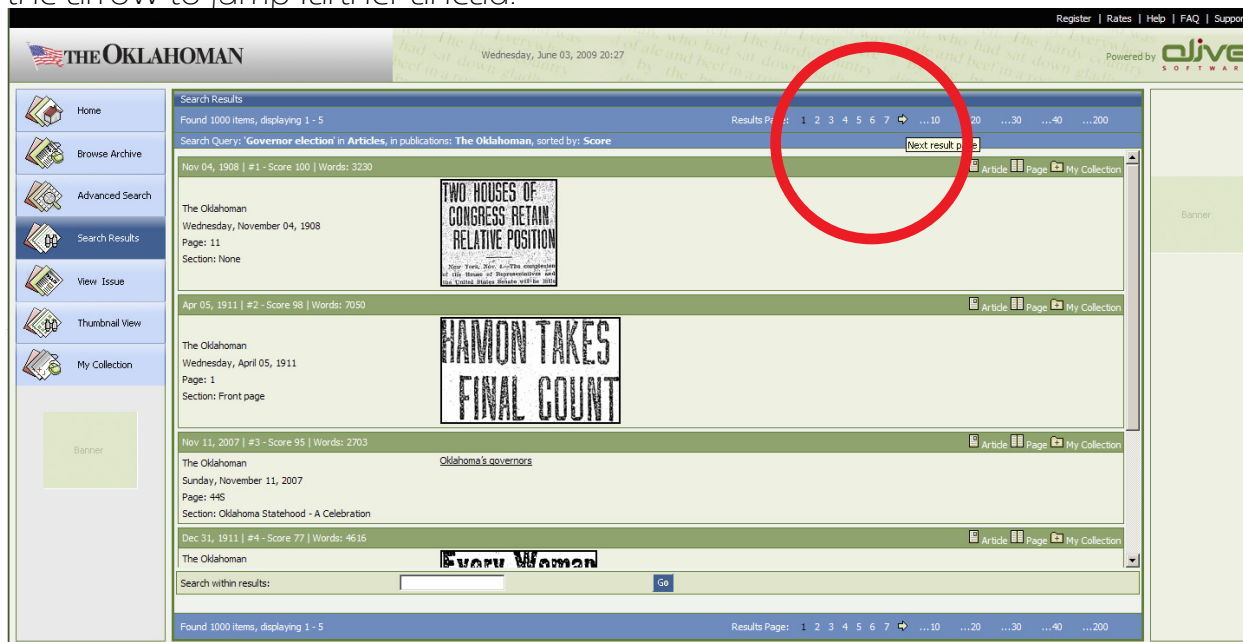
- Search articles, pictures, advertisements, or all content.
- Select a time period, including searching a set length of recent newspapers, such as “Last Month,” searching a specific date range, or searching by decade.
- Change how you want the archives to sort your results.

The “section,” “author,” “page label” and “publisher” field options are not recommended for school searches.

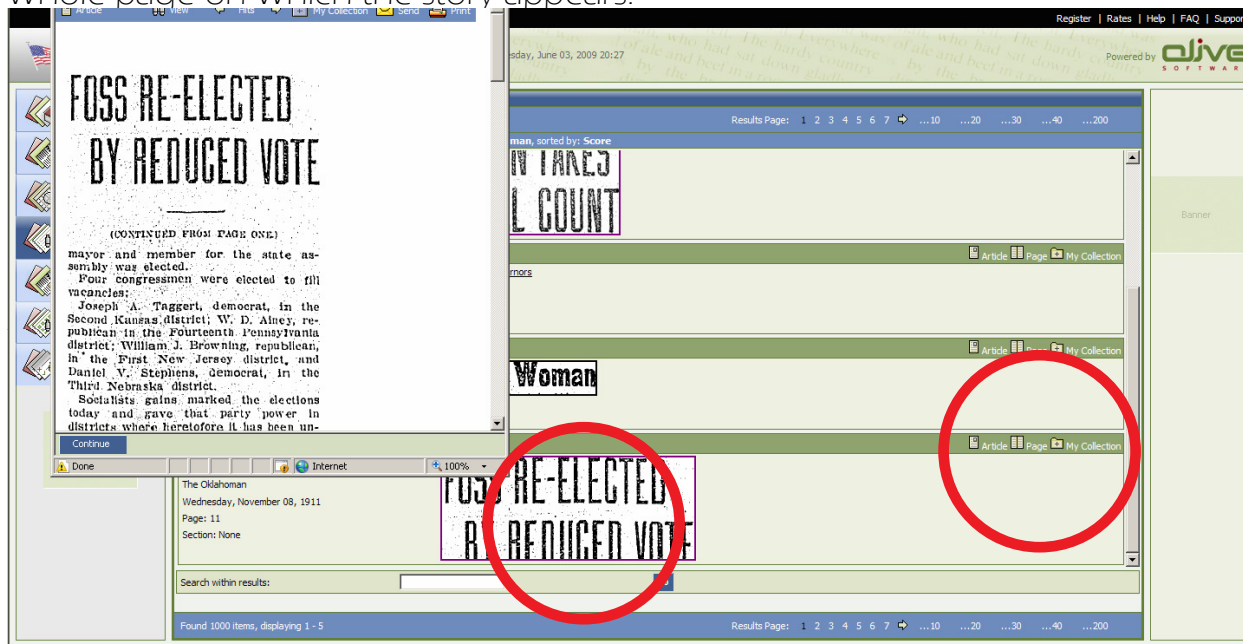
Click “Go” to perform your search.



Click the forward arrow to view the next page of results, or a number adjacent to the arrow to jump farther ahead.



Click directly on the story you want or on the word "Article" in the darker green bar in order to open it in a new window. Alternatively, click on "Page" to open the whole page on which the story appears.



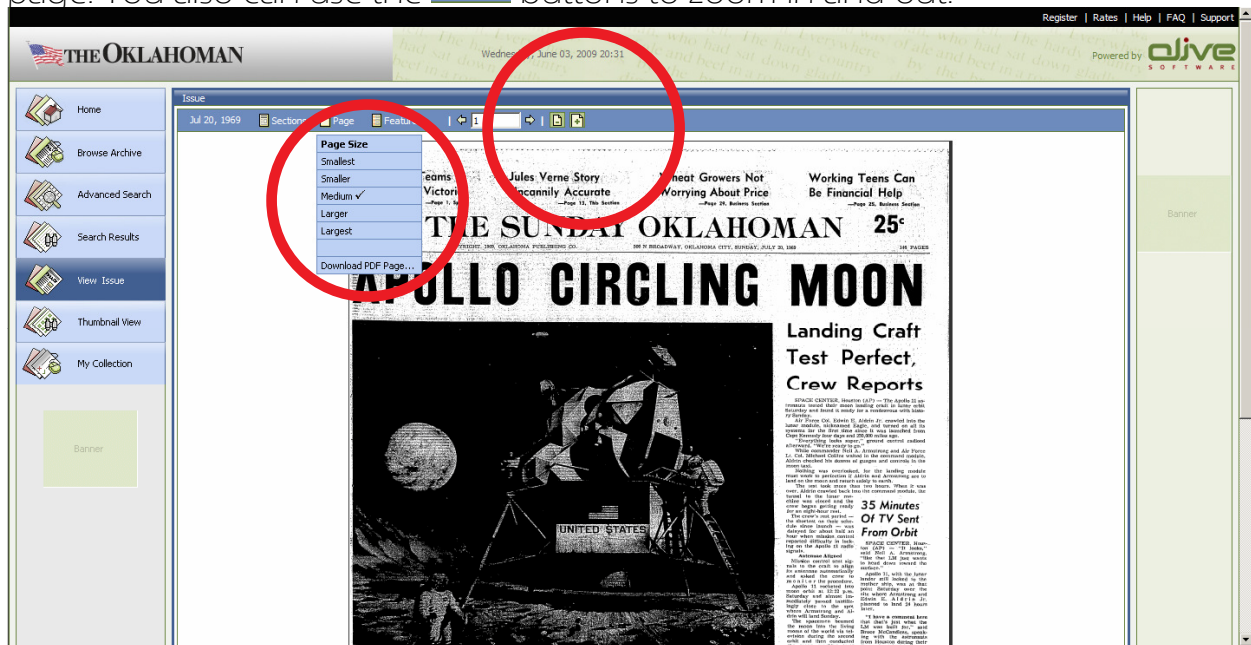
3. Explore stories

Here is an overview of the options from the page view.

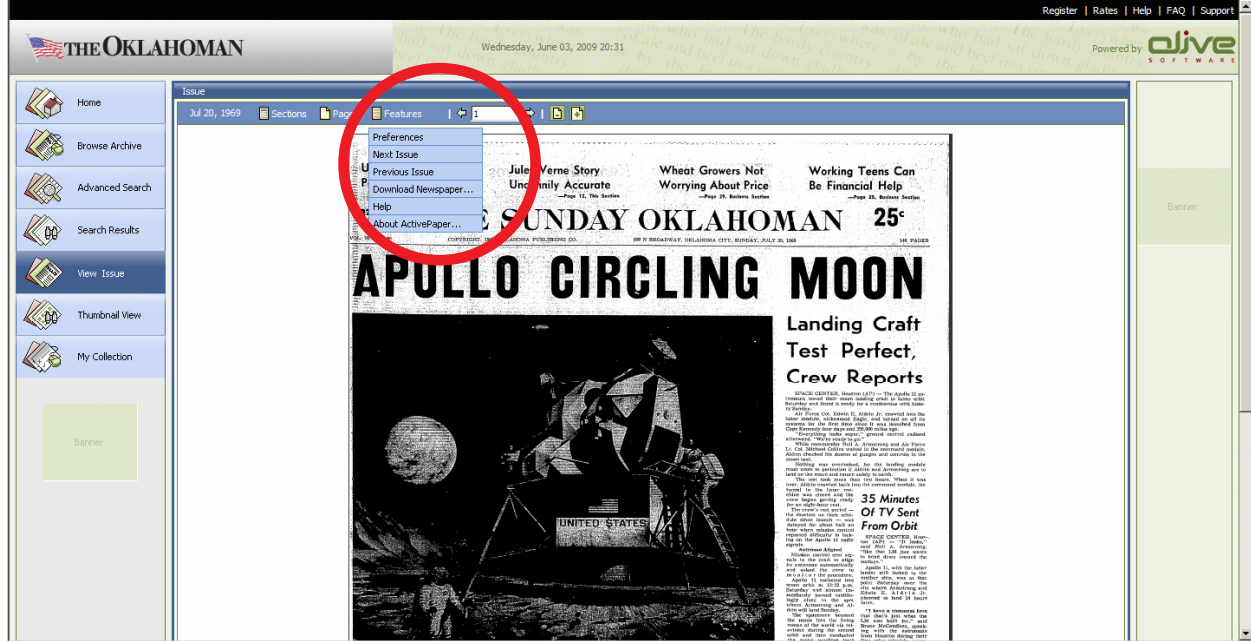
First: Sections. There may be no options here for newspapers from older years.



Second: Page. Change the size of the page on the screen or print an image of the page. You also can use the  buttons to zoom in and out.



Third: Features. Jump to the next issue or previous issue. As in the daily electronic edition, the arrows to the right will turn the page. Unlike in the daily electronic edition, clicking the corner of the page will not.

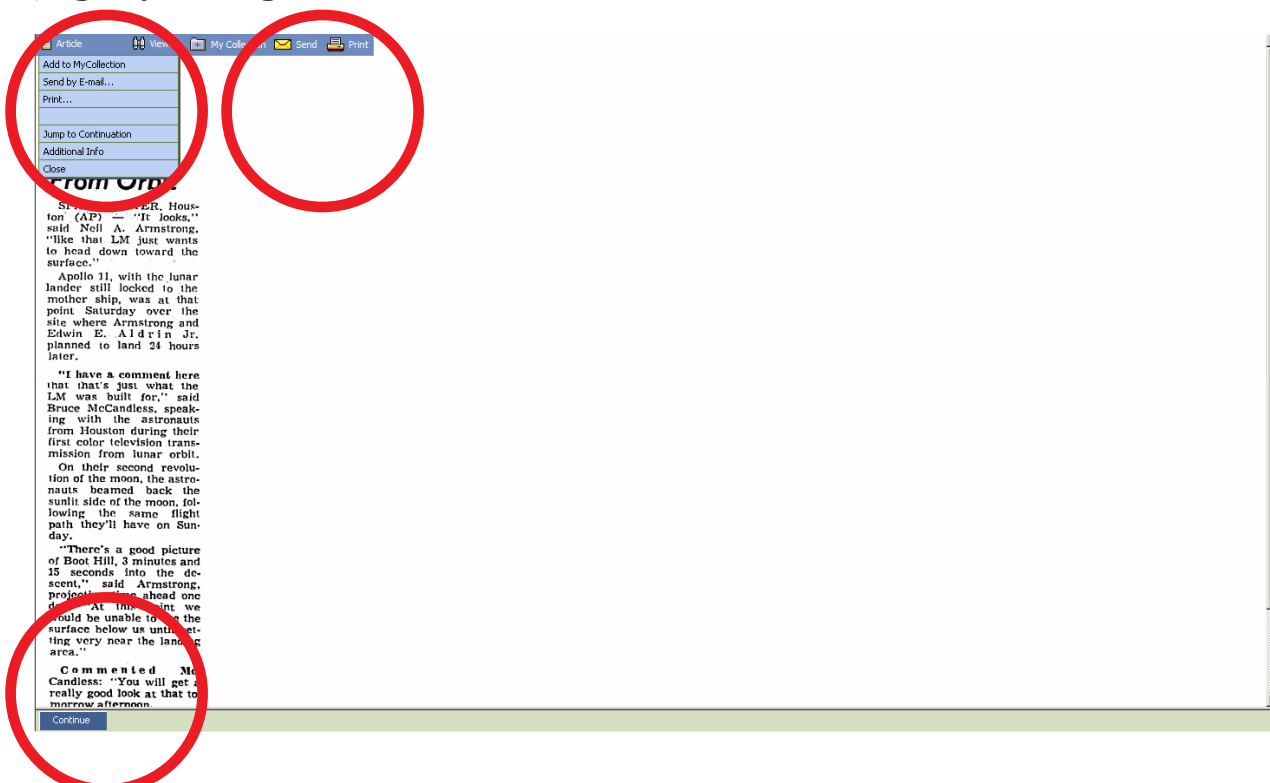


Open a story by clicking once on the article image.

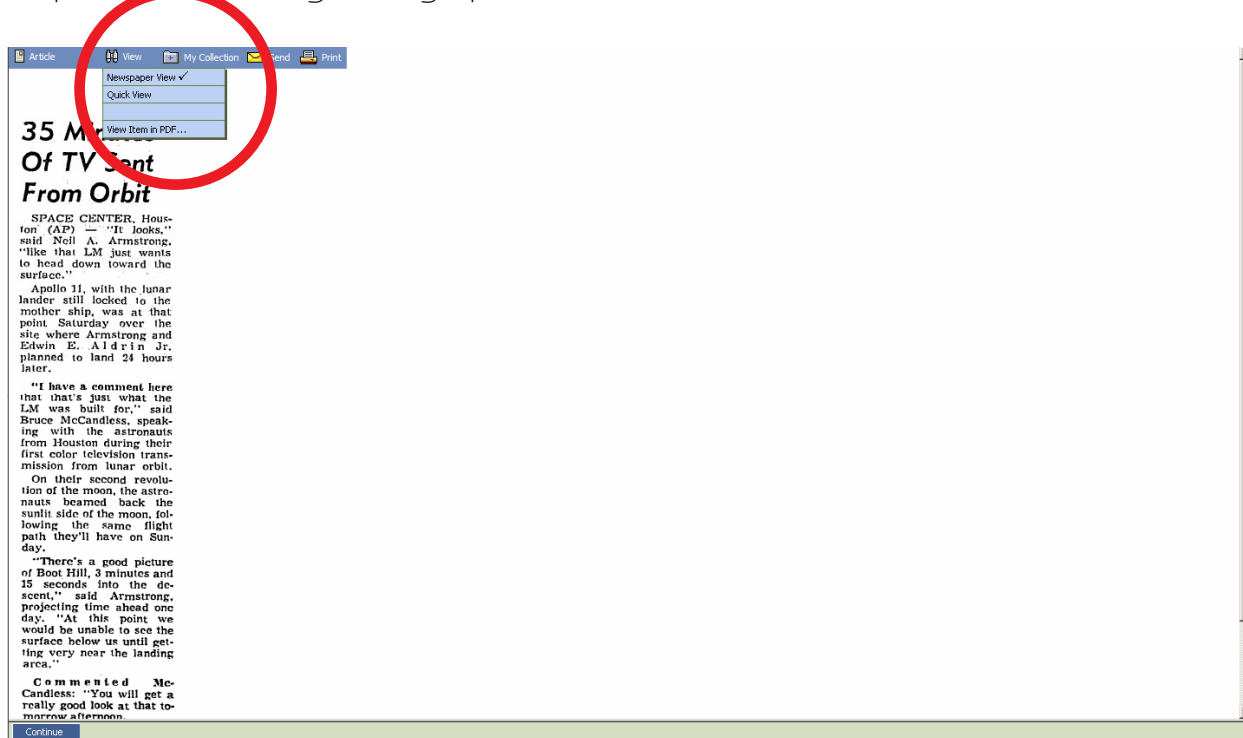


Following are the options once a story has been opened in a new window.

Article: This drop-down menu allows you to email, print and save the article, and jump to the continuation of the story. The email and print options also appear in buttons to the right. You also can continue reading stories that jumped to a second page by clicking "Continue."



View: This drop-down menu allows you to read the story as it appeared in the newspaper or in "quick view" mode (plain text, only for articles since September 2001). It also allows you to view additional information, which may be especially helpful when writing bibliographies.



Lesson Plans

You read the newspaper to find out the news of the day. But there's much more you can do with *The Oklahoman* in your classroom. Thumb through these pages to find ideas on how to use stories in the main section, box scores in the sports section, and even the comic strips to help boost your students' literacy and skills. The following pages have great ideas to start with in addition to what you'll find at:

- <http://www.nieteacher.org/oknie>, and
- <http://www.okpress.com/nie-guide> (scroll down to "teacher resources").

We also are continuing to grow these lists online at nie.newsok.com/lessons.

The asterisk indicates interdisciplinary lessons that appear under more than one subject.

SOCIAL STUDIES

*Track a politician over time and create a portfolio about the person. After a month, give a presentation about the person and what they have done recently in office by acting the part. Or, work in groups to perform skits about how classmates' characters might interact together, integrating actions the politicians have taken recently. Alternatively, research a famous Oklahoman's current and/or recent actions and analyze his or her contributions to civic society, sports, the arts, or other area of society the person is known for. Identify the person's home city or country, and mark on a map the other cities or countries by the selected person's actions.

*Choose a country in another region of the world. Follow the news there for a week. Now imagine you were just elected the president, prime minister or other leader of the area. What action would you take first? Write an essay describing what you would do and why.

*Map out five of the countries mentioned in the *World* pages of *The Oklahoman*. Look up the capital cities of all the countries. Then figure out the shortest and longest travel routes to travel through every capital city. Use average speeds of travel for air travel – for cities separated by water – and speeds of a car for cities connected by land to figure out how quickly you can travel the shortest route.

*Read an editorial about politics or social issues in today's paper. Write an editorial with an opposing point of view, whether or not you agree.

*Select an editorial cartoon. Write a detailed description of what the cartoon is about, background about the issue, and how the cartoonist conveyed his or her point of view artistically. Using the archives, how does this cartoon compare to editorial cartoons from earlier decades?

*Look at the "Tuning in" box in the Sports section about game times. It will say something like, "4 p.m. USC vs. Penn State." But USC and Penn State are in different time zones from each other and from Oklahoma. Find what time zones the teams are from. Then figure out what time the game will begin and, based on the average time a game lasts, what time it will end in each of the teams' time zones.

*Using a marker and individual maps of the U.S., or pushpins and a large wall map of the U.S., mark the hometowns of the teams that played a national sport yesterday. Then answer some of the following questions: Which team traveled the farthest to play its most recent game? Which team is located farthest north? How far would the first-place team have to travel if it played the fourth-place team in its league? In what direction did the last-place team travel for its previous game? How would the teams appear when listed in alphabetical order? Then come up with your own questions about the information in groups, and have student groups answer each other's questions. You could do a similar activity using datelines of news stories.

*Read a story in which a famous figure from Oklahoma is mentioned or quoted. Then use *The Oklahoman* archives to find out what they were like before they were famous. Find at least five interesting, little-known facts about the person. Write a short report about the findings. Then create a references page with citations from the news stories that were used.

*History doesn't always go back hundreds of years. Use *The Oklahoman* archives to look up the newspaper on the day of your birth, and every year on that day since you were born. Use descriptive language to compare and contrast everyday items, and develop an overall conclusion about how history has changed since you were born. Create a poster, art project or other presentation to share with the class.

*Read classified ads and identify effective and non effective ones. As a class, list characteristics of a good classified ad. Then, individually, rewrite the ones identified as bad classifieds, using no more than the number of words already used in each ad. To expand, write a classified ad that could have been written by a historical figure or a figure in a literary book you are reading.

*Use both the electronic edition and the archives to find stories related to water: where water resources are located in Oklahoma, what disputes exist over them, what legislation affects them, etc. What can you glean from these about the importance and scarcity of water? How is your community affected by the availability of water? How does this change in a period of drought?

Choose a region of the world. Use the archives to trace the region's history. How has the region changed over the time? What do you think will happen in the region in the future?

Look for stories about politics. What politicians are mentioned? What branches of government do they serve in? Make a chart about how the politicians and their respective branches of government interact.

Choose one or more trial subjects such as Nuremberg or O.J. Simpson and, using the archives, identify each step of the democratic legal process.

Research a favorite sports team to find where the team's current players are from. Then research where the team's players were from a decade ago, two decades ago, etc. How have the demographics of teams changed over the years? Why? How else could you identify this type of demographic shift?

Use the archives to visualize how geographic boundaries have changed over time. Limit searches to "pictures," and include words such as "boundary" as a search term in order to generate search results of maps from years past.

Research your hometown or current place of residence in the archives. What major events happened there when your parents were your age? Your grandparents? What did a gallon of milk or a loaf of bread cost then? How have these events and changes shaped your community now?

Sunshine Week was launched nationally in 2005 and is held every March over the week that includes the date March 15. Sunshine Week promotes dialogue about the importance of open government and freedom of information (learn more at www.sunshineweek.org). In March, follow stories in *The Oklahoman* marked with a special icon for sunshine week. Use the archives to read past newspapers from Sunshine Week (browse by date each year back through 2005). Are you surprised by what stories might not be able to be reported if not for open government and freedom of information laws? What open meetings and information available from freedom of information laws exist in your community?

ENGLISH

*Cars burn a significant amount of fossil fuels every year, which contribute to the greenhouse effect. Car manufacturers are now producing cars that use fuel more wisely as a result. Look at advertisements for car sales and make a list of all the words and phrases used to describe cars' energy efficiency. Write a persuasive essay convincing people to buy fuel-efficient cars. This should include background information about the greenhouse effect. Use *The Oklahoman* archives to help research that information by reading older news stories about the environment.

*Skim the newspaper for a science-related story. Then write down at least three science facts from the story. Finally, write the first paragraph for a science fiction story based on those facts. A good way to think in that way is to ask a "what if" question based on the facts.

*Choose a country in another region of the world. Follow the news there for a week. Now imagine you were just elected the president, prime minister or other leader of the area. What action would you take first? Write an essay describing what you would do and why.

*Read an editorial about politics or social issues in today's paper. Write an editorial with an opposing point of view, whether or not you agree.

*Read a story in which a famous figure from Oklahoma is mentioned or quoted. Then use *The Oklahoman* archives to find out what they were like before they were famous. Find at least five interesting, little-known facts about the person. Write a short report about the findings. Then create a references page with citations from the news stories that were used.

*History doesn't always go back hundreds of years. Use *The Oklahoman* archives to look up the newspaper on the day of your birth, and every year on that day since you were born. Use descriptive language to compare and contrast everyday items, and develop an overall conclusion about how history has changed since you were born. Create a poster, art project or other presentation to share with the class.

*Read classified ads and identify effective and non effective ones. As a class, list characteristics of a good classified ad. Then, individually, rewrite the ones identified as bad classifieds, using no more than the number of words already used in each ad. To expand, write a classified ad that could have been written by a historical figure or a figure in a literary book you are reading.

*If you have seen a movie recently, think about how your review would differ from the one that was in the newspaper. Write your own movie review.

*Read the comics. Use a dictionary to look up any words you don't know. Using the oldest archives, can you find words that are not even used anymore?

Read any story. Then write a summary about the main idea and characters.

Create a chart with four columns. In the left column, list the following in separate rows: news story, editorial, opinion column, advertisement, comic strip, and cutline (photo caption). Across the top of the other three columns, list "fact," "opinion," and "whose opinion." Then fill in the chart using the newspaper.

Read a few news stories, and then choose a story that talked about a problem. Identify the cause of that problem. Then write your own story that uses a cause and effect relationship. Is a cause-and-effect relationship always clear?

Identify 10 headlines in today's paper. Rewrite them so they are complete sentences. To expand, identify the parts of speech in each sentence.

Rewrite a news article from the perspective of the story's victim or accuser.

Reinforce basic phonics with younger students by conducting searches in the electronic edition for phrases such as "f?n" to find instances of fin, fan and fun, or such as "?ad" to find bad, dad, had, and more.

Read a story. Identify the "who," "what," "when," "where," "why," and "how" of the story. Discuss as a class why it is important for news stories to include all this information, and why those reasons also make the 5 W's and the H important to include in all writings.

Find the front page of the March 4, 2008, newspaper of *The Oklahoman* in the archives and read the story "Hat Act." "Hat Act" is a news story that, because of its association with Read Across America, was written with the cadence of a Dr. Seuss story. Using this story as an example, have students take a story from today's newspaper and rewrite it in a poetic or other creative format.

MATHEMATICS

*Graph the high and low temperatures in both Celsius and Fahrenheit for a week. Calculate the mean, median, mode and range for each, and the average difference. Discuss what weather changes caused the temperature variances. How do the predictions for future days compare with what actually occurred?

Try graphing less obvious comparables than the temperatures in the weather map. Create a bar graph of the price of cars featured in advertisements, or of homes featured for sale or rent. What other kinds of graphs can you put this information into? What would those graphs tell you that a bar graph cannot?

*Map out five of the countries mentioned in the World pages of *The Oklahoman*. Look up the capital cities of all the countries. Then figure out the shortest and longest travel routes to travel

through every capital city. Use average speeds of travel for air travel – for cities separated by water – and speeds of a car for cities connected by land to figure out how quickly you can travel the shortest route.

*Look at the “Tuning in” box in the Sports section about game times. It will say something like, “4 p.m. USC vs. Penn State.” But USC and Penn State are in different time zones from each other and from Oklahoma. Find what time zones the teams are from. Then figure out what time the game will begin and, based on the average time a game lasts, what time it will end in each of the teams’ time zones.

*Using a marker and individual maps of the U.S., or pushpins and a large wall map of the U.S., mark the hometowns of the teams that played a national sport yesterday. Then answer some of the following questions: Which team traveled the farthest to play its most recent game? Which team is located farthest north? How far would the first-place team have to travel if it played the fourth-place team in its league? In what direction did the last-place team travel for its previous game? How would the teams appear when listed in alphabetical order? Then come up with your own questions about the information in groups, and have student groups answer each other’s questions. You could do a similar activity using datelines of news stories.

Look at advertisements that give original prices and discount values – such as \$25 off a \$54.95 tune-up, or 30% off a \$24 sweater. Calculate the cost of the product or service after the discount. Then, imagine you have \$300 or another set amount to spend. Use advertisements to figure out how many things you could buy, and how much more you would have to spend without the discounts. Use *The Oklahoman* archives to research how much the items cost 5, 10 or 20 years ago. How do the prices and discounts compare to today?

Select a stock listed on the Money & Markets page of the Business section. Follow it for at least a week. Create a graph of its fluctuations, and figure its mean, median, mode and range. Compare your stock’s performance with your classmates’. Which stock did best? Which stock did worse? Track them over a longer period of time, such as a whole semester, and see if the first week remained an accurate reflection of each stock’s long-term performance. Use imaginary money to actually buy and trade stocks over time. Use the archives to compare stocks in each decade.

Locate box scores in the Sports section. Sum the statistics of the games listed to find, as an example, the total number of passing yards completed in all football games the previous day. Graph them. As another example, figure out how far each player ran in a baseball game based on the total number of base hits. Convert this number to meters. The conversion can also be used for rushing yards in football.

Find a recipe in the paper. How much of each ingredient would you need if you doubled the recipe? If you tripled it? How much would you need if you cut the recipe in half?

When a team announces the signing of a player and his or her salary, figure out how much that player makes per game. Then, using the average length of time of a game for that sport, figure out how much does the player will make per hour, per minute and per second.

Calculate how much gas prices fluctuate daily. Graph the results. Use charts to compare how consumer gas prices relate to the price of a gallon of oil.

SCIENCE

*Graph the high and low temperatures in both Celsius and Fahrenheit for a week. Calculate the mean, median, mode and range for each, and the average difference. Discuss what weather changes caused the temperature variances. How do the predictions for future days compare with what actually occurred?

*Read a health story. Draw a picture of the human body and identify the parts the story talks about. What did you learn about how they work?

*Look for stories in the Sports section about player injuries. Draw a diagram of the body and indicate what part was injured. Write a summary describing the injury and how it will be treated, according to the story.

*Cars burn a significant amount of fossil fuels every year, which contribute to the greenhouse effect. Car manufacturers are now producing cars that use fuel more wisely as a result. Look at advertisements for car sales and make a list of all the words and phrases used to describe cars' energy efficiency. Write a persuasive essay convincing people to buy fuel-efficient cars. This should include background information about the greenhouse effect. Use *The Oklahoman* archives to help research that information by reading older news stories about the environment.

*Skim the newspaper for a science-related story. Then write down at least three science facts from the story. Finally, write the first paragraph for a science fiction story based on those facts. A good way to think in that way is to ask a "what if" question based on the facts.

Find the section about the sun and moon on the Weather page. Graph the times of the sunrise, sunset, moonrise and moonset every day for a month. Research or discuss the changes over a month and how you would expect them to change over the course of each of the four seasons.

Use the weather map as a way of teaching how to back into and recreate a project. Enter data daily or weekly into a spreadsheet, and eventually use that data to try to predict the follow day's or week's weather information.

Use the conversion of newspapers from print to electronic to discuss environmental impacts of items consumed daily. For newspapers, begin by reading this article for background: <http://greeninc.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/04/14/eliminate-newspapers-save-the-planet>. Then design a study to compare the environmental impact of different types of news delivery. Then refer to the article at this link, http://www.csc.kth.se/sustain/publications/reportfiles/sus_2007_1_moberg_et_al_report_updated.pdf, which was accepted for publication in the Environmental Impact Assessment Review Journal as of July 2, 2009, for an actual comparison, which includes less apparent factors such as the impact of the lifetime of the electronic devices used to access electronic editions. After assessing how well you did designing this study, write an outline for a study that could be conducted comparing the environmental impact of other daily consumables.

*Use both the electronic edition and the archives to find stories related to water: where water resources are located in Oklahoma, what disputes exist over them, what legislation affects them, etc. What can you glean from these about the importance and scarcity of water? How is your community affected by the availability of water? How does this change in a period of drought?

LANGUAGES

Read an editorial about politics or social issues in today's paper. Write an editorial with an opposing point of view, but write it in a language other than English.

Track a politician over time and create a portfolio about the person. After a month, give a presentation in another language about the person and what they have done recently in office by acting the part. Or, work in groups to perform skits in another language about how classmates' characters might interact together, integrating actions the politicians have taken recently.

Cars burn a significant amount of fossil fuels every year, which contribute to the greenhouse effect. Car manufacturers are now producing cars that use fuel more wisely as a result. Look at advertisements for car sales and make a list of all the words and phrases used to describe cars' energy efficiency. How would you say those words and phrases in another language? Write a persuasive essay in that language convincing people to buy fuel-efficient cars. This should include background information about the greenhouse effect. Use *The Oklahoman* archives to help research that information by reading older news stories about the environment.

*Read the comics. Use a dictionary to look up any words you don't know in English or that you don't know how to say in another language. Using the oldest archives, can you find words that are not even used anymore?

Read some of the comics in English. Then draw your own comic strip – enough strips to run for a week in a newspaper – narrated in another language.

Translate headlines and/or entire stories into another language. Check the translation against the automatic translation function provided by *The Oklahoman's* electronic edition. Analyze the differences – were they student errors, or errors caused by the automated nature of the online translation? Native speakers can translate stories from their first language – from the translated electronic edition stories or from <http://vivaoklahoma.newsok.com> for Spanish-speakers – into English.

ARTS AND HEALTH

*Read a health story. Draw a picture of the human body and identify the parts the story talks about. What did you learn about how they work?

*Look for stories in the Sports section about player injuries. Draw a diagram of the body and indicate what part was injured. Write a summary describing the injury and how it will be treated, according to the story.

*Track a politician over time and create a portfolio about the person. After a month, give a presentation about the person and what they have done recently in office by acting the part. Or, work in groups to perform skits about how classmates' characters might interact together, integrating actions the politicians have taken recently. Alternatively, research a famous Oklahoman's current and/or recent actions and analyze his or her contributions to civic society, sports, the arts, or other area of society the person is known for. Identify the person's home city or country, and mark on a map the other cities or countries by the selected person's actions.

*Select an editorial cartoon. Write a detailed description of what the cartoon is about, background about the issue, and how the cartoonist conveyed his or her point of view artistically. Using the archives, how does this cartoon compare to editorial cartoons from earlier decades?

*If you have seen a movie recently, think about how your review would differ from the one that was in the newspaper. Write your own movie review.

Read a comic with multiple panels. Write another panel that would make sense affixed at the end.

Look for pictures of food in the newspaper. List where they belong in the federal government's recommended food pyramid.

Look through the Features section for stories about art exhibits. Research more about the artist or the genre of art. Create your own art project to convey what you learned.

BRAINSTORMING SPACE

Use these pages to write down your own lesson plan ideas that integrate the digital daily and archived newspapers.

Special Programs

Newspapers In Education produces programs with specialized curricula throughout each school year. Our programs cover topics such as financial literacy, Native American heritage, aquatic science and mental health. These programs usually contain in-paper components that are published in *The Oklahoman* and that you can find by scanning through the pages of the electronic edition on a computer.

Programs are announced on nie.newsok.com as well as on our blog, Facebook page and through emails, and often in the newspaper as well, so you will know when they will be published. Some programs also include special printed materials – usually student workbooks – that will be delivered to schools in *The Oklahoman's* delivery area and mailed to schools outside *The Oklahoman's* delivery area. Teachers who do not request daily access to the electronic edition may still sign up to receive specific programs as they are promoted throughout the year.

Here is an example of the first lesson of the last program of the 2008-2009 school year. It can be found on page 12A of the May 18, 2009, newspaper. You will find programs dating back to the 2008-2009 school year in PDF format on our website at nie.newsok.com/programs.

The image shows a newspaper page with several sections. At the top, there's a weather section titled 'WEATHER' with a map of Oklahoma and a forecast. Below that is an article about horses titled 'Horse: Learning new skills'. To the right of the horse article is a 'Grocery Skills' program insert titled 'IT'S IN THE BAG' with a lesson plan. Below the horse article is another article titled 'Capitol: School bill returns'.

The image shows a 'Grocery Skills' program insert. It features a title 'Grocery Skills IT'S IN THE BAG' with a shopping bag illustration. Below the title is a section titled 'LESSON 1: You do the Math'. The text explains how to use math to save money at the grocery store by comparing unit prices. It provides an example: a gallon of milk costs \$5.12 (unit price of 4¢ per ounce), while a quart costs \$3.20 (unit price of 10¢ per ounce). The lesson includes a formula: $\text{Total Price} \div \text{Number of Ounces} = \text{Price Per Ounce}$. There are two tables for comparing smaller and larger containers for Cereal, Juice, Cheese, and Cookies. Each table has columns for 'Smaller Container' and 'Larger Container' with rows for 'Total Cost' and 'Cost Per Unit'. A 'Bonus activity' section asks students to create a shopping list and calculate the percentage of money saved by substituting store brands. At the bottom, it says 'Newspapers for this educational program provided by THE OKLAHOMAN HOMELAND.'

Other Resources

Newspapers In Education offers even more than digital newspapers and subject-based programs! Check out these other resources and programs.

Training Resources

This guide is available for download in PDF format, as is a Student Guide. The Student Guide contains the same screen shots, but omits some sections such as the lesson plans. You also can find out what workshops we'll be at next or request one for your area. Learn how at nie.newsok.com/training.

FROM THE PRESSROOM
TO THE CLASSROOM



Old Papers for Art Projects

Art and self-contained teachers can now pick up old newspapers, and unused white paper when available, from *The Oklahoman's* production plant in northwest Oklahoma City for hands-on projects. Get details at nie.newsok.com/arts.



NEWSPAPERS IN ARTS EDUCATION
THE OKLAHOMAN

Central Oklahoma Spelling Bee

Fourth- through eighth-grade students can participate in our annual spelling bee. The 50-county Central Oklahoma champion advances to Washington, D.C. This is a fun, educational and unforgettable opportunity. For more information, visit nie.newsok.com/spellingbee.



Interact with *The Oklahoman*

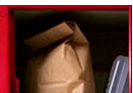
Your students can tour *The Oklahoman* facilities, or you can schedule a reporter, photographer or videographer to come speak at any Oklahoma City metro area school. Add these to your calendar by starting out at nie.newsok.com/tours and nie.newsok.com/speakers.



BrownIE Points

Sweeten up your use of NIE in the classroom with answers to your frequently asked questions, educational trivia for students, and more. Satisfy your sweet tooth for NIE at blog.newsok.com/browniepoints.

BrownIE Points



Contact Information

Visit Newspapers In Education online at nie.newsok.com to stay updated on what NIE has to offer your classroom!

Also be sure to check out our blog:
<http://blog.newsok.com/browniepoints>

And don't forget to become a fan on Facebook:
<http://www.facebook.com/NIEOK>.

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