

ch13

Student: _____

1. The news value known as proximity is based on the fact that we value events that happen to important people.
True False
2. The cost of new technology affects the types of stories that are covered by news organizations.
True False
3. Though they can be interesting, blogs are not an influential force in online news reporting.
True False
4. The traditional news media discourages citizen journalism.
True False
5. Hyperlocal news represents a significant new revenue stream for local media.
True False
6. A backpack journalist is a reporter who covers stories far away from civilization.
True False
7. Hard news in the print and broadcast media is traditionally written using the square form.
True False
8. There is a standard writing style for online news.
True False
9. The one thing that all soft news has in common is that it tries to interest the audience.
True False
10. Investigative news reports are typically shorter than the typical print or broadcast news item.
True False
11. General assignment reporters at newspapers become specialists in a given type of news, such as City Hall news.
True False
12. Most TV news reporters are considered general assignment reporters.
True False
13. Because TV is better at transmitting experience or impressions, it is better suited for in depth analysis and complex interpretations than is print news.
True False
14. Print and TV journalism are similar in that they both should strive to uphold basic values and journalistic principles.
True False
15. In journalism, a news organization's credibility is paramount to its viability.
True False

16. If a scheduled story about a boating accident on Monday gets pulled from Tuesday's paper to make space for something else, that story might not run in Wednesday's paper because of the _____ news value.
- A. prominence
 - B. proximity
 - C. economic
 - D. sensational
 - E. timeliness
17. A TV news story about a plane crash in India emphasizing the number of Americans aboard is reflecting the _____ news value.
- A. prominence
 - B. proximity
 - C. economic
 - D. sensational
 - E. timeliness
18. News media monitor _____ to see what stories audience members choose to read.
- A. wire services
 - B. specialized news sites
 - C. the business model
 - D. the clickstream
 - E. none of these
19. Types of news sources available online include general news sites (such as CNN.com) and:
- A. news aggregators
 - B. specialized news sources
 - C. blogs
 - D. all of these
 - E. none of these
20. How have blogs affected journalism?
- A. they represent an alternative source of news
 - B. they have an agenda-setting effect
 - C. they provide a check on the traditional media
 - D. they allow reporters to explain why they covered a story as they did
 - E. all of these
21. The trend toward ordinary people becoming amateur reporters is called:
- A. online democracy
 - B. hyperlocal news
 - C. citizen journalism
 - D. expanded reportage
 - E. none of these
22. Concentrating on stories of interest to a single zip code is an example of:
- A. zinging
 - B. hyperlocal news
 - C. focused local news
 - D. counteracting media convergence
 - E. none of these
23. A mobile journalist
- A. works out of his or her car
 - B. is also called a mojo
 - C. is a type of next-generation journalist
 - D. all of these
 - E. none of these

24. _____ skills allow reporters to use new communications technologies to uncover information that they otherwise would not have known.
- A. computer-assisted reporting
 - B. database management
 - C. CompuServe
 - D. CNG
 - E. ASNE
25. Hard news, which is the dominant type of news covered, usually reflects all of the traditional news values *except*:
- A. human interest
 - B. prominence
 - C. consequence
 - D. proximity
 - E. timeliness
26. Print media typically report hard news in a(n) _____ form.
- A. tunnel
 - B. pyramid
 - C. inverted pyramid
 - D. lead-driven
 - E. square
27. A story that tends to provide the same amount of information throughout is written in the _____ form.
- A. inverted pyramid
 - B. summative
 - C. pyramid
 - D. square
 - E. none of these
28. Soft news, or features, tend to rely on the _____ news value.
- A. timeliness
 - B. human interest
 - C. sensationalism
 - D. prominence
 - E. all of these
29. _____ use non-routine information gathering methods to discover significant information about important matters.
- A. editorials
 - B. investigative reports
 - C. freelance reporters
 - D. backpack journalists
 - E. soft news stories
30. Which of these people is most likely to be a beat reporter?
- A. city hall specialist
 - B. copy editor
 - C. managing editor
 - D. assignment reporter
 - E. general specialist

31. At a TV station, the _____ decides which stories to cover, the length of each story and the order in which the stories will appear.
- A. producer
 - B. city editor
 - C. managing editor
 - D. news director
 - E. assignment editor
32. AP and UPI are best described as:
- A. agencies preparing packaged international stories for local TV stations
 - B. wire services that provide national and international news to local media
 - C. foreign-owned services publicizing newsworthy events in their home countries
 - D. information services that hold a monopoly in providing national news to local newspapers
 - E. online competitors to local TV stations
33. AP and UPI compete with
- A. major newspapers such as the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*
 - B. newspaper groups such as Gannet
 - C. British-based Reuters agency
 - D. Agence-France-Press
 - E. all of these
34. Broadcast and print journalism are similar in that:
- A. both share the values of truth and honesty in reporting
 - B. both are influenced by economic pressures
 - C. both strive to remain objective
 - D. all of these
 - E. none of these
35. A survey done by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press revealed that credibility ratings for _____ declined from 2000 to 2008.
- A. local TV news
 - B. broadcast news
 - C. cable news
 - D. local newspapers
 - E. all of these

ch13 Key

1. The news value known as proximity is based on the fact that we value events that happen to important people.
FALSE
 2. The cost of new technology affects the types of stories that are covered by news organizations.
TRUE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #1
 3. Though they can be interesting, blogs are not an influential force in online news reporting.
FALSE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #2
 4. The traditional news media discourages citizen journalism.
FALSE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #3
 5. Hyperlocal news represents a significant new revenue stream for local media.
FALSE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #4
 6. A backpack journalist is a reporter who covers stories far away from civilization.
FALSE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #5
 7. Hard news in the print and broadcast media is traditionally written using the square form.
FALSE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #6
 8. There is a standard writing style for online news.
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Dominick - Chapter 13 #7
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TRUE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #8
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Dominick - Chapter 13 #11
 13. Because TV is better at transmitting experience or impressions, it is better suited for in depth analysis and complex interpretations than is print news.
FALSE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #12
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TRUE
Dominick - Chapter 13 #13
- Dominick - Chapter 13 #14*

15. In journalism, a news organization's credibility is paramount to its viability.

TRUE

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16. If a scheduled story about a boating accident on Monday gets pulled from Tuesday's paper to make space for something else, that story might not run in Wednesday's paper because of the _____ news value.

- A. prominence
- B. proximity
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- B. specialized news sites
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- D. the clickstream**
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Dominick - Chapter 13 #19

20. How have blogs affected journalism?

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21. The trend toward ordinary people becoming amateur reporters is called:

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #21

22. Concentrating on stories of interest to a single zip code is an example of:
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Dominick - Chapter 13 #22

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- A. works out of his or her car
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Dominick - Chapter 13 #23

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #24

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #25

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #26

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #27

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #28

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Dominick - Chapter 13 #30

Dominick - Chapter 13 #31

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ch13 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
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