**News Gathering Vocabulary Terms Review (1-31)**

This is the first of two review sheets that include terms from all vocabulary lists, including News Gathering, Research, Interviewing and Advanced Reporting.

*The definition is supplied. Write the correct term to create a vocabulary study sheet.*

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| **Vocabulary Term** |  **Definition** |
| 1. | The process of determining that information is supported by evidence, verified, fact-checked. |
| 2. | The building blocks for developing interview questions: who, what, where, when, why, and how. |
| 3. | Organized, searchable information found on a computer.  |
| 4. | Information spoken by a source that is paraphrased within a story, not word for word. |
| 5. | The identification of a source or researched information in a story. |
| 6. | Use of computers to gather information and analyze data. |
| 7. | News gathering technique used to get sources to provide information that is damaging or will discredit them. |
| 8. | Information provided with expectation that it will not be printed. |
| 9. | A story that deals with an event that has not yet occurred, but is expect to yield news or is of interest to readers or viewers because they might like to attend.  |
| 10. | Information provided by a source under condition of no attribution, not even in general terms.  |
| 11. | Information provided by an unnamed source for publication. Also known as “not for attribution.” |
| 12. | A source that is highly knowledgeable about a topic. |
| 13. | Also known as oddity or rarity, this news value focuses on a story that is unusual and highly interesting. |
| 14. | The process of checking information for accuracy and verification. |
| 15. | Planned interview, usually a sit down, between interviewer and interviewee. |
| 16. | This is the process journalists use to determine what is newsworthy based on eight factors or news values.  |
| 17. | A news value that determines the importance of a story, also known as “impact.” |
| 18. | This is the opportunity to witness events as they occur with your own eyes, noting the environment and demeanor of sources as well as what is happening. |
| 19. | Also known as an unnamed source, it is used only if four conditions are met: overwhelming public concern, no other way to get the information, information verifiability and first-hand knowledge, and revelation as to why the source must be unnamed. |
| 20. | Public records, letters, and related articles to a story topic are examples. |
| 21. | In-depth exploration of a story topic that involves much research, collection of first-hand sources, often analysis of data and resources for fact checking. |
| 22. | Granted interview only under special permission or under certain conditions. |
| 23. | A question that usually earns a yes or no response. |
| 24. | Questions used to further develop a response to an initial question; questions asked at a time later than initial interview.  |
| 25.  | Exact wording provided by a source and used in print. Quotation marks required. |
| 26. | Factual information used in a story. Usually refers to numerical information gathered through database research, but it may also refer to the results of polls or surveys, or other lists of facts. |
| 27. | This news value deals with the emotional qualities of a story. Does the story evoke an emotional response? |
| 28. | This news value represents a story in which two or more forces are in opposition to each other.  |
| 29. | This is the use of a group of people to gain information, usually through the Internet or social media.  |
| 30. | This news value deals with stories that are of high interest to the public; usually, these stories are based on topical, current events. |
| 31.  | Factual, unbiased, well-sourced information based on reliable research, produced by qualified authors, has this. |

Answer Key

1. confirmation

2. 5W and 1H

3. database

4. indirect quote

5. attribution

6. computer-assisted reporting

7. gotcha

8. off the record

9. advance

10. on deep background

11. background

12. expert

13. novelty

14. fact checking

15. formal interview

16. news judgment

17. consequence

18. observation

19. confidential source

20. documents

21. investigative reporting

22. informed consent

23. closed-ended question

24. follow-up question

25. direct quote

26. data

27. human interest

28. conflict

29. crowdsourcing

30. currency

31. validity