**News Gathering Vocabulary Test**

*This is a matching test. Write the letter of the definition next to the correct term in each section.*

**Section One** **– Research and Interviewing**

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| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 5W and 1H  | a. These provide access to official information at local, state and federal levels. |
| 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ read back  | b. Population sample used to evaluate trends and public opinion. |
| 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ verification  | c. Format in which a prominent source is interviewed by several reporters simultaneously.  |
| 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ sunshine laws  | d. Building blocks to develop interview questions. |
| 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ research  | e. These provide for open access to government records and require advanced notice of meetings. |
| 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ press conference  | f. Method of verification where reporter repeats quotes to source during or after interview. |
| 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ open records laws  | g. Used to develop story background, identification and information of sources. |
| 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ poll  | h. Proving the accuracy of information. |

**Section Two** **– Research and Interviewing**

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| 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ reaction  | a. A transcribed, recorded interview that includes all questions and answers.  |
| 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ survey  | b. Short clip of a longer piece of dialogue. |
| 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ panel discussion  | c. Information that is passed down from one source to another or is reported in another publication. |
| 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Q and A  | d. News gathering technique using a sample population often resulting in open-ended responses.  |
| 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_ rephrase  | e. Clarification technique used to clarify or organized source responses.  |
| 14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ sound bite  | f. Written account of a speech, interview, or press conference. |
| 15. \_\_\_\_\_\_ secondary source  | g. Comment made in response to event or another quote made by another source. |
| 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_ transcript  | h. Group comes together to prevent and field questions from audience of reporters. |

**Section Three** **– Research and Interviewing**

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| 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_ quotation  | a. Sharing of information by reporters and sometimes involved citizens working on a story.  |
| 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ softball questions  | b. Use of a group of people to gather information, usually through Internet or social media. |
| 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_ primary source  | c. Factual information, often numerical, used to support a story. |
| 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_ public records  | d. Beginning interview questions used to create comfortable, conversational tone.  |
| 21. \_\_\_\_\_\_ person on the street  | e. Direct expression of a source, either spoken or written, word-for-word. |
| 22. \_\_\_\_\_\_ open source reporting  | f. First-hand account of an event, someone who was involved in a decision, or the original research |
| 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_ crowd sourcing  | g. Technique in which a reporter interviews random sources, usually for reaction to events. |
| 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_ data  | h. Documents that are open for anyone to request or see. |

**Section Four– Research and Interviewing**

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| 25. \_\_\_\_\_\_ formal interview  | a. Technique where two questions are asked at the same time to elicit an open-ended response.  |
| 26. \_\_\_\_\_\_ fact checking  | b. Source that is highly knowledgeable about a topic. |
| 27. \_\_\_\_\_\_ expert  | c. Paraphrased information used in reporting. |
| 28. \_\_\_\_\_\_ two-part question  | d. Witnessing events or evaluating the environment and demeanor of sources.  |
| 29. \_\_\_\_\_\_ advance  | e. Well planned, sit down interview.  |
| 30. \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer assisted reporting  | f. A type of story that focuses on upcoming events.  |
| 31. \_\_\_\_\_\_ indirect quote  | g. Using computers to gather data via the use of databases. |
| 32. \_\_\_\_\_\_ observation  | h. Process of checking for accuracy and verification. |

**Section Five – Research and Interviewing**

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| 33. \_\_\_\_\_\_ open-ended question  | a. Organized information found on a computer. Source for research. |
| 34. \_\_\_\_\_\_ investigative reporting  | b. Question used to further develop a response from a previous question or interview. |
| 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_ attribution  | C Type of source, such as public records or transcripts, that help provide information for a story. |
| 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_ closed-ended question  | d. In depth exploration of a topic involving intensive research, first-hand sources, and fact checking. |
| 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_ direct quote  | e. Exact words from a source. |
| 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_ follow-up question  | f. Questions that elicit limited response, such as a yes or no answer. |
| 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_ database | g. Identification of a source in a story.  |
| 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_ documents  | h. Questions that elicit a fully developed response. |

**Section Six – Advanced Reporting**

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| 41.\_\_\_\_\_\_ confirmation  | a. Supporting information with evidence or additional sources. |
| 42. \_\_\_\_\_\_ informed consent  | b. Information provided on the condition that it will not be used in a story. |
| 43. \_\_\_\_\_\_ gotcha  | c. Source provides information with understanding that no attribution is given, even generally. |
| 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_ confidential  | d. Technique used to get source to reveal damaging or discrediting information.  |
| 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_ off the record  | e. Information provided by unnamed source. Can be used with a general description of the source.  |
| 46. \_\_\_\_\_\_background  | f. Any information provided without attribution is considered this. Used with extreme caution. |
| 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_on deep background  | g. Interviews planned with needed permission or conditions. |
| 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_on the record  | h. Source provides information that is fully attributed. |
| 49. \_\_\_\_\_probe | i. Reporter becomes part of a group deceptively to provide first-hand account of story coverage. |
| 50. \_\_\_\_\_undercover reporting | j. Full investigation of a story. Otherwise known as “digging.” |

**Section Seven – News Judgment**

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| 51. \_\_\_\_\_ conflict | a. The story focuses on a well-known person.  |
| 52. \_\_\_\_\_ consequence | b. The question journalists must pose to themselves when considering news coverage. |
| 53. \_\_\_\_\_ currency | c. Process journalists use to determine newsworthiness of a potential story. |
| 54. \_\_\_\_\_ human interest | d. A focus on opposing forces or tension between sources in a story. |
| 55. \_\_\_\_\_ novelty | e. An unusual story; odd or rare. |
| 56. \_\_\_\_\_ prominence | f. If it’s a story because it has an impact on your audience, it has this news value. |
| 57. \_\_\_\_\_ proximity | g. This is especially important with breaking news coverage. |
| 58. \_\_\_\_\_ news judgment | h. Stories that are of high interest to the public due to its topical nature. |
| 59. \_\_\_\_\_ timeliness | i. The location of a story in relation to its audience. |
| 60. \_\_\_\_\_ who cares  | j. Stories that tug at the emotions are considered this. |