**News Gathering Vocabulary Terms Review 32-62**

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** |
| 32. | Interviewing technique where interviewer repeats back a statement to the source, either after the question is answered or before story is published. |
| 33. | The act of proving the accuracy of gathered information, through reviewing quotes with sources and checking facts with primary sources. |
| 34. | Regulations requiring openness and advance notice in government proceedings. |
| 35. | A type of questioning where a source responds to an event or information from related sources. |
| 36. | Used in journalism to develop story background, understand a topic, determine sources, and learn about sources prior to interviewing. |
| 37. | Reporter becomes part of a group (infiltrates) to provide a first-hand account of a story. Element of deception occurs. |
| 38. | Interview format where the source is simultaneously interviewed by a group or pool of reporters. |
| 39. | A group of sources connected to a topic come together to present and answer questions from an audience. |
| 40. | Information provided by a source that may be fully attributed. |
| 41. | Another term for this is dig; it means to fully investigate a story. |
| **Vocabulary Term** | **Definition** |
| 42. | Laws allowing access to official government records and documents at local, state and federal levels. Laws differ by region and state. |
| 43. | Interviewing format where the interview is recorded and transcribed word for word, question by question. |
| 44. | A survey of a sample population to create data based on trends or public opinion. |
| 45. | Method of clarification which usually requires redirect or request from interviewer.  |
| 46. | Short clip from a longer piece of recorded dialogue.  |
| 47. | This is a method of gathering information based on a sample population, usually with open-ended questions. |
| 48. | Questioning that elicits developed responses beyond a yes or no response. |
| 49. | Sharing of information by reporters of different news agencies and involved citizens to help cover a story topic. |
| 50. | Interview technique where random sources provide comment in brief interviews; usually it is a reaction to an event or trend. These are often used in broadcast.  |
| 51. | Official documents available for public use. These are free from confidentiality agreements. |
| 52. | Original, first-hand material; sources or documents that reflect first-hand experience. |
| 53. | These are a type of easier questions used to begin the interview to create comfort and conversation. |
| 54. | Written account of a spoken event, such as a press conference, interview, or speech. |
| 55. | Direct expression of a source that is presented word for word. |
| **Vocabulary Term** | **Definition** |
| 56. | Information that is passed down from one source to another, or information that is reported in another publication. |
| 57. | With this technique, the reporter will ask two questions at once to help elicit a response.  |
| 58.  | This news value takes into consideration the location in which a news story occurs.  |
| 59. | This is the question that journalists pose to themselves when considering story coverage. Here, the use of news judgment (news values) is used to determine if potential audience interest exists. |
| 60. | This news value relates to a story that includes high profile individuals. Celebrities, athletes, or politicians are examples.  |
| 61. | This news value relates to the “when” of a story. Especially with hard news, this value encourages timely coverage of an event. |
| 62. | Information that is based on primary research by qualified, unbiased researchers is considered to have this. |

Answer Key

32. read back

33. verification

34. sunshine laws

35. reaction

36. research

37. undercover reporting

38. press conference

39. panel discussion

40. on the record

41. probe

42. open records laws

43. Q and A

44. poll

45. rephrase

46. sound bite

47. survey

48. open-ended questions

49. open source reporting

50. person on the street

51. public records

52. primary source

53. softball questions

54. transcripts

55. quotation

56. secondary source

57. two-part question

58. proximity

59. who cares method

60. prominence

61. timeliness

62. reliability