Vocabulary Bingo 1

Use the word bank below and fill in the bingo chart. Once charts are filled, your teacher will read out definitions and/or examples; mark the correct word. Once you have a winning combination (based on teacher discretion), shout out “Bingo” and get verification. You have 30 words to choose from, but will only use 24 from the list.

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|  |  | Free Space |  |  |
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| advance | formal interview | primary source |
| background | indirect quote | public records |
| confidential; source | investigative reporting | quotation |
| computer assisted reporting | off the record | research |
| database | on the record | rephrase |
| document | open records laws | softball questions |
| expert | panel discussion | sunshine laws |
| fact checking | poll | undercover reporting |
| news judgment | crowdsourcing | prominence |
| consequence | human interest | timeliness |

Teacher Sheet: Using the table, this allows you to play two games. Each of the first two columns allows you to mark off words after you call out the definition.

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|  |  | **Advance**: story that focuses on an event that will occur at a later date. |
|  |  | **Background**: Information provided by an unnamed source. Not for attribution. |
|  |  | **Confidential Source**: Source used in a story that is unnamed- use if there is overwhelming concern, no other way to get info, info is verifiable, first-hand knowledge, or source reveals why it cannot be revealed. |
|  |  | **Computer-Assisted Reporting**: Use of computers to gather and information and data. |
|  |  | **Consequence:** The level of importance of a story. |
|  |  | **Crowdsourcing:** Using a group of people, usually through Internet or social media, to gather information. |
|  |  | **Database**: Organized information located on the computer. |
|  |  | **Documents**: Source type- examples are public records, related articles,and letters. |
|  |  | **Expert**: Source that is highly knowledgeable about a topic. |
|  |  | **Fact Checking**: Process of checking for accuracy and verification. |
|  |  | **Formal Interview**: Planned interview, usually a sit down between interviewer and interviewee. |
|  |  | **Human Interest:** A news value that looks at the emotional quality of a story. |
|  |  | **Informed Consent**: INterview requiring permission or performed under certain conditions. |
|  |  | **Investigative Reporting**: In depth exploration of a story topic involving intensive background research, first-hand sources, and extensive fact-checking. |
|  |  | **News Judgment:** Also known as news value, this is what journalists use to determine the newsworthiness of a story. |
|  |  | **Off the record**: Information given with the expectation that info will not be printed. |
|  |  | **On the record**: Information that may be used with full attribution. |
|  |  | **Open Records Law**: Laws allowing access to local or federal levels. |
|  |  | **Panel Discussion**: Group connected to a topic that present and answer questions from a gathered audience. |
|  |  | **Poll**: Survey ofa sample population to acquire info that shows trends or evaluates public opinion. |
|  |  | **Primary Source**: Original, first-hand info in regard to research. |
|  |  | **Prominence:** This news value looks at how well-known teh people that appeat in the story are (celebrities, athletes, politicans are examples). |
|  |  | **Public Records**: Official documents available for public use. |
|  |  | **Quotation**: Direct, word for word expression from a source. |
|  |  | **Research**: Journalistically, this is done to develop story background, to determine sources, and to gain knowledge of sources. |
|  |  | **Rephrase**: Method of clarification often used by redirecting questions to clarify previous responses. Listening skill emphasized. |
|  |  | **Softball Questions**: Interview technique where interview begins with easy questions to create comfort and establish conversational tone. |
|  |  | **Sunshine Laws**: Regulations requiring openness in government. |
|  |  | **Timeliness:** This news value looks at the when of a story, especially with hard news coverage. |
|  |  | **Undercover Reporting**: Using deception, reporter becomes part of a group in order to provide first-hand reporting. |