

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024

JOURNALISM- FY 147

ANSWER KEY

1. 42 Line Bible
2. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
3. Raja Harishchandra
4. Amrita Bazar Patrika
5. The National Herald
6. Justice J S Rajadhyaksha
7. Newspaper Ombudsman
8. A reporter who supplies 'out of town stories
9. News Desk
10. Started a newspaper in in 1776- This newspaper had the twin function - one informing the British community in India the news from england and the other publishing the grievances against the colonial administration- He helped in establishing a printing press.
11. Balarama, The Week, Kalikkudukka, Arogyam, Fast Track, Manorama Weeklyetc.
12. Theyyam, Thira, Padyani, Oppana and Margam Kali, Chavittu Natakam etc.
13. Press clubs or press associations or press organizations invite a dignitary/ a celebrity/ any other person now in the news for an open chat with the press. There is no specific topic for discussion - All arrangements are done by press organizations
14. Press Information Bureau, Press Council of India
15. The oral defamation is called **Slander**.
Defamation by written or printed words, pictures, or in any form other than by spoken words or gestures is known as **Libel**
16. Using or passing off the writings or ideas of another as one's own, without crediting the source is called **Plagiarism**

17. **Hard news** is essentially the routine happenings of the day. They are informative and important in nature. War, politics, accident, government announcements, international relations and crime are hard news
Soft news is more interesting but less important news. It is human-interest story. Stories on food, health, environment and personalities with a human touch are soft news items
18. Aristotle's communication model comprises of five elements: **the speaker** (sender), **the speech** (message), **the audience** (receivers), **the occasion** (context) and **the effect** (consequence)
19. Media literacy is the ability to understand how **mass media work**, how they **produce meanings**, how they are **organized** and how to **use them wisely**
It involves critical thinking, evaluating the credibility of news, recognizing media's influence on our life and learning to express one's ideas using different forms of media.
20. Mohammed Abdul Rahiman Sahib started Al- Ameen Newspaper from Kozhikode in 1924- turned as a daily in 1930. The pro-nationalist stand of the paper infuriated the authorities. On more than one occasion the Al Ameen was banned by the British government.
21. Title verification, Registration of newspapers, Issue of revised/duplicate certificates and Verification of circulation claims of newspapers and periodicals
22. **Freelancer** is a reporter or writer who works independently without any organization. He writes on all kinds of topics in several newspapers and periodicals without having a regular pay roll. He always keeps in touch with every newspaper.
23. **U- Universal:** Unrestricted Public Exhibition throughout India, suitable or all age groups. It contain educational, social or family-oriented themes
UA-Parental Guidance: All ages admitted, but it is advised that children below 12years be accompanied by a parent. The content may be considered intense or inappropriate for young children
A-Adults Only: Restricted to adult audiences (18 years or over). Films under this category may contain adult/disturbing themes, frequent crude language, brutal violence etc.
S- Restricted to any special class of persons: This rating signifies that the film is meant for a specialized audience, such as doctors, scientists etc.

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| 24. Lumier Brothers | - | Cinematographe |
| Thomas Alva Edison | - | Kinetoscope |
| John L Baird | - | Television |
| Alexander Graham Bell | - | Telephone |

25. After returning to India from South Africa in 1915, Mahatma Gandhi took charge of the Indian Freedom Movement. 1919 – 1947-considered as the finest period of Indian Journalism and the golden era of the Indian newspaper.

Indian Opinion- South Africa- four languages -English, Gujarati, Hindi and Tamil

Young India- Gandhiji took over Young India in 1919- it had a daily circulation of about 45,000 copies

Navjivan- he converted it from a Gujarathi monthly into a weekly-His writings in Navjivan were translated and published in all the Indian language newspapers.

Harijan-to promote his campaign against untouchability and for temple entry for the untouchables-became the 'Bible of Congressmen- was the biggest news source for other newspapers. Between 1933 and 1940, Harijan (English), Harijan Bandu (Gujarati) and Harijan Sevak (Hindi)

26. **Hacking-** attempts to or gains access to an information system without the permission of the user. It is a crime even if there is no visible damage to the system

Cyber stalking - This is the use of internet to harass someone. The behavior includes false accusations, threats etc

Cyber pornography- Pedophiles use the internet to send photos of illegal child pornography to targeted children so as to attract children to such fun. Later they are sexually exploited for gains.

Phishing- it is the process of acquiring sensitive information such as user name, passwords and credit card details by disguising as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication

Password sniffers - Password sniffers are programmes that monitor and record the user name and password of network user

Software piracy - It is an illegal reproduction and distribution of software for business or personal use. A violation of copy right and license agreement.

Cyber terrorism - The use of computer resources to threaten government, the civilian population or any segment for political or social objectives

27. The traditional style of news writing is known as inverted pyramid. The inverted pyramid structure puts the most important information at the top, followed by other information in the descending order of importance. It has three parts such as lead or intro, body and conclusion.

Lead or intro: it is the most important paragraph of any news story. The lead contains the essence of the story and summarizes the key points. The climax of the story is revealed by its lead. The lead answers the five W's and one H

Body: The body is the part of the story that follows the lead. It explains the facts mentioned in the lead. It reveals important details of the story.

Conclusion: It is the last part of the news. It contains the least important facts relating to a story. Usually it gives the background information.

28. **News interview-** interview for getting facts: These kinds of interviews conducted when reporter needs comments and facts from persons who have direct or indirect involvement in the news item

Vox Pop/ Symposium interview- interview for getting opinions: to obtain public reaction to an important happening or public opinion on a current socio-political issue. The same questions are asked to people belonging to different people on issues like price hike of petroleum products or essential commodities

Personality interview- interview for getting personal matters: to know the personal traits of prominent personalities. Interviewing men of letters, celebrities, persons of high positions and persons

Funnel interview: The toughest questions which may provoke the interviewee are asked only towards the end of the interview.

Inverted funnel interview: the key questions or the toughest questions are asked at the beginning of the interview.

Gang interview: Every reporter gets the same information from an interviewee, often in a press meet and when the source refuses to meet reporters individually.

Shot gun interview (smoking gun interview: a reporter is armed with a

Videotape or any other evidence of the interviewee's wrong doings and asks him direct questions about the specific incidents. If the interviewee denies the allegations the reporter presents the evidence

29. He started his journalistic career during his college days. He has edited the Keraladarpanam, the Malayali, the Keralan, the Sarada and the Vidyarthi-became the editor of Swadeshabhimani newspaper in 1906- Soon he took the ownership of the press and shifted the paper to Thiruvananthapuram. He used the newspaper to expose the true nature of palace politics and the corruption and favouritism. His series of articles attacked the Diwan of Travancore. In 1910 he was deported from Travancore and his press and paper were confiscated. He edited Atmaposhni from Kunnankulam. He authored a biography on Karl Marx in Malayalam. He wrote a book on journalism - Vrithantha Pathra Pravarthanam

30. **News sense/Nose for news**- should have an ability to recognize a news story when it comes. So the reporter must observe the incident closely and must have a sharp sense of observation

Commonsense- he must maintain a sense of responsibility. He must maintain a balance in reporting without sacrificing the public good.

Objectivity - A reporter should not allow personal bias or ideas to creep into a story at any circumstance

Accuracy- Maintaining accuracy is to protect credibility. In the case of dates and names the reporter should confirm the accuracy of the same from reference materials

Alertness - Scoops or exclusive stories don't walk into the newspaper offices. A reporter has to rise to the occasion to collect news.

Speed - A person who doesn't catch up with time can't be a good reporter. While maintaining all other desirable qualities, a reporter should try to work faster

Calmness - Being in the field, a reporter may face many disturbing experiences. He should train himself to overcome such situations.

Curiosity- Curiosity quite often leads to bigger story ideas

Scepticism - Before taking any information for granted, a reporter should be doubtful until he gets undeniable proof

Punctuality - Punctuality has a direct impact on accuracy as well as credibility

Patience - Self control helps a reporter to endure waiting, provocation, injustice or any other unpleasant experiences.

Farsightedness - A reporter should have an ability to think beyond. An intelligent envisioning of the future will help a reporter in a great way