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QP Code 33962

Q1.(a) Discuss the major principles of editing a news paper

The editing process includes proof reading, the art of self-expression, articulating ideas, sentence structure, grammar and style modern styles of writing, syntax and diction. Ambiguity, verbosity need to be avoided as also maintain confidentiality and authenticity

Or

(b) Write a note on the duties of the News Editor

Newspaper editors have the daily responsibility of deciding which news stories are printed in the paper. Long before the paper is published, the editor assigns reporters to cover the news, checks for accuracy and fairness in the newspaper's articles and writes headlines. He also prioritizes space in the paper. It is not unusual for a newspaper editor to have worked as a journalist or proofreader before becoming an editor.

Q2. (a)

Editing means preparing a news report for publication, telecast or broadcast in which a report is read, corrected, modified, value-added, polished, improved and made better for publication. Condensation is also part of editing. The editor also decides whether photographs or other images or graphs should be used along with the report. A good editor needs creative skills, command over the language, ideas to improve the copy, and correct judgement about how much importance should be given for a particular news item.

Compiling of data:

Pinning together various reports on the same topic to provide a seamless, more comprehensive story is known as compiling of data.

- Assembling a single copy from various related sources
- Give time and place in a story which requires chronological sequence
- Use phrase of attribution to make the story objective and fair
- Reducing the story length if too lengthy (Biting off, boiling, slashing)
- Biting off: eliminating least important paragraphs at the bottom of the story in an inverted pyramid style
- Boiling: reducing wordage when a story is verbose
- Slashing: deleting unnecessary information to reduce length.

(b)(i) Editing for clarity involves:

- Avoiding idiomatic, vague and poetic verbiage
- Be clear about the 5Ws
- Avoiding intricate sentence structure

(ii) The importance of language

- Short, sharp, clear sentences
- Sentence length
- Lively language
- Use of active verbs
- Using new words, abbreviations, quotes
- Objectivity

Q3.

Assess for:

- a) language (Choice of words, correctness, punctuation etc.) (10 marks)
- b) structure (8 marks)
- c) title (2 marks)

Q4. Write a feature on any one of the two:

(20 marks)

- (a) Write an obituary of a successful sportsman who has recently passed away.

An obituary presents basic information about the person's life and death. The information given must include:

- a. Full name (some people put a maiden name in parenthesis)
- b. Date of death
- c. Where the person was living at the time of death
- d. Date of birth
- e. Birthplace
- f. Key survivors (spouse, children) and their names
- g. Time, date, place of memorial or burial service or cremation

Any extra information that's relevant or important to those closest to the person is included:

- h. Cause of death
- i. Biographical information, life story, or major life events (covering as much or as little as you'd like)
- j. Survivors who are grandchildren, siblings, nieces and nephews, friends, or pets
- k. Memorial tribute information, such as "in lieu of flowers, donations may be made to such-and-such hospice or such-and-such nonprofit organization"

Or

- (b) Write a trend story about a new health destination which has multiple features like yoga, Ayurvedic massage, mediation camps, healing etc.

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Trend stories : These take the pulse of the culture at the moment, looking at what's new, fresh and exciting in the world of art, fashion, film, music, high-technology and so on. The emphasis in trend stories is usually on light, quick, easy-to-read pieces that capture the spirit of whatever new trend is being discussed. This topic may be creatively used by the student to tell the story of the place.

Q5. Write short essays on any four of the following two from A) and two from B):
(20 Marks)

A)

i. **Restaurant Reviews:**

The review should contain references to and a critical assessment of the name, layout, owner details, price range/ client range. Menu choices, quality of food, produce used, signature dishes, chef background, ambience, disabled access etc.

ii. **Advice columns:**

While writing an advice column one must remember some steps.

One must

- identify what subject(s) in which one either holds a degree from an accredited university or acquired one's knowledge and skills from the day-to-day responsibilities of one's chosen career.
- determine one's target demographic: this is reflected in the column writer's choices of language, analogies and structure.
- provide the reader with different viewpoints to consider.
- stay focused on the problem rather than splintering off into a plethora of other issues. Nor is one's job as an advice columnist to sit in judgment of anything that's been done or to launch into a stern lecture, but to provide constructive options on how the writer can move forward.
- test one's replies on friends and relatives and learn from their feedback on how to improve your responses.

If the writer does not know the answer, he/she should not pretend to know it.

If one wants to play to a larger audience, one's background must merit the respect.

If the column material must be thoroughly proofread before posting it. If it's filled with typos and grammatical errors, it will diminish readers' confidence in the writer's ability to frame well-thought answers.

iii. **How to write a feature? Discuss with examples.**

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Feature stories are human-interest articles that focus on particular people, places and events. They are journalistic, researched, descriptive, colorful, thoughtful, reflective, thorough writing about original ideas; cover topics in depth, going further than mere hard news coverage by amplifying and explaining the most interesting and important elements of a situation or occurrence; popular content elements of newspapers, magazines, blogs, websites, newsletters, television broadcasts and other mass media. Writers of features have the space and time to evoke imagery in their stories and fill in details of the circumstances and atmosphere. In-depth look at a subject; news feature that provides sidebar background to a current event hard news story, to a relatively timeless story that has natural human interest; longer than hard-news articles : may or may not have inverted pyramid style.

Types: There are many kinds of feature stories. Here are some popular types: Human Interest, Profiles, How-To, Historical Features, Seasonal Themes, Behind the Scenes.

B)

iv. Features and Advantages of Modular Layout

Use of boxes to differentiate stories, very reader friendly, use of jumplines, well constated stodies, very space consuming though

v. Functions of a Good Newspaper Layout

To attract readers, to grade news, to use colours, photographs and headlines effectively, to accommodate as many stories in a page, to communicate the mood of the news paper

vi. Vertical Layout and its Feature

One and two column stories, smaller headlines, smaller photographs, very formal and accommodates many stories