

FBQ1: The Nigerian press is believed to have started with the activities of Reverend _____ who founded the first newspaper in Nigeria
Answer: Henry Townsend

FBQ2: Newspapers in Nigeria were immensely used as an opposition tool for colonial oppression and a foundation for _____ movements
Answer: nationalist

FBQ3: News is categorised into two namely, expected and unexpected news. True or False
Answer: True

FBQ4: _____ news is a term used to describe the everyday events that journalists cover.
Answer: Expected

FBQ5: _____ news on the other hand is used to describe the news that is collected as a result of regular monitoring of law enforcement institutions among others
Answer: Unexpected

FBQ6: Journalists sometimes underestimate their audience and their needs in selecting the appropriate news items from the myriads of events that happen daily within and outside their society. True or False _____
Answer: True

FBQ7: In the history of the Nigerian mass media, the definition of news value especially during the colonial era was defined by the need to first _____
Answer: inform

FBQ8: Though all journalists can be termed as investigators due to the nature of the job, investigative reporting deals with people more. True or False _____
Answer: False

FBQ9: In a way, all stories are investigative stories because they require research, digging, interviewing and writing. True or false _____
Answer: False

FBQ10: In investigative reporting, Reporters need a clear sense of what their mission is and whom they serve. True or false _____
Answer: True

FBQ11: Because of its in-depth nature, it calls for greater _____, team working and time than a routine news report
Answer: resources

FBQ12: The basic difference between a feature article and an in-depth article is that while in-depth articles involve in-depth interviews feature articles involved in-depth questions. True or False
Answer: False

FBQ13: The limitation of deadlines and routine beats, which characterises the production of hard news, is present in investigative reporting. True or False _____?
Answer: False

FBQ14: The core of investigative journalism is to _____ information that is in the public's interest.
Answer: uncover

FBQ15: The Nigerian investigative journalist has limited access to official _____ and records
Answer: archives

FBQ16: The Committee to Protect Journalist in 1991 reported that there were 1262 cases of attacks against journalists out of this number, 267 of the cases were recorded in Nigeria. True or false

Answer: False

FBQ17: _____ reporting involves the journalist's ability to give meaning to daily events and its effect or impact on the receiver and their future

Answer: Interpretative

FBQ18: The word Communication is from ____ language

Answer: Latin

FBQ19: The journalist must be aware of the fact that _____ is not an isolated incident but one inevitably linked to a chain of important events

Answer: News

FBQ20: Missing gaps is one of the limitations of _____ Journalism

Answer: Interpretative

FBQ21: Most of the time, the dominant political group determines how an issue will be interpreted by the journalist. True or False?

Answer: True

FBQ22: News stories like myths do not tell it like it is but rather tell it like it means. True or false?

Answer: True

FBQ23: Journalists in presenting a news item feel the need to fit into the culturally determined definitions the characters they come across with in their investigation and interpretation of the information obtained. True or False

Answer: True

FBQ24: _____ News is a bureaucratic accomplishment organisationally geared up to 'routinise' the unexpected and to 'tame' the news environment.

Answer: News

FBQ25: The _____ division of labour, which assigns journalists to news beats

Answer: Newsroom

FBQ26: The sociological organisation of the production of news often favours not the resource poor in the society but rather the dominant groups identified by McNair in the dominant paradigm. True or False

Answer: True

FBQ27: News presentation has been greatly affected by globalisation. True or false

Answer: True

FBQ28: The spread of the effect of international stations through satellite cables has enabled stations such as CNN to be viewed in almost every country. True or False _____

Answer: True

FBQ29: The effect of the Internet has often had a detrimental effect on local news presentation style and format. True or False

Answer: True

FBQ30: The _____ theory explores how public anxieties are generated by the media through processes of media amplification involving sensationalisation, exaggerating, distorting and symbolising investigated events and social actors.

Answer: moral panic

FBQ31: _____ mainly concerned with the language, grammar and syntax used in film and television programmes.

Answer: Text

FBQ32: It can be said that the more violent the words used by a journalist in describing an event or individual, the more violent the public will be in their reactions to a variety of issues that concerns them. True or False_____

Answer: True

FBQ33: _____ Interactionism: This concept explores how labels and meanings inform human interactions and understanding.

Answer: Symbolic

FBQ34: The way and method of investigation and the ultimate interpretation given to the issues may result in the journalist giving_____ to personalities or groups involved

Answer: labels

FBQ35: The way journalist lay down principles and policies does not affect and influence the way a news item is told and even disseminated. True or False

Answer: False

FBQ36: As a journalist, working on an investigative story means understanding the implication of the _____item to the society and its development.

Answer: news

FBQ37: the objective behind any journalist's need to carry out any investigation should be based on the professional interests. True or False

Answer: False

FBQ38: A primary source may either be a person or a written document or _____l report on a topic.

Answer: official

FBQ39: Through primary sources of information, a journalist obtains diluted information about an issue. True or false

Answer: False

FBQ40: To get some background information about the area one is reporting on it is important to get secondary data> True or False

Answer: False

FBQ41: Primary sources of information can also be described as those providing_____Evidence.

Answer: direct

FBQ42: Secondary sources can be used to add weight and _____to a report.

Answer: authority

FBQ43: To succeed in the newsrooms of this modern age, reporters need to master a range of new _____skills

Answer: technical

FBQ44: Through on-line newspaper access, a journalist can quickly access the necessary information in the development of a _____

Answer: story

FBQ45: _____allows the reporter to send personal messages to individuals thus providing more privacy.

Answer: E-mail

FBQ46: _____This is software maintains the list of a community of people linked together not by geography but rather by a common interest

Answer: Listservs

FBQ47: _____messages are posted publically and are available for anyone to read

and respond to.
Answer: Newsgroup

FBQ48: _____ chatting involves real-time typed 'conversations' with others who are on the internet at the same time.
Answer: On-line

FBQ49: _____hypertext system of marking text and other kinds of files with consistent codes so that users anywhere can access them
Answer: World Wide Web

FBQ50: The most prominent of the search engines is_____
Answer: Google

MCQ1: What newspaper did Robert Campbell established?
Answer: Anglo-African

MCQ2: _____ news is strictly factual reporting of news that is current and important
Answer: straight

MCQ3: One of these is a characteristic considered by journalist to select a newsworthy event.
Answer: Impact

MCQ4: News provided by a journalist performs one of these major functions
Answer: Judgement

MCQ5: One of these is an element is investigative reporting
Answer: It should be multi-sourced

MCQ6: The definition of investigative journalism comes out of the traditional view of journalists as _____
Answer: watchdogs

MCQ7: Which of these is the importance of investigative journalism to the society
Answer: make the media more credible in the eyes of the society

MCQ8: One of the misconceptions of investigative reporting is that it _____
Answer: reveals scandals

MCQ9: In investigating reporting misconceptions journalists are given the image of brave and _____reporters
Answer: Individualistic

MCQ10: One of these is not of interest to investigative reporting
Answer: Detecting undercover

MCQ11: The Nigerian investigative journalist as in with many of their counterparts in Africa have to be far more ____ and _____ to find alternative routes to the evidence they need
Answer: creative and flexible

MCQ12: The concept of interpretative reporting considers the role of the journalist to interpret ____ and _____
Answer: issues and events

MCQ13: _____ are indexes that are generated by software programmes that systematically roam the Web
Answer: robots

MCQ14: Investigative reporters and interpreters of issues and events often use_____

Answer: interviews

MCQ15: Itule and Anderson (2007) liken an investigative reporter's newsgathering tactics to a _____

Answer: dart game

MCQ16: The investigative reporter information gathering tactic begins with people and documents in the _____

Answer: outer rings

MCQ17: Interviews are based on two major aims for the journalist and these are _____ and _____

Answer: trust and information

MCQ18: The interviewee must be _____ answering the questions asked in order to positively respond by giving honest and sincere information.

Answer: comfortable

MCQ19: Interviews are up-to-date when compared to _____

Answer: written documents

MCQ20: More credibility is ascribed to _____ than when a journalist quotes a written source

Answer: interview quotes

MCQ21: One of these is a disadvantage of interview

Answer: Accuracy of source

MCQ22: As an interviewer, the journalist may ask leading questions that force the interviewee to give answers that support the journalist's agenda is a _____ of interview

Answer: Disadvantage

MCQ23: _____ is a form of interview pattern, the key questions are asked immediately.

Answer: Inverted funnel interview pattern

MCQ24: In developing an investigative report item more than one source is essential and ideal to ensure the _____ of the story is high.

Answer: credibility

MCQ25: There are some important stories that cannot be told if the reporter did not rely on _____ sources.

Answer: confidential

MCQ26: Anderson (2008) believe that the hallmark of investigative reporting is careful _____

Answer: documentation

MCQ27: In reporting It must be noted that people do not believe _____ sources but may have more confidence if a document is backed with evidence.

Answer: unidentified

MCQ28: During an interview, reporters should try to talk a _____ source into going on the record by telling him or her to how important the information is to the story

Answer: reluctant

MCQ29: Reporters who work on investigative reports do not have the same deadline pressure as do those who cover _____ items.

Answer: breaking news

MCQ30: An investigative reporter should base stories on two or more sources and ensure that the information is _____.

Answer: confirmed

MCQ31: The aim of any investigative reportage is to produce a fair and accurate, well balanced, impartial and informative write up that is in the ____interest
Answer: public's

MCQ32: Sometimes when a reporter is working on an in-depth article, they go_____
Answer: None of the options

MCQ33: Gang protection rackets is an example of _____ reporting issue
Answer: Investigative

MCQ34: The history of in depth reporting dates back a long way in such Sunday newspapers as _____
Answer: the News of the World

MCQ35: "Insight Investigators" began to appear in the Sunday Times in the ____
Answer: 1960s

MCQ36: _____ the first newspaper to allocate a team of reporters under a project editor to carry out investigative work on a regular basis.
Answer: Sunday Times

MCQ37: In-depth investigative reports are _____ assignments because they allow reporters to explore a topic thoroughly
Answer: choice

MCQ38: Good investigative journalism requires good and _____.
Answer: logical thinking

MCQ39: In investigative reporting _____ simply connotes that you do not just jump into the story without first getting things set for the story.
Answer: Preliminary Preparation

MCQ40: _____ is used to create a skeletal framework for the feature piece before using available information and good sentences and paragraphs
Answer: Outline

MCQ41: _____ an important part of the entire piece because it is the first centre of attraction for the reader.
Answer: caption

MCQ42: Leads that are not summaries usually fall into_____
Answer: staccato

MCQ43: A narrative lead is also known as _____ lead
Answer: anecdotal

MCQ44: A helpful approach in writing your lead is to ask yourself the question:
Answer: "what is my story about?"

MCQ45: News stories are seldom written in the _____ because reporters are taught to stay out of their writing, to present both sides of a story.
Answer: first person

MCQ46: Unlike a hard news story written as an inverted pyramid however, an in depth investigative can be written to involve its readers in an _____ story.
Answer: emotional

MCQ47: _____ is particularly important because it is the tool writers use to move subtly from one person or area to the next.
Answer: Transition

MCQ48: ____ is the philosophical principles used to justify a particular course of action.

Answer: Ethics

MCQ49: _____is defamation by written words or by communication in some other tangible form, whereas 'Slander' is defamation by spoken words or gestures.

Answer: None of the options

MCQ50: Utilitarianism was developed by

Answer: Jeremy Bentham