

PHOTOJOURNALISM

WEEK 14: FINAL EXAMINATION

COVERING WEEK 1 to 13 LECTURES

2023/2024

TOTAL 60 Marks

Duration: 180 minutes or 3 Hours

SECTION A: 25 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the multiple choice questions, each is 1 marks.

1. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristics that distinguish a photojournalist from a photographer
 - a. Photographers take pictures of nouns while photojournalists take pictures of verbs.
 - b. Photojournalists may shoot nouns but they must tell a story.
 - c. Photojournalists are always constantly alert looking for what to shoot.
 - d. Photojournalists tell their stories with images and words are always used in conjunction with photojournalist's images.
 - e. Photographers take pictures of verbs while photojournalists take pictures of nouns.
2. DSLR is a term that's become synonymous with **digital cameras**, but a digital single-lens reflex camera (notable for allowing interchangeable lenses on the same camera body) is just one type of digital camera. The following are parts of a DLSR camera apart from?
 - a. Lens systems,
 - b. Shutter systems.
 - c. Advance lever
 - d. Prism
 - e. ISO
3. By understanding how to expose an image properly, you will be able to capture photographs of the ideal brightness, including high levels of detail in both the shadows and highlight areas. During exposure, what prevents the light from reaching the film or a digital sensor to form an image?
 - a. Prism
 - b. Advance lever
 - c. Aperture
 - d. Shutter
 - e. Aperture systems
4. The amount of exposure to light is most often controlled by a combination of the time, when the _____ is open, and when the _____ of the light beam passing through-the-lens

- a. Prism and aperture
 - b. Advance lever and shutter
 - c. Aperture/ diameter and shutter
 - d. Shutter and mirror
 - e. Shutter and diaphragm/ diameter
5. Narrative in photojournalism is when the images have meaning in the context of a published chronological record of events.
- a. True
 - b. False
6. While a journalist will use their pen and paper to tell stories, a photojournalist will use their camera to capture the visual representation of a story. Photojournalism is now usually understood to refer not only to still images, but in some cases to videos used in broadcast journalism.
- a. True
 - b. False
7. In DSLR camera first, light hits the lens from the front. Then, it travels through the lens, which shapes it to a form the photographer desires. It then makes its way through the lens mount to the camera. Then it encounters the main _____, that reflects most of it upwards, through the _____ to the _____. This allows you to see exactly what the lens sees.
- a. Aperture, shutter, and ISO
 - b. Aperture, mirror, and viewfinder
 - c. Mirror, viewfinder, and prism
 - d. Mirror, prism, and viewfinder
 - e. Mirror, shutter, and viewfinder
8. In photo shooting work _____ do shoot some nouns. These nouns can be standard photos of people (portraits), places (proposed zoning areas or construction sites) and things (name it). However, the nouns we seek still must tell a story.
- a. Photographer
 - b. Videographer
 - c. Photographer and photojournalist
 - d. Photojournalist
 - e. Photographer and Photo-editor
9. A camera flash helps in lighting the environment. _____ is a part of the SLR or DSLR camera where a flash is attached?
- a. Flash Release button
 - b. Flash Control dial
 - c. Hot shoe
 - d. Flash horse shoe

- e. Flash shoe dial
10. One of the biggest advantages of a DSLR camera is that they are not bulky, especially professional DSLRs. The rotating mirrors, the autofocus sensor, and the complex viewfinder take up a small of space.
- a. True
 - b. False
11. Camera lenses on DSLR have three operating variables that could be adjusted to achieve a given photographic result. These variables are the aperture, the focal length and the ISO number.
- a. True
 - b. False
12. *Photography* is the art, application, and practice of creating durable images with light forming an image, normally by means of a lens. The image is then permanently recorded by:
- a. Analogue or darkroom techniques
 - b. Chemical darkroom techniques
 - c. Digital darkroom techniques
 - d. Digital or chemical means
 - e. Digital means
13. For a setting of 125 the shutter speeds work twice as fast as at a setting of _____ and half as fast as at a setting of _____
- a. 250 and 60
 - b. 100 and 200
 - c. 62.5 and 250
 - d. 60 and 200
 - e. 60 and 250
14. For a setting of F/5.6 the aperture twice bigger as at a setting of F/ _____ and half as smaller as at a setting of F/ _____
- a. 2 and 11
 - b. 4 and 8
 - c. 8 and 4
 - d. 11 and 22
 - e. 2.8 and 11.2
15. The *longer* the focal length, the *wider* the angle of view and the greater the area captured. The *Shorter* the focal length, the *smaller* the angle and the smaller the subject appears to be.
- a. True
 - b. False

16. As the aperture size becomes bigger, the area of sharpness in front of and behind the subject becomes _____
- Larger or sharper
 - Over exposed
 - Under exposed
 - Smaller or Blurry
 - There is no significant difference
17. Which of following statement/s is or are true about the Aperture?
- A slow aperture lets in small amount of light
 - A fast aperture lets in large amount of light
 - It closes and opens just in front of a sensor or film
 - A and B
 - The smaller the F number the larger the opening and vice-versa
18. The following are duties of a photojournalist's apart from which one?
- When he or she has completed their assignments, they will clean up their workstation, file their negatives, and check the schedule for the following day.
 - May go and shoot one or two of their assignments and come back to the newspaper and process their film or download their images. While their film is drying, they may choose to take their lunch break after lunch, they may go and shoot their third assignment, then return to the lab. While the third assignment is developing, they will start editing and scanning in the film from their first two assignments have long-term ongoing relationship with them
 - Present their photographs to the management board.
 - download, crop and tone the photographs on the computer
 - read over their photo assignments to make sure there are proper directions, contact names and phone numbers, that they understand the angle of the story and if there will be opportunity to be able to take photographs that will tell that story
19. To model with light is to illuminate a subject so that your three-dimensional output shows the subject's full two-dimensional form or the illumination of scenes to be photographed.
- True
 - False
20. Which statement is TRUE about Photography
- The word photography comes from two ancient Greek words
 - The Greek Photo, for light and graph for drawing with light.
 - Photography is the process of recording pictures by means of capturing light on a light-sensitive medium, such as a sensor or film.
 - The history of photography began in remote antiquity with the discovery of two critical principles: camera obscura image projection and the observation that some substances are visibly altered by exposure to light.

- e. All of the above
21. Photojournalism has evolved from the time the first permanent photo etching was an image produced in 1822 by the French inventor Nicéphore Niépce, but it was destroyed by a later attempt to duplicate it.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. The following are the impacts the new technology has on photography and photojournalism, which one is NOT.
- a. A digital camera can have both LCD screen and a view finder whereas a film camera mostly utilizes a view finder.
 - b. One can assess a photo on the camera's LCD screen and if he/she does not like it delete it and shoot again. In film cameras one cannot delete photo already taken.
 - c. A photographer can download images and view them on their computers, then manipulate them using computer software. For film the processing is done in specialized studios and a little room is allowed for manipulation until the photo has been scanned to the computer.
 - d. Films are bulkier; with digital the photographer can take thousands of full resolution pictures on single compact flash cards. This would take more than ten rolls of film to do the same thing.
 - e. All of the above
23. The following are operational function parts of Digital Single Lens Reflex camera, which one is not.
- a. Aperture shutter ring
 - b. Focus Ring
 - c. View finder
 - d. Flash Hot Shoe
 - e. Shutter release
24. Journalists should defend the independence of all journalists from those seeking influence or control over news content. They should—
- a. Avoid publishing obscene, vulgar or offensive material unless such material contains a news value which is necessary in the public interest.
 - b. Avoid publication of photographs showing mutilated bodies, bloody incidents and abhorrent scenes
 - c. Resist those who would buy or politically influence news content or who would seek to intimidate those who gather and disseminate news.
 - d. Distinguish clearly in their reports between comment, conjecture and fact.
 - e. Respond to public concerns, investigate complaints and correct errors promptly

25. The fundamental objective of a journalist is to write a fair, accurate and an unbiased story on matters of public interest. All sides of the story shall be reported, wherever possible. Which one of the following is the true statement?

- a. Comments should be obtained from anyone who is mentioned in an unfavourable context.
- b. Whenever it is recognized that an inaccurate, misleading or distorted story has been published or broadcast, it should be corrected promptly.
- c. Corrections should present the correct information and should not restate the error except when clarity demands.
- d. All these statements are true
- e. An apology shall be published or broadcast whenever appropriate in such manner as the Council may specify.

SECTION B: 35 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 and ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

Question 1

No matter how the tools of journalism change, fundamental ethical concerns still apply. **Photo journalists** are today accused of breaking ethics through visual images. Using the images a,b, and c, on page 6 to 7, discuss any **five** journalistic ethical areas that apply to these photographs.



a. The *New York Times* has a [story](#) pointing out that an image of Barack Obama that we ran on the cover a few weeks ago edited Charlotte Randolph, a local parish president, out of the picture. Source: <https://www.economist.com/newsbook/2010/07/07/barack-obama-bp-and-the-nyt>



b.

- The picture showing a boy that barely survived the hell that Aleppo is to this very day, made the public aware of the living conditions of more than 100 thousand citizen that still live in this area.
 - Source: <https://petapixel.com/2017/04/03/the-ethics-of-photojournalism/>



c.

The image shows a suffering girl, obviously malnourished and observed by a symbol of death – the vulture. Clearly, this is a powerful image shot by Kevin Carter in 1993 in Sudan depicting the struggle of the United Nations to provide aid against the famine.

SOURCE: <https://streetbounty.com/the-ethics-of-photojournalism/>

(15 marks).

Question 2

Assume you have a new intern working under your supervision at a news publishing press in your town or city. Provide a detailed analysis with examples to your intern of any TEN impacts of new technologies on photojournalism.

(10 marks).

Question3

Photography is an artistic skill adopted by some as a hobby while as a professional job by others. Discuss functions of pictures in photojournalism

(10 marks)

Question 4

You can adjust the aperture setting and shutter speed to create several different correctly exposed images. The relationship between the aperture and shutter is known as reciprocity. Discuss how you could use reciprocity to compose a good shallow and deep/ great depth of field photographs.

(10 marks)

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN AFRICA
WEEK 14: FINAL EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME

COVERING WEEK 1 to 13 LECTURES

2023/2024

TOTAL 60 Marks

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SECTION A: 25 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the multiple choice questions, each is 1 marks.

SECTION A: ANSWERS

1. E
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. E
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. E
18. C
19. B
20. E

- 21. A
- 22. E
- 23. A
- 24. C
- 25. D

SECTION B: 35 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 and ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

Question 1 (Compulsory)

Question 1 (COMPULSORY)

*No matter how the tools of journalism change, fundamental ethical concerns still apply. **Photo journalists** are today accused of breaking ethics through visual images. Using the images on this and the next page, discuss any **five** journalistic ethical areas that apply to these photographs. (15 marks)*

Obscenity, Taste and Tone in Reporting

- (a) In general, journalists should avoid publishing obscene, vulgar or offensive material unless such material contains a news value which is necessary in the public interest.
- (b) In the same vein, publication of photographs showing mutilated bodies, bloody incidents and abhorrent scenes should be avoided unless the publication or broadcast of such photographs will serve the public interest.

Accountability

Journalists and all media practitioners should recognize that they are accountable for their actions to the public, the profession and themselves. They should—

- (a) actively encourage adherence to these standards by all journalists and media practitioners;
- (b) respond to public concerns, investigate complaints and correct errors promptly;
- (c) recognise that they are duty-bound to conduct themselves ethically.

Independence

Journalists should defend the independence of all journalists from those seeking influence or control over news content. They should—

- (a) Gather and report news without fear or favour, and vigorously resist undue influence from any outside forces, including advertisers, sources, story subjects, powerful individuals and special interest groups.
- (b) Resist those who would buy or politically influence news content or who would seek to intimidate those who gather and disseminate news.
- (c) Determine news content solely through editorial judgement and not the result of outside influence.

- (d) Resist any self-interest or peer pressure that might erode journalistic duty and service to the public.
- (e) Recognize that sponsorship of the news should not be used in any way to determine, restrict or manipulate content.
- (f) Refuse to allow the interests of ownership or management to influence news' judgement and content inappropriately

Covering Ethnic, Religious and Sectarian Conflict

- (a) News, views or comments on ethnic, religious or sectarian dispute should be published or broadcast after proper verification of facts and presented with due caution and restraint in a manner which is conducive to the creation of an atmosphere congenial to national harmony, amity and peace.
- (b) Provocative and alarming headlines should be avoided.
- (c) News reports or commentaries should not be written or broadcast in a manner likely to inflame the passions, aggravate the tension or accentuate the strained relations between the communities concerned. Equally so, articles or broadcasts with the potential to exacerbate communal trouble should be avoided.

Accuracy and Fairness

- (a) The fundamental objective of a journalist is to write a fair, accurate and an unbiased story on matters of public interest. All sides of the story shall be reported, wherever possible. Comments should be obtained from anyone who is mentioned in an unfavourable context.
- (b) Whenever it is recognized that an inaccurate, misleading or distorted story has been published or broadcast, it should be corrected promptly. Corrections should present the correct information and should not restate the error except when clarity demands.
- (c) An apology shall be published or broadcast whenever appropriate in such manner as the Council may specify.
- (d) When stories fall short on accuracy and fairness, they should not be published. Journalists, while free to be partisan, should distinguish clearly in their reports between comment, conjecture and fact.
- (e) In general, provocative and alarming headlines should be avoided. Headings should reflect and justify the matter printed under them. Headings containing allegations made in statements should either identify the body or the source making them or at least carry quotation marks.
- (f) Journalists should present news fairly and impartially, placing primary value on significance and relevance.
- (g) Journalists should treat all subjects of news coverage with respect and dignity, showing particular compassion to victims of crime or tragedy.
- (h) Journalists should seek to understand the diversity of their community and inform the public without bias or stereotype and present a diversity of expressions, opinions, and ideas in context.
- (i) Journalists and other media practitioners should present analytical reporting based on professional perspective, not personal bias.

PLUS ANY OTHER ANSWER RELATED TO THE QUESTION

Question2

Assume you have a new intern working under your supervision at the News publishing press in your town or city. Provide a detailed analysis with examples to your intern of any TEN impacts of new technologies on photojournalism. **(10 marks)**

- i. Smaller and lighter cameras make taking pictures easier (phone camera, internet Skype technology through web-cam technology and so on).
- ii. A digital camera can have both LCD screen and a view finder whereas a film camera mostly utilizes a view finder.
- iii. One can assess a photo on the camera's LCD screen and if he/she does not like it delete it and shoot again. In film cameras one cannot delete photo already taken.
- iv. A photographer can download images and view them on their computers, then manipulate them using computer software. For film the processing is done in specialized studios and a little room is allowed for manipulation until the photo has been scanned to the computer.
- v. Films are bulkier; with digital the photographer can take thousands of full resolution pictures on single compact flash cards. This would take more than ten rolls of film to do the same thing.
- vi. In digital camera it is time friendly, the photographer can deliver photos to their clients almost immediately, in film it is time consuming because it has to go through studio processing, unless it is an instant camera.
- vii. Cost of processing and storing films is usually high. Film processing requires a lot of time and also consumes much time. Most photographers however, get better printouts from digital camera because of few steps to follow.
- viii. Digital camera equipment offering high quality image resolution is still expensive and a good quality camera likewise is expensive though they are relatively cheaper compared to digital cameras.
- ix. With the introduction of digital cameras the film cameras are being faced out together with their films. Manufacturers of film cameras have stopped producing them to pave way for the latter.
- x. **Smaller, lighter cameras greatly enhanced the role of the photojournalist.** Since the 1960s, motor drives, electronic flash, auto-focus, better lenses and other camera enhancements have made picture taking easier. New digital cameras free photojournalists from the limitation of film roll length, as thousands of images can be stored on a single memory card.
- xi. Content remains the most important element of photojournalism, but the ability to extend deadlines with rapid gathering and editing of images has brought significant changes. As recently as 15 years ago, nearly 30 minutes were needed to scan and transmit a single color photograph from a remote location to a news office for printing. **Now, equipped with a digital camera, a mobile phone and a laptop computer, a photojournalist can send a high-quality image in minutes, even seconds after an event occurs. Camera phones and portable satellite links** increasingly allow for the mobile transmission of images from almost any point on the earth.
- xii. There is some concern by news photographers that the profession of photojournalism as it is known today could change to such a degree that it is unrecognizable as image-capturing technology naturally progresses. **Citizen journalism and the increase in user contribution and submission of amateur photos to news sites is becoming more**

widespread. As early as the Crimean War in the mid-19th century, photographers were using the novel technology of the box camera to record images of British soldiers in the field. However, the widespread use of cameras as a way of reporting news did not come until the advent of smaller, more portable cameras that used the enlargeable film negative to record images. The introduction of the 35 mm Leica camera in the 1930s made it possible for photographers to move with the action, taking shots of events as they were unfolding.

xiii. **The age of the citizen journalist and the attainment of news photos from amateur bystanders have contributed to the art of photojournalism. Paul Levinson attributes this shift to the Kodak camera, one of the first cheap and accessible photo technologies that “put a piece of visual reality into every person's potential grasp.”** The empowered news audience with the advent of the Internet sparked the creation of **blogs, podcasts and online news**, independent of the traditional outlets, and “for the first time in our history, the news increasingly is produced by companies outside journalism”.

xiv. **PLUS ANY OTHER ANSWER RELATED TO THE QUESTION (10Marks)**

Question3

Photography is an artistic skill adopted by some as a hobby while as a professional job by others. Discuss functions of pictures in photojournalism (10 marks)

FUNCTIONS OF PICTURES IN PHOTO-JOURNALISM

Pictures today arouse readers' interest and attention a great deal because they give the readers a sense of participation or at least witnessing it personally which makes it easier to identify with people and situations and become emotionally involved. Also, pictures make it easier to retrieve stored information from memory, this happens because pictures are encoded in terms of both their graphics and written content. The presence of an additional memory code for picture items would enhance their probability of being recalled because if one was forgotten or simply unavailable for retrieval, the other could be used instead. So also to say that pictures present more details than words do and provide a better grasp of relationship. This clarification allows readers to form accurate visual memories of unfamiliar people and event and to remember events done in the past.

In Journalism today, picture serves some useful purposes in newspapers. Thus pictures can be identified majorly as follows:

1 **Credibility:** a photograph makes whatever is pictured seem more real and true. It lends credibility to the story as people are more inclined to what they see than what they read.

2 **Visual appeals:** pictures are visual magnets, drawing readers into a page or a story. For this reason, pictures often serve as entry points. Part of a picture's visual appeal is the variety it adds to a layout. The contrast between a picture and copy is exciting and eye catching. This is why pictures are usually the dominant element on a page or spread.

3 Vitality: a picture adds life-vitality-to a story in a way no illustration can match. Even a mug shot do wonders as it makes readers feel as though the person in the story is real. Sometimes a

Story has vitality, but it needs a picture to highlight that vitality. Pictures are especially suited to bringing out the action on human interest in a story.

4 Aesthetics: aesthetics has to do with the beauty which is being portrayed in the picture. Pictures add so much beauty to the story and also the newspaper as reader may be attracted to the newspaper just because of the beauty of the picture.

1. Photographs add colour and illustration to stories.
2. Pictures present the essence and gist of stories.
3. They lay emphasis on salient aspects of stories.
4. They are used to dramatize the story of an event.
5. They authenticate the facts presented in stories.
6. They add variety and embellishment to stories.
7. They present the entertainment angle to a story.
8. The fascinating colours attract attention of the audience
9. They assist to fill what could have been empty pages.
10. They present facts to illiterate who cannot read the written words.
11. They demonstrate the claims of the story.
12. They create jobs for specialists in this aspect of journalism.
13. PLUS ANY OTHER ANSWER RELATED TO THE QUESTION (10Marks)

Question 4

You can adjust the aperture setting and shutter speed to create several different correctly exposed images. The relationship between the aperture and shutter is known as reciprocity. Discuss how you could use reciprocity to compose a good shallow and deep/ great depth of field photographs. (10 marks)

Depth of Field

Depth of field is the area of the image that appears in **focus** from foreground (in front of the subject) to background (immediately to the back of the subject). Depth of field is determined by a

combination of the opening of the aperture and the focal length of the lens. Widest aperture (smallest f-number) – opening of the lens – gives least depth of field, while smallest aperture (highest f-number) gives the greatest. The other factor is the longer the focal length of your lens the less depth of field it gives, even with the same aperture and subject distance.

- Aperture: Wider apertures (lower f-numbers) reduce depth of field, smaller apertures (higher f-numbers) increase depth of field.
- Lens focal length: Longer focal lengths reduce depth of field, shorter focal lengths increase depth of field.
- Distance to the subject: Shorter distances reduce depth of field, greater distances increase depth of field.

Shutter

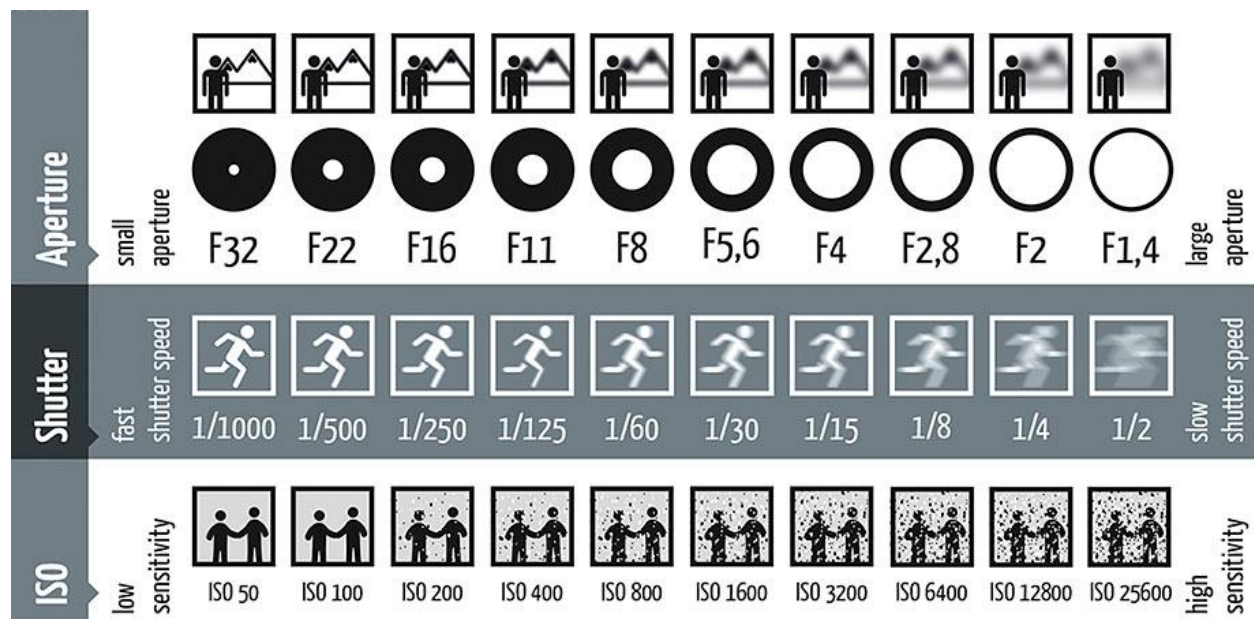
The shutter is a complicated mechanism that precisely controls the duration of **time** that light passing through the lens remains in contact with the digital image sensor. The camera's shutter is activated by the shutter release button (Taking button). Shutter has several thin opaque blades which rapidly swing out of, and back into, the light beam to make the exposure when the release is pressed.

Shutter Speed

Shutter speed refers to the amount of **time** the shutter is open. The **exposure** of the image is determined by the combination of *shutter speed and the opening of the aperture*. Shutter speeds are displayed as **fractions of a second**, such as 1/8 or 1/250. Shutter speed increments are similar to aperture settings, as each incremental setting either halves or doubles the time of the previous one. For example, 1/60 of a second is half as much exposure time as 1/30 of a second, but about twice as much as 1/125 of a second.

The term **exposure** in photography means the amount of light that reaches the film or other light-sensitive material.

Photographers often use shutter speeds to convey or freeze motion. A fast-moving object, such as a car, tends to blur when shot with a slow shutter speed like 1/8. On the other hand, a fast shutter speed, such as 1/1000, appears to freeze the blades of a helicopter while it's flying. Reciprocity gives the photographer control over the depth of field of the image, which controls the area of the image that remains in focus. This is the easiest way to control what part of the image you want the viewer to pay attention to.



Source: ISO, Aperture & Shutter Speed | A Cheat Sheet For Beginners

<https://www.srlounge.com/iso-aperture-shutter-speed-a-cheat-sheet-for-beginners/> by Hanssie. SLR Lounge.