



MAIN EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2018

COURSE: BA JOURNALISM **TIME:** 2 HRS

PAPER: APPLIED JOURNALISM 1B

SUBJECT CODE: AJN1BB1 **MARKS:** 100

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INTERNAL: MRS E ROSSOUW

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES
THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF SECTIONS A, B AND C
SECTION A: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A
SECTION B AND C: COMPULSORY

SECTION A: (ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS)

QUESTION 1

“For the journalist, clear and concise English is important because accurate communication is important” (Greer, 2008:182).

What kind of writing should be used in newspapers and why?

[25]

OR/AND

QUESTION 2

You are a freelance journalist and have secured an interview with Ellen Pakkies. On September 12, 2007, Pakkies from Lavender Hill strangled her 20-year-old tik-addict son. The judge sentenced her to community service for her crime, which inspired a book, play, and now a film.

- a) How will you ensure a successful interview? [12]*
- b) Which three questions will you ask her? [6]*
- c) Which guidelines will you keep in mind when writing the headline for the article? [7]*

[25]

OR/AND

QUESTION 3

You are an environmental newspaper journalist, send on assignment to cover Hurricane Florence. The hurricane was caused by naturally occurring weather patterns. Within 24 hours of landfall, the massive hurricane flooded homes and streets in North Carolina, prompting evacuations. The Category 1 hurricane slowed to 2-3 mph, which means the Carolinas suffered a 24-hour cycle of torrential rain and hurricane winds up to 90 mph. Up to 40 inches of rain flooded areas of the Carolinas. Over 620,000 people lost power in North and South Carolina. (<https://www.thv11.com/article/news/nation-world/at-least-36-dead-as-florence-leaves-behind-dangerous-flooding/507-594403155>)

Reflecting on Rich's advice how will you gather facts and report on this disaster?

[25]

MARK TOTAL FOR SECTION A [50]

SECTION B

ANSWER QUESTION 4 (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 4

You are a court reporter at a daily newspaper in Johannesburg. You are sent to the Constitutional Court in Johannesburg to cover the ruling on the private use of marijuana (18 September 2018) for tomorrow's edition. Write a short 250 word newspaper article from the following notes you took in court:

- Deputy Chief Justice Raymond Zondo, presiding, said: "the use of cannabis must be for the personal consumption of the adult"
- upholding a lower court's ruling that found the criminalisation of cannabis was unconstitutional
- Last year in March, Justice Dennis Davis handed down a judgment in the Western Cape High Court that declared sections of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act invalid and unconstitutional
- Zondo ruled that Parliament must change its Drug Trafficking and Medicines Control Acts
- also approved growing marijuana for personal consumption
- The National Prosecuting Authority is opposed to the legalisation of dagga warning of harmful effects
- Rastafarian Garreth Prince and former Dagga Party leader Jeremy Acton brought the case
- the judgement did not specify the amount that can be used by an adult in private use
- He said: "This must be determined by parliament"
- Prince argued: "the criminalisation of dagga use and possession is a violation of the right to equality, dignity, and freedom of religion"
- Parliament is now expected to amend the laws that criminalise cannabis following the court ruling

(Notes adapted from: <http://time.com/5400271/south-africa-legalizes-marijuana-cannabis/>)

[25]

MARK TOTAL FOR SECTION B [25]

SECTION C

ANSWER QUESTION 5 (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 5

Read the provided speech Addendum A (see below) by the DA Shadow Minister of Transport delivered in Parliament.

- a) Write a strong **lead** (intro) for a newspaper article based on the speech. [10]
- b) Create a **headline** for the newspaper article. [5]
- c) Which **three (3) questions** would you have asked Minister de Freitas after the speech? [6]
- d) Write **two tweets** you would have tweeted had you been in the audience during the speech. [4]

[25]

MARK TOTAL FOR SECTION C [25]

Addendum A

Escalating fuel price increases hurt the poorest of the poor
Issued by Manny de Freitas MP – DA Shadow Minister of Transport

An important and substantial component of the fuel price are the additional fuel levies. These fuel levies are mainly in the form of two indirect taxes: the General Fuel Levy, and the Road Accident Fund (RAF) Levy. As always, the fuel price increases (we have had 6 this year thus far) hurt the poorest of the poor as fuel price increases are recovered by passing them on to consumers.

Another consideration is that increases to fuel prices impacts on transport across the country as operators seek to recover the increases by again passing these on to consumers. In other words, more expensive fuel means more expensive transport and goods for consumers. The General Fuel Levy is a tax charged on every litre of petrol sold and already stands at well over R3.00 a litre. The money collected through this tax is administered by National Treasury, and is treated as a general tax and not, as many people assume, for road-related expenses. Money collected through the RAF Levy portion of every litre of petrol sold is used to fund the “technically insolvent” Road Accident Fund, which uses the money to compensate victims of road accidents. In 2016, the RAF Levy was R1.54 (unchanged from 2015). In 2017 it rose by nine cents to R1.63. This year the RAF Levy increase have reached a sizable 30 cents plus and now stands at over R1.93 a litre. This means that in the last 10 years alone the RAF portion has increased by over 330%.

The RAF receives almost 12% of the petrol price; that's up from 6% only 10 years ago. In 2017, the RAF reported that it was R34.7 billion in the red. Compare this to the R33.3 billion it received from the fuel tax that same year, one starts asking questions about its "technical insolvency".

As if this isn't enough, the Department of Transport and the RAF are currently ramming the Road Accident Benefit Scheme (RABS). And a scheme it indeed is! Not only will we continue to fork out more money from the fuel levy to prop up RAF but once the RABS becomes law it will benefit the road victim superiorly less than it is now.

Once RABS becomes law, anyone person younger than 18 making a claim will cease to receive benefits once they reach the age of 18. And if you think your grandmother can claim when she gets knocked over by a car, then think again. RABS ensures that anyone older than 65 will be guaranteed of not receiving any benefits whatsoever.

But this isn't the worst issue. In future we will not only pay more and receive less, but those that shouldn't receive anything at all, will. RABS is a no-fault system. The RABS Bill proposes that anyone claiming from RABS would not require to prove if a vehicle crash was caused by any party involved in that crash. This means that even if an accident was caused by a person, that person will still be able to claim from the proposed RABS. To put it bluntly, a drunk driver can repeatedly cause accidents and even kill people involved in a crash and will be able to claim from RABS. In other words, a drunk driver would be rewarded for driving under the influence of alcohol.

I know this sounds unbelievable, but it's true! So essentially this government and the ANC have no problem with drinking and driving. So there you have it folks, we the taxpayer are expected to pay more so that road lawlessness can flourish and even be encouraged. Somehow the ANC seem to think this is all ok. So if you thought the fuel levy was just about the increased cost of goods, it is also about creating and encouraging another form of crime. In this case, traffic related crimes.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.da.org.za/2018/09/escalating-fuel-price-increases-hurt-the-poorest-of-the-poor>)

TOTAL: [100]

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