UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2018

COURSE:	**BA JOURNALISM**	**TIME: 2 HRS**
PAPER:	**APPLIED JOURNALISM 1B**	
SUBJECT CODE:	**AJN1BB1**	**MARKS: 100**
EXAMINER:	**DR N VAN DER MERWE**	
INTERNAL:	**MRS E ROSSOUW**	

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

SECTION A: ANSWER TWO OF THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS)

QUESTION 1

To be a good science writer, you need to be comfortable around published studies and willing to probe research to get to the core of what is being said.

Identify and briefly discuss three principles of scientific research.

[25]

OR/AND

QUESTION 2

Since court cases often deal with guilt or innocence there are often ruined reputations involved. Due to the sensitive nature of court cases you have to be extra aware of the dangers of defamation.

What should a court reporter in South Africa know about defamation?

[25]

OR/AND

QUESTION 3

You are a newspaper journalist send on assignment to cover Hurricane Florence. A 61-year-old woman, Amber Dawn Lee died on 13 September 2018 after crashing into a tree that had fallen across the road become the state's first fatality linked to Hurricane Florence (Scenario adapted from https://www.thv11.com/article/news/nation-world/at-least-40-dead-as-florence-leaves-behind-dangerous-flooding/507-594403155)

Even experienced journalist can find it difficult to interview someone who is stricken by grief. Taking this into consideration what guidelines will you take into account when interviewing Lee's brother, John Adams.

[25]

MARK TOTAL FOR SECTION A [50]

SECTION B (COMPULSORY)

ANSWER QUESTION 4

QUESTION 4

You have applied for an internship at the *amaBhungane Centre for Investigative Journalism*. The interview panel puts the following questions to you during the interview:

a) How do you define Investigative Journalism? **[5 marks]**

b) Why do you think investigative reporting is important? **[5 marks]**

c) In your opinion what has been the biggest investigative story covered by a South African newspaper during the past three years? Motivate your choice. **[10 marks]**

d) List five skills you need to be an Investigative Journalist? **[5 marks]**

[25]

MARK TOTAL FOR SECTION B [25]

SECTION C (COMPULSORY)

ANSWER QUESTION 5

QUESTION 5

You are a science journalist and receives a press release. Read the press release (Addendum A) received from *BioMed Central* (BMC) and write a 200 word news story for *The Star*.

[25]

MARK TOTAL FOR SECTION C [25]

ADDENDUM A

Sleeping too much or not enough may have bad effects on health

Fewer than six and more than ten hours of sleep per day are associated with metabolic syndrome and its individual components, according to a study published in the open access journal *BMC Public Health* that involved 133,608 Korean men and women aged 40-69 years.

Researchers at Seoul National University College of Medicine found that compared to individuals who slept six to seven hours per day, men who slept fewer than six hours were more likely to have metabolic syndrome and higher waist circumference. Women who slept fewer than six hours were more likely to have higher waist circumference. Sleeping more than ten hours per day was associated with metabolic syndrome and increased levels of triglycerides in men, and with metabolic syndrome, higher waist circumference, higher levels of triglycerides and blood sugar, as well as low levels of 'good' cholesterol (HDL-C) in women. The authors found that nearly 11% of men and 13% of women slept less than six hours, while 1.5% of men and 1.7% of women slept more than ten hours.

Claire E. Kim, lead author of the study said: "This is the largest study examining a dose-response association between sleep duration and metabolic syndrome and its components separately for men and women. Because we were able to expand the sample of our previous study, we were able to detect associations between sleep and metabolic syndrome that were unnoticed before. We observed a potential gender difference between sleep duration and metabolic syndrome, with an association between metabolic syndrome and long sleep in women and metabolic syndrome and short sleep in men."

Based on common definitions, participants were considered to have metabolic syndrome if they showed at least three of the following: elevated waist circumference, high triglyceride levels, low levels of 'good' cholesterol, hypertension, and high fasting blood sugar. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome was just over 29% in men and 24.5% in women. The authors suggest that as the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in Korea is high, it is critical to identify modifiable risk factors such as sleep duration.

The authors used data from the HEXA study, a large-scale community-based study conducted in Korea during the years 2004-2013, which included information on socio-demographic characteristics, medical history, medication use, family history, lifestyle factors, diet, physical activity, and reproductive factors for women. As part of the HEXA study, samples of plasma, serum, buffy coat, blood cells, genomic DNA, and urine were collected, and participants underwent physical examinations by medical professionals. Sleep duration was assessed by asking the question: "In the past year, on average, how many hours/minutes of sleep (including daytime naps) did you take per day?"

Although the biological mechanisms that underlie the association between sleep duration and metabolic syndrome remain unclear, several potential processes have been reported. These include elevated levels of hormones which increase appetite and caloric intake or reduce energy expenditure in people who sleep less than seven hours per day, which may lead to increased waist circumference and development of obesity.

The authors caution that the cross-sectional, observational nature of this study does not allow for conclusions about cause and effect. Estimates of sleep duration were based on self-report data rather than objective measures and may reflect 'time in bed', actual time spent asleep or time people believed they slept. Also, as the study did not distinguish between daytime naps and night-time sleep, their impact on health could not be assessed separately.

-ENDS-

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***TOTAL*: [100]**

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