Comms201 Week 8- Journalism and Gender

According to Chambers and Steiner (2012), which War allowed female war correspondents greater access to military events/information, enabling an increase in war reportage?

1. The First World War
2. The Second World War
3. The Cold War
4. The Vietnam War

Who spoke of a ‘libidinal economy, in media in which ‘men look, and women are looked at – and style themselves accordingly.”

1. Nan Winton
2. Jessica Savitch
3. Laura Mulvey
4. Katie Couric

The Women’s Pages emerged in 1860s because:

1. Women became more prominent in the editorial departments of newspapers
2. Newspapers recognised that women formed a major consumer base their advertisers wanted to reach
3. Newspapers recognized that women’s voices needed to be included in public debate
4. Women began to work as general news journalists in significant numbers

Post-feminism is a shift in politics from the 1990s that is:

1. A recognition that men have been disadvantaged by feminism
2. A continuation of second-wave feminism
3. A façade of choice, freedom and feminine autonomy that represents a depoliticisation of women’s issues.
4. A recognition there is no longer a need for feminism as women now have equality

What is the “rule of reversibility”?

1. Checking whether you would ask a male interviewee the same question you would ask a female interviewee.
2. Ensuring you have gender balance when selecting your interview subjects.
3. Using affirmative action to ensure that more women become managers in a newsroom.
4. Having an even split in news items so bulletins appeal to men and women equally.

Which reason does NOT influence why women’s writing appears ‘gendered’?

1. Women have a different biology to men, are more nurturing and can bear children
2. Women have been pressured in the past into writing in a more personal, confessional mode
3. Women have rarely been given the opportunity to report on hard news
4. Women journalists have contested newsroom priorities, which reflect narrow masculine and class viewpoints.

This piece from last week was quite striking to me.

<http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12037429>

This also might be of use regarding investigative journalism of female journalists exposing crimes of sexual inequality, violence, harassment etc.

[https://www.radionz.co.nz/national/programmes/mediawatch/audio/2018635064/metoo-media-campaign-inundated-with-messages (Links to an external site.)](https://www.radionz.co.nz/national/programmes/mediawatch/audio/2018635064/metoo-media-campaign-inundated-with-messages (Links%20to%20an%20external%20site.))

Clip from Miss Representation on the role of women as newsreaders: (at 35.30)

<https://auckland.kanopy.com/video/miss-representation-0>

**Assignment**

**You are expected to answer ONE of the assignment questions. If you have a particular topic outside those below that you would like to explore, draft a question and send it through to Annie at**[a.goldson@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:a.goldson@auckland.ac.nz)**.**

**The word length is 2000 without your bibliography.  You should use at least three references, but we would expect more for an essay of this length.**

**Draw on the required and recommended readings first, but be prepared to go further afield by exploring the references within the articles you find most useful.**

**Use Referencite to assist you with your referencing. Remember, choose a referencing style and stick to it!**

**Essay structure**

**In terms of essay structure, i**t is really important to plan your essay before you begin writing. Planning will save you time later. It is also essential that you have a starting point to plan from, even if it is in a very rough form.

**We would expect an introduction that outlines your proposed study (thesis statement), an 'argument section' where you explore your ideas and hypotheses and a conclusion that recaps your essay but could point to further areas that could be studied in the future.**

***Introduction:***

* Explain the context of the essay
* Give the answer: the response to the question or the overall focus of the essay (the thesis statement).
* Describe the structure and organisation of the essay

***Paragraphs:***

* Point: the topic sentence, which describes the focus (main point) of the paragraph
* Illustration:  explanations, evidence, and examples that reinforce the main point
* Explanation: evaluation of the illustration or discussion of its significance and connections between this paragraph and the thesis statement

The acronym PIE (which stands for Point/Illustration/Explanation) may be helpful to remember as a guide for developing well-structured, coherent paragraphs. Academic paragraphs are usually at least three sentences long, but can be longer. However, don't make those sentences too long. As a rough guide, a sentence longer than three lines is too long.

* All paragraphs should be focused: they should discuss only one major point. That point should connect with the overall focus of the essay (as described in the [thesis statement](http://owll.massey.ac.nz/assignment-types/essay-thesis-statement.php)).
* The major point of a paragraph is often called the controlling idea. Every paragraph should have a different controlling idea, each one discussing one aspect or part of the overall essay.
* Body paragraphs will often begin with a summary of the controlling idea: the point (also known as the topic sentence). The point (or topic) sentence summarises the paragraph in the same way that the thesis statement summarises the whole essay.
* The rest of the paragraph supports that main point (the topic sentence), by explaining it in detail, giving an example, or citing evidence that reinforces it.
* Remember that body paragraphs do not exist in isolation. They should fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. Transitions show the connections between paragraphs themselves, and the connections between the paragraphs and the overall focus of the essay.

***Conclusion***:

* Answer: the thesis statement, revisited
* Summary: main points and highlights from the body paragraphs
* Significance: the relevance and implications of the essay's findings e.g. what are the implications of this argument? Why is it important? What issues does it raise?

***Last points:***

* You cannot just write your opinion, you need to back up everything you say with evidence (the relevant academic literature).
* Be diligent with citing, if you are using two or more words (sequential) from another source it counts as a direct quote.
* If you are paraphrasing you still need to reference. Paraphrasing does not just mean changing a few words in the sentence, but that the idea is put in your own words. To paraphrase correctly you need to not only change the words in the sentence, but the structure of the sentence.

Questions?