

Chapter 13. Speeches and Meetings

True/False Questions

Name: _____

1. _____ Most news organizations cover only the most newsworthy of the speeches and meetings that happen in their cities.
2. _____ The lead for an advance story should simply identify the group that has scheduled a speech or meeting, then report the event's time and location.
3. _____ Advance stories are usually longer than follow stories.
4. _____ Reporters writing a follow story should present information in the order of its importance, not the order in which it arose during a speech or meeting.
5. _____ If a story involves several major topics, reporters should try to summarize all those topics in their stories' opening paragraphs.
6. _____ Reporters covering speeches and meetings usually try to sit in the back of the room, even if that interferes with their ability to see and hear what is going on.
7. _____ To save space, reporters can summarize less important topics in a series of bulleted paragraphs at the end of a meeting or speech story.
8. _____ A good transition will report that a speaker or group "turned to another topic."
9. _____ After writing their leads, reporters can use a list to introduce their stories' most important subtopics.
10. _____ An ideal lead for a follow story about a speech or meeting will report that a specific topic was "considered" or "discussed."
11. _____ Reporters never pay any attention to meeting agendas or advance copies of speeches.
12. _____ When a speaker attacks another person, the reporter should include in the story a response from the target of the attack.
13. _____ Reporters try to insert colorful details—such as a speaker's mannerisms or a crowd's reaction—in their speech or meeting stories.
14. _____ It's OK to start every paragraph of a speech story with the attribution to the speaker.
15. _____ The lead for a meeting story should focus on the action that will affect the most people.