

جامعة بغداد كلية الاعلام الدراسات الاولية 2023 – 2023 – 2023 الامتحان النهائي للعام الدراسي 2022 – 2023 قسم الصحافة / المادة: English Language المرحلة: 4<sup>th</sup> Grade



## Note: Answer FOUR questions only. Questions ONE and TWO are included.

## Q1: Read the following passage and answer the questions below: (15 mark)

'Yellow Journalism' is the term attached to the sensationalistic, graphically flamboyant journalism emerging in New York at the end of the nineteenth century. It was coined by the New York Press, which used it derisively in 1897 to label the news coming from two of its fellow New York papers, the World and the Journal. The term alluded to a comic strip character dubbed "The Yellow kid", who symbolized competition between the two papers that pushed them to such journalistic extremes. Although the World and the Journal were the original "yellow journals", their profitable approach to news was picked up by other newspapers in New York and across the country in the 1890s. this new form of journalism was typified by unethical and unprofessional tactics that were used primarily to boost circulation.

The newspapers of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst were the most prominent practitioners of this style. Pulitzer left the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in 1883 to move to New York and take over the New York World. Borrowing from the advances that had been made by Day and Bennett, Pulitzer added the innovations of short news clips, columns, large headlines, and the use of a worldwide news service. Pulitzer managed to reinvent himself before his death (lending his name to the most prestigious journalism award in the country – the Pulitzer Prize), but early on he led the way in sensationalized irresponsible journalism.

For example, eleven people were trampled to death on a pedestrian walkway next to the Brooklyn Bridge in May 1883. Keeping in mind the newness of the bridge, the headline on Pulitzer's newspaper read, "Baptized in Blood". In 1895, Hearst took over the New York Journal and raided Pulitzer's staff. One of the most sensational quotes to be attribute to Hearst during this period had to do with the Spanish-American War. In 1897, Frederic Remington was serving as a correspondent in Cuba, but he wanted to return home because it did not look like there was going to be a war. Hearst reportedly sent a telegram to Remington saying, "You provide the pictures; I'll provide the war". Unlike Pulitzer, Hearst was never able to reinvent his public image in order to distance himself from his early days of sensationalism.

- 1- When did the term "yellow journalism" emerge?
- 2- How did the New York Press use the term "yellow journalism"?
- 3- What did the term "Yellow Journalism" allude to?
- 4- What were Pulitzer innovations?
- 5- What did Hearst tell Frederic Remington in his telegram?

#### Q2: A) Correct the following sentences.

#### (10 mark)

- 1- I work hard at the moment because I have exams next week.
- 2- The teacher said that Megan had been working hard and was deserved to pass all her exams.
- 3- It's really cold lately, so I've bought a new winter coat.

- 4- A one-day strike has called by London underground workers for Friday this week.
- 5- Arsenal play really well at the moment. Their new player has real talent.
- 6- I can't decide what to buy my brother for his birthday. Perhaps I'm going to het him a new shirt.
- 7- I've heard you'll get married. Congratulations!
- 8- He worked with Paulo for two years now, and we still get on well together.
- 9- He was doing his homework when his friend was calling.
- 10- When she was a little girl, she's always spent his pocket money on sweets.

## B) Rewrite the sentences using have something done.

(5 mark)

- 1- My sister wants someone to pierce her ears.
- 2- Our television hasn't been repaired yet.
- 3- John's kitchen is being decorated.
- 4- My eyes are going to be tested.
- 5- Mr. and Mrs. Turner's car has been serviced.

Q3: A) Rewrite the sentences to give them the opposite meaning. Make any

## necessary changes using negative forms and antonyms.

(10 mark)

- 1- You must exercise your ankle. Try to move it as much as possible.
- 2- We had a lovely time in Muscat. There weren't many people there.
- 3- Our house is difficult to find. Everybody always gets lost.
- 4- Tom was a successful businessman who achieved a lot in his life.
- 5- She's rich. She's got lots of money.
- 6- All of the students passed the exam, so their teacher was pleased.

3

- 7- I was in a hurry because I needed to go to the shops.
- 8- You need to come with me. I won't go on my own.
- 9- I must iron my shirt. I'm going out tonight.
- 10-I told you to go to work. Why are you in bed?

## B) Write in the missing word in each question.

#### (5 mark)

- 1- 'What of music do you like?' 'Jaz'.
- 2- 'What were you talking to the teacher?' 'Oh, this or that'.
- 3- 'How do you wash your hair?' 'Every other day'.
- 4- 'How does it take you to get to school?' 'Nearly an hour'.
- 5- 'Who do you look?' 'My mother'.

## Q4: Rewrite the sentences, using the verb in brackets in the negative. (15 mark)

- 1- She didn't pass all her exams. (I believe)
- 2- You probably don't remember me. (I expect)
- 3- I wouldn't like snails. (I think)
- 4- You haven't seen Robert recently. (I suppose)
- 5- I'm surprised to see you here. (I expect)
- 6- Their daughter's moving to Canada. They aren't happy. (they want)
- 7- It wasn't going to rain. (I thought)
- 8- This machine isn't working. (This machine seems)
- 9- You haven't got change for a 20-pound note. (I suppose)
- 10- You haven't met my wife. (I think)

4

## Q5: Match a line in A with a time expression in B.

(15 mark)

A	В
- They got on the plane	- before.
2- I've been working in the same bank	- at the last minute
3- He hasn't been feeling well	- lately
4- She started this job	- 10 years ago
5- I'd been waiting over an hour	- until late
6- John didn't want to get married	- before her first poem was published
7- The train pulled out of the station	- by the time I was 40
<ol> <li>She'd been writing poet for many years</li> </ol>	- a minute ago
<ol> <li>9- They didn't start ordering the meal</li> </ol>	- for years
10-I'd never seen him	- until I arrived
11-I had had two children	- for long
12-He didn't stay in that job	- when he finally arrived
13- They've been waiting here	- until he was 30
14-I was watching TV	- since six o'clock
15-He didn't hear the attacker	- until it was too late

Good luck

5

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Head of the department

Prof. Azhar Sabeeh, (Ph.D)

6H. M. Subject lecturer

Junior Luma Hasan



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Note: Answer FOUR questions only. Questions ONE and TWO are included.

## Q1: Read the following passage and answer the questions below: (15 mark)

- 1- "Yellow journalism" emerged at the end of the nineteenth century
- 2- New York Press used the term "yellow journalism" derisively in 1897
- 3- The term "Yellow Journalism" alluded to to a comic strip character dubbed "The Yellow kid"
- 4- Pulitzer added the innovations of short news clips, columns, large headlines, and the use of a worldwide news service
- 5- "You provide the pictures; I'll provide the war".

## Q2: A) Correct the following sentences.

#### (10 mark)

- 1- I'm working hard at the moment because I have exams next week.
- 2- The teacher said that Megan had been working hard and was deserved to pass all her exams.
- 3- It's really cold lately, so I've bought a new winter coat.
- 4- A one-day strike has called by London underground workers for Friday this week.
- 5- Arsenal play really well at the moment. Their new player has real talent.
- 6- I can't decide what to buy my brother for his birthday. Perhaps I'm going to het him a new shirt.

- 3- 'How often do you wash your hair?' 'Every other day'.
- 4- 'How long does it take you to get to school?' 'Nearly an hour'.
- 5- 'Who do you look like?' 'My mother'.

### Q4: Rewrite the sentences, using the verb in brackets in the negative. (15 mark)

- 1- I didn't believe that she passed all her exams.
- 2- I don't expect to remember me.
- 3- I don't think I would like snails.
- 4- I don't suppose you have seen Robert recently.
- 5- I don't expect to see you here.
- 6- They don't want their daughter to be moving to Canada.
- 7- I didn't think I was going to rain.
- 8- This machine doesn't seem to be working.
- 9- I don't suppose you have got change for a 20-pound note.
- 10-I don't think you have met my wife.

## O5: Match a line in A with a time expression in B. (15 mark)

1- at the last moment. 2- for years. 3- lately. 4- 10 years ago.

5-when he finally arrived. 6- until I was 30. 7- a minute ago.

8-before her first poem was published. 9- until I arrived.

10-before. 11- by the time I was 40. 12- for long.

13-since six o'clock. 14- until late. 15- until it was too late.

## **Good luck**

#### Head of the department

Subject lecturer

21

Prof. Azhar Sabeeh, (Ph.D)

#### Junior Luma Hasan

- 7- I've heard you'll get married. Congratulations!
- 8- He worked with Paulo for two years now, and we still get on well together.
- 9- He was doing his homework when his friend was calling.
- 10- When she was a little girl, she's always spent his pocket money on sweets.

## B) Rewrite the sentences using have something done.

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- 4- My eyes are going to be tested.
- 5- Mr. and Mrs. Turner's car has been serviced.

# Q3: A) Rewrite the sentences to give them the opposite meaning. Make any necessary changes using negative forms and antonyms. (10 mark)

- 1- You mustn't exercise your ankle. Try not to move it as much as possible.
- 2- We hadn't a lovely time in Muscat. There were many people there.
- 3- Our house is easy to find. Nobody gets lost.
- 4- Tom was an unsuccessful businessman who didn't achieve a lot in his life.
- 5- She's poor. She hasn't got lots of money.
- 6- None of the students passed the exam, so their teacher wasn't pleased.
- 7- I wasn't in a hurry because I didn't need to go to the shops.
- 8- You needn't to come with me. I will go on my own.
- 9- I mustn't iron my shirt. I'm not going out tonight.
- 10-I didn't tell you to go to work. Why aren't you in bed?

## B) Write in the missing word in each question.

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- 1- 'What type of music do you like?' 'Jaz'.
- 2- 'What were you talking to the teacher about?' 'Oh, this or that'.