

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA  
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
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**Level: 2<sup>nd</sup> year LMD**  
**Specialty: Media and Communication**  
**Module: English**

**Teachers in charge: \* Miss Benokba, M**

**2023**

## **Lesson two:**

### **Text:**

The profession of journalism has traditionally often been described as playing an important role for maintaining a strong civil society and therefore contributing to democracy and peace. Today, modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) such as the Internet, cell phones and other “new media” have decisively contributed to the globalization process and had numerous impacts on social and political structures and the ways in which we interact with each other world-wide.

These technologies have greatly transformed the way in which information is being generated, processed, transmitted, interlinked and received. As a medium, they are cheaper, faster and more interactive than more traditional media such as radio or television. It is therefore obvious that the introduction and widespread availability of modern ICTs have also in multiple ways affected the field of journalism, a field in which the creation, handling and publishing of information lie at the very core of activities.

*ICTs for citizen and peace journalism*

*Retrieved from: <https://danubetech.com>*

### **Comprehension questions:**

***Read the text carefully then answer the following questions:***

#### ***1- Decide whether the following statements are true, false or not mentioned***

- It is obvious that the introduction and widespread availability of the ICTs did not influence the field of journalism. True/ False/ Not mentioned
- Journalism is the field in which the creation, handling and publishing of information lie at the very core activities. True/ False/ Not mentioned
- The ICTs have greatly transformed the way in which information is being managed. True/ False/ Not mentioned

#### ***2- Answer these questions:***

- How have the introduction and widespread of modern ICTs affected the field of journalism?

\* The introduction and widespread of modern ICTs have affected the field of journalism **in multiple ways**.

- How have modern communication and technologies contributed to the globalization process?

\* Modern communication and technologies have contributed to the globalization process **through having numerous impacts on social and political structures and the ways in which we interact with each other world-wide.**

- How has the profession of journalism traditionally been described?

\* The profession of journalism has traditionally been described **as playing an important role for maintaining a strong civil society and therefore contributing to democracy and peace.**

### **3- *Mastery of vocabulary:***

War  $\neq$  peace

Modern  $\neq$  traditional

Accessibility = availability

Critically = decisively

influenced = affected

### **4- *Suggest another title to the text!***

\* ***ICTs Role in Journalism***

### ***Lesson three:***

**Text:** In 21st century, where technologies are developing day by day, different modes of communication are also enhancing. Improving technologies reduces errors and efforts.

Communication is an act of imparting or exchanging data (information) by speaking, writing or using some other semiotic ways. The main steps inherent to all communications start from source, then, encoding, after that, transmission/reception and finally decoding.

Communication is of two types: (i) **Wired** and (ii) **Wireless** type of communication.

they are most general ways of communication. Wired communication refers to transmission of data by wired based technology. There are three major types of wired communication: (i)

**Twisted pair:** in this type, pair of copper wire is twisted, it is least expensive type of LAN.

One wire carries signal to another grounded wire. (ii) **Coaxial cable:** consists of inner conducted wire surrounded by insulation called dielectric. It consists of conducted and non-conducted jacket. (iii) **Fibre optic cable (Optical fibre):** consists basically of glass threads which is capable of transferring the data, it can also transfer the data through light beam.

*International Journal of Advanced Research and Innovation. Volume 7, Issue 3, ISSN 2347 – 3258. (2019). p-p: 253-255*

### **Comprehension:**

#### **Glossary:**

Developing = progressing

Imparting = transmitting and exchanging

Semiotic ways = use of signs and symbols

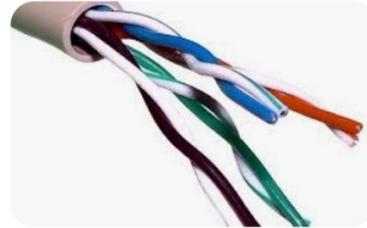
To inherent = to go with always

Wired = corded

≠

Wireless = cordless

Twisted = rolled together



Pair = two of things

Copper = red metal

Expensive = costs much ≠ cheap

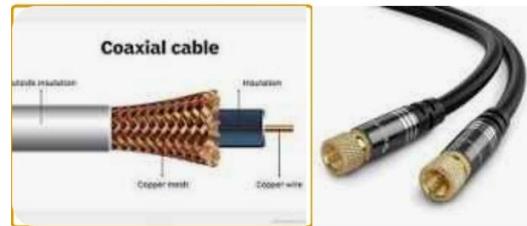
Twisted cable

LAN = Local Area Network

Grounded = fixed on the ground

Inner = inside

### Coaxial Cable



Conducted = able to transmit ≠ insulated = cannot transmit



Jacket = cover

Optic = has relation to vision

Fibre = thin wire

Thread = the container (father) cable



The optic cable

Beam = flash, ray

**Comprehension practice:**

- 1- Suggest a title for the text. Wired and Wireless types of Communication.
- 2- Extract a cause result sentence from the text. Improving technologies reduces errors and efforts. Cause/ effect
- 3- Summarize the text.

## **Lesson four:**

### *Journalism becoming deadlier*

Journalism is becoming an increasingly dangerous profession. This is according to the media organization reporters without borders (RSF).in a statement made on may3, world press freedom day ,RSF reported that 53 correspondents were killed last year .this makes 2004 the deadliest year for the reporters since 1995.Most of the journalists were murdered by people who did not want them to report the news. RSF released an ``Enemies of Press Freedom Black List" on its website to “name all those who have personally committed crimes or grave offences against journalists”.

Unsurprisingly, Iraq was world’s most dangerous country for journalists. A total of 56 reporters have been killed there in two years, compared with 49 deaths during the 1991-1995 wars in Yugoslavia. Vietnam is the costliest war: a total of 63 journalists were killed, but that was over a 20 –year period from 1955 to 1975. Asia is the second deadliest place to report from, with sixteen journalist deaths last year. RSF put their spotlight on three countries where news reporting proved to be fatal for journalists-Bangladesh, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

**1-TRUE/FALSE:** look at the articles headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- a. Journalists around the world are facing ever more increasing dangers T/F. (**True**)
- b. Last year was the deadliest year ever for correspondents. T/F. (**True**)
- c. Most journalists are killed in wars. T/F. (**False**)
- d. Many people put journalists in graves. T/F. (**False**)
- e. Somalia was cited as world’s most dangerous country for journalists. T/F. (**True**)
- f. Vietnam is the costliest war in terms of journalist deaths. T/F. (**True**)
- g. Asia is the second deadliest place in the world to report from. T/F. (**True**)
- h. News reporting is dangerous in Bangladesh, Philippines and Sri Lanka. T/F. (**True**)

**2-PHRASE MATCH:** match the following phrases from the article (sometimes more than one combination is possible):

<b>a.</b> An increasingly	<b>1</b> -Freedom	a 5
<b>b.</b> The deadliest year	<b>2</b> -20-year period	b 7
<b>c.</b> Press	<b>3</b> -Of 63 journalists were killed	c 1
<b>d.</b> Committed	<b>4</b> -Fatal	d 6
<b>e.</b> The world's	<b>5</b> -Dangerous profession	e 8
<b>f.</b> A total	<b>6</b> -Crimes	f 3
<b>g.</b> Over a	<b>7</b> -Since 1995	g 2
<b>h.</b> Proved to be	<b>8</b> -Most dangerous country	h 4

## **Lesson five:**

### ***Journalism and ICTs***

In journalism- and perhaps especially in war journalism and peace journalism- information and communication technologies have always played a critical role. Even before the mainstream availability of the Internet and other new media, advances in technology have had a direct impact on the professional collecting and reporting of information. For example, when comparing the 1990/1991 Gulf War with the 2003 Iraq War, it can be observed that the availability of modern live and portable technology in the second war has led to higher number of active journalists in the affected region, as well as to more and better pictures and to a generally higher output. Roughly speaking, modern ICTs can affect the work of professional journalists in two ways: They enable them to collect more information, and they make it possible to disseminate their own work through new publishing channels.

**\*Read carefully the text above, then answer the following questions:**

**1-** Give another suitable title to this text.

**2-** What is meant by the fourth estate term, and why press was called so?

**3-** What is the principal tense of this text? Argue.

**4-** Form the main and different ideas of this text.

**5-** Explain or substitute the underlined words and phrases.

**6-** Use three verbs and three words or phrases from the text in your own production.

7- Sum up the text in more than four lines showing your opinions about the subject.

\* **ICTs:** stands for Information and Communication Technologies.

- It is defined as 'the diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, create, disseminate, store and manage information.

- The ICTs include: Radio, television, (broadcasting technology), telephones, computers and the internet.

\* **The Fourth Estate:** the term Fourth Estate/power refers to the press and news media both in explicit capacity of advocacy and implicit ability to frame political issues. i.e.; a government's separation of powers (legislative, executive and judicial branches).

- It was/ is considered as the fourth power **because** of the social influence it has (public opinions and views) which can bring changes in policies, what makes it considered as the fifth estate.

## **Lesson six:**

### ***Relative pronouns:***

A *relative pronoun* is a word that introduces a dependent (or relative) clause and connects it to an independent clause. A clause beginning with a **relative pronoun** is poised to answer questions such as *Which one? How many? or What kind? Who, whom, what, which, and that* are all **relative pronouns**.

Relative clauses are also sometimes referred to as *adjective clauses*, because they identify or give us additional information about the subject of the independent clause they relate to. Like adjectives, these clauses in some way describe that subject. **Relative pronouns**, like conjunctions, are words that join clauses—in this case, a relative clause to its main clause. The type of **relative pronoun** used depends on what kind of noun is being described.



# Relative Pronouns

<b>Who</b>	Relates to people (Subject)	The musician <b>who</b> wrote this song is French.
<b>Whom</b>	Relates to people (Object)	I know the boy <b>whom</b> sits next to you.
<b>Which</b>	Relates to animals and objects	This is the cake <b>which</b> Mary made.
<b>Why</b>	Refers to reason	Do you know the reason <b>why</b> the market is closed today?
<b>When</b>	Refers to time	The day <b>when</b> the concert takes place is Saturday.
<b>Where</b>	Refers to places	This is the house <b>where</b> my son was born.
<b>Whose</b>	Refers to possession	The boy <b>whose</b> phone just rang should stand up.
<b>That</b>	Relates to people, animals and things	12th September is the date <b>that</b> I was born.

# Relative pronouns

## WHO

(PEOPLE)

This is a boy. He is my friend.  
This is a boy **who** is my friend.

## WHICH

(THINGS)

There is a park in New York. It is Central Park.  
The park **which** is in New York is Central park.

## THAT

(PEOPLE AND THINGS)

This is a man .He lives across the street.  
This is the man **that** lives across the street.  
Look at my car. I bought the car yesterday.  
Look at the car **that** I bought yesterday.

## WHOM

(PEOPLE OBJECT  
PREPOSITION)

This is a boy. I want to see him  
This is a boy **whom** I want to see.  
This is a boy. I want to speak with him.  
This is a boy **with whom** I want to speak.

## WHOSE

(POSSESSION)

This is a boy. I borrowed his book.  
This is a boy **whose** book I borrowed.

## WHERE

(PLACE)

This is the house. I lived there when I was a child.  
This is the house **where** I lived when I was a child.

## WHEN

(TIME)

I will always remember the day. We met that day.  
I will always remember the day **when** we met.

# RELATIVE PRONOUNS



## WHO

It is used to refer to people

Example: The man who works at the Post Office is very kind.



## WHICH

It is used to refer to animals and objects

Example: Tina has a bunch of flowers which his friend bought.

## WHOSE

It is used to refer to possession

Example: Whose is that dictionary?

Have you seen the girl whose father

## THAT

It is used to refer to people, animals,

It can replace WHO or WHICH

Example: The blue jacket that she is putting on belongs to her friend.

## WHERE

It used to refer to places

The hotel where we slept was excellent

## WHEN

It is used to refer to time

That was the day when my sister was born

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE WHEN/WHERE/WHICH/WHO/WHOSE

- 1.-A couch is a person ..... helps you train.
- 2.-That's the politician ..... daughter got married in Miami.
- 3.-A court is a place ..... people play tennis.
- 4.-That is the race ..... millions of people watch.
- 5.-1992 is the year ..... the Olympics were held in Barcelona.
- 6.- I have a friend ..... father is working in the local hospital
- 7.-You will never forget the day ..... you were born.

## **Lesson seven:**

### ***The Importance of Audio Visual (AV) in a Successful Event***

Audio visual communication is a productive form of communication. Using sound and lighting equipment improves communication by heightening the awareness of your audience's sight and hearing.

Audiences **who** use more of their senses to engage at events remember those events for a longer period of time. Their retention of the event material 3 days after an event is 6 times greater when the information is presented using creative AV. Not all people are auditory learners who can obtain information from lectures and speeches. Many people are visual learners who respond better to still or moving images. It is the combination of sight and sound **that** promotes and reinforces this retention, and enables an audience to better connect to the brand or message. AV makes it easier for your audience to psychologically access and remember information once they have left the event.

AV can also save your business time! If a subject matter contains too much information, the ability to widely present projected visual aids such as pie charts, graphs, diagrams, photographs, video shorts and animation can often help explain a subject matter quickly, and again be more easily absorbed by the audience.

Audio visual equipment allows the presenter to engage the audience, provide additional information, reinforce key points, emphasize whatever is being said, clarify points, and create excitement. Presenters that use AV build audiences that are better equipped to put event information to use in real life business situations. And presenters who use AV are more persuasive than **those** who don't.

**Questions: Read the text carefully, then answer the following questions.**

**1- Say whether the following statements are True or False:**

- a- Audio visual communication is using writing and print equipment to reach the audience.
- b- Audiences who use more of their senses to engage at events forget them easily after a short time-period.

c- Presenters who use AV are less convincing than those who don't.

**2- Answer the following questions:**

a- How much is audience retention greater after 3 days an event took place when using AV information?

b- How many learners category (es) people are?

c- What does audio visual equipment permit the presenter to do?

d- How are presenters who use AV comparing with those who do not?

**3- What/who do the underlined words in the text refer to?**

who§2:.....

that§2:..... those§4:.....

**4- Find in the text the following:**

convincing§4 = ..... get§2 = .....

more difficult ≠ .....

**5- Suggest another title to the text!**

*Your teacher wishes you the best of luck!*