

Mass Communication: Gatekeeping Theory **EXAMPLE**

[listening test questions]

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Date: June 2020

Time: 10:19

Level: **** [B2/C1]

Lecture: <https://youtu.be/ckGxaXLxacM> or **MP3:** [Download](#)

PowerPoint Download: [Link only available in paid version](#)

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Mass communication.
2. Gatekeeping, [REDACTED]
3. Factors, principles, criteria.
4. [REDACTED].
5. Metaphorical, metaphor.
6. [REDACTED]
7. Filtering, monitoring.
8. Audience.
9. [REDACTED].
10. Censorship, to censor.
11. [REDACTED]
12. An editor.
13. Worthiness.
14. [REDACTED]
15. Influence, influential.
16. [REDACTED]
17. Propaganda.
18. Bias.
19. [REDACTED].
20. Norms and values.
21. [REDACTED].
22. Familiarity.
23. Proximity.
24. [REDACTED].
25. To capture the attention.
26. [REDACTED].
27. Clickbait, fake news.
28. [REDACTED].
29. Distortion of the truth.
30. [REDACTED].

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Teacher

LISTENING TEST QUESTIONS

Aim: to develop the students' ability to listen to a 10 min+ lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of test-type questions.

Lesson Time: Approximately 1:30-2:00 hours

Lesson Plan

Lead in

- Ask Students to read the 'title' & predict the content of the lecture.
- Ask students to write down key terms & language from the discussion.
- Feed in / check key vocabulary.

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Give 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Distribute questions – set 20-25 minutes to answer.
5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Distribute questions: set 15 minutes for students to answer the questions from their notes.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #3: [easy]

1. Distribute questions. Students have 10 minutes to look at the questions.
2. Students listen & answer the questions.
3. Give 5 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Gatekeeping Theory

by F. Shirani (2020)

1. Introduction: What are the four key parts of the lecture?

i	definition
ii.	
iii.	
iv.	
v.	

___ /4

2. Definition: Fill in the missing words [the first letter is provided]

According to Russell (2019), _____ the i. **c**_____ of _____ passes through a gate. This gate is _____ who make ii. **d**_____ about what info _____ and what to keep out. _____ exercise iii. **p**_____ over those on the other side of the gate. Put _____ of selecting, and then iv. **f**_____ items of media to be _____. This means _____ v. **s**_____ and monitoring data.

___ /5

3. Multiple Choice Questions: Kurt Lewin [circle the correct answer]

i. What was Kurt Lewin's profession?

- a) Psychologist.
- b) _____
- c) Psychoanalyst.
- d) _____

___ / 1

ii. What was the subject of Lewin's research?

- a) _____.
- b) Food habits.
- c) _____.
- d) Family members.

___ / 1

iii. What was key _____ the research?

- a) Every member of the family has equal weight in food selection.
- b) Not every member _____ in food selection.
- c) Every member of the family is a gatekeeper.
- d) Most _____ gatekeepers.

___ / 1

4. Open questions: David Manning White

i.	Which university was he [redacted] for?
ii.	Who [redacted] ?
iii.	What are the [redacted] for choosing an article?
	A)
	B)
	C)
iv.	What was the conclusion of this research?

___ / 6

5. Matching: Shoemaker & Vos (2009) 5 factors to gatekeeping.

	Factor		Description
1	Individual	a	They have their own views, [redacted].
2	Routine	b	Governed by [redacted] and governments.
3	Organisation	c	[redacted] must be respected.
4	Extra-media	d	A Journalist has the most influence over the news article.
5	Ideology	e	There are [redacted] meet.

1		2		3		4		5	
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___ / 5

6. Open Questions: Which [redacted] did the lecturer identify as [redacted] and why?

	Key factor	Why?
i.		
ii.		

___ / 4

7. Matching: 5 criteria for journalism.

	Factor		Point made in the lecture
1	Strong impact	a	Violence outsells [redacted] that contain [redacted].
2	[redacted]	b	The public tend to pay more attention to local news than international or national affairs.
3	Familiarity	c	News [redacted] that [redacted] every day.
4	[redacted]	d	An example [redacted] well-known celebrity [redacted].
5	Timeliness & Novelty	e	Journalists inflate [redacted] situations [redacted] to anyone.

1		2		3		4		5	
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___ / 5

8. Social Media: Are these statements true, false or not given?

		T/F/NG
i.	According to Groshek and Tandoc (2016), the gatekeeping [redacted].	
ii.	Clickbait, fake news and misinformation have become [redacted] on social media.	
iii.	Researchers claim that [redacted] news based [redacted] rather [redacted].	
vi.	The Guardian claims that [redacted] don't trust what they read in the media	
v.	[redacted] created the term ' [redacted] .	
vi.	Audience gatekeeping [redacted] of people through social media.	

___ / 6

9. Your response. What do you think? and why?

To what extent can we really trust the media to provide us with unbiased, truthful, honest news that is not subjective to opinion, political and financial incentives.

to a large extent	to a certain extent	to a small extent
Circle one Why?		

___ / 2

Total Score ___ / 40

Gatekeeping Theory **ANSWERS**

by F. Shirani (2020)

1. Introduction: What are the four key parts of the lecture?

i	<i>Definition (Example)</i>
ii.	Brief background on how the theory was created.
iii.	Five key factors associated with gatekeeping.
iv.	The principles of journalism.
v.	Contemporary gatekeeping in social media.

___/4

2. Definition: Fill in the missing words

According to Russell (2019), gatekeeping theory refers to the i. **control** of information as it passes.....

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Gatekeeping Tapescript

Hello! Today's lecture is on mass communication, and in particular I will be focusing on 'gatekeeping theory'. So, I shall begin by providing you with a definition, and this will be followed by some brief background information on how the theory was created. I'll then focus on the five key factors associated with gate-keeping, and then discuss the principles of journalism. Finally I'll look at contemporary gate-keeping in social media.

Ok, let's begin. So what is gatekeeping theory? According to

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