



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR JOURNALISTS II

IJM 1221

Main Examination Paper

September 2024

This examination paper consists of 4 pages

Time Allowed: 3 hours
Total Marks: 100
Special Requirements: None
Examiner's Name: Mr. N. Dube and Mr. D. Ncube
External Examiner: Dr C. M. Lunga

INSTRUCTIONS

1. SECTION A is Compulsory.
2. Answer TWO (2) questions in SECTION B.
3. Start each answer on a new page.
4. Poor spelling and grammar will be penalised.

MARK ALLOCATION

QUESTION	MARKS
1.	40
2.	30
3.	30
4.	30
5.	30

QUESTION 3

(a) Explain the concept of the 'digital public sphere' and how it differs from the traditional 'mainstream public sphere'. (10 marks)

(b) Discuss opportunities and challenges of citizen journalism in the digital public sphere. (20 marks)

TOTAL [30 Marks]

QUESTION 4

(a) Match the new media terms to their correct description:

Cyberbullying, Metadata, Biometric data, Geolocation tracking, Targeted surveillance, Internet of Things, Spyware, Digital surveillance, Data mining, Government officials

- i. The monitoring of individuals' activities and information through electronic means such as computers, smartphones and surveillance cameras is called_____.
- ii. _____ is data about data, and it can reveal information about individuals' communication patterns, location, and associations, making it valuable for surveillance purposes.
- iii. The indiscriminate collection of data focused on specific individuals and groups.
- iv. The primary concerns about _____ include privacy violations, potential for misuse by governments and corporations, and inaccuracies that can lead to wrongful identifications.
- v. The use of algorithms to analyse large datasets for patterns is known as _____

- vi. The argument that increased surveillance can enhance public safety is often used by _____
- vii. The common tool used to target journalists for surveillance is _____
- viii. Online harassment and threats directed at journalists are often referred to as _____
- ix. The practice of tracking a person's physical location through their mobile phone or other devices is called _____
- x. _____ is a term used to refer to connected devices generating data.

(10 marks)

(b) Discuss the state of digital surveillance on media and journalists in Zimbabwe.

(20 marks)

TOTAL

[30 Marks]

QUESTION 5

(a) Identify and explain the main THREE types of information disorders. (6 marks)

(b) Evaluate any SIX digital fact-checking tools discussed in class (24 marks)

TOTAL

[30 Marks]

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

(a) Using examples, discuss the merits of video conferencing in contemporary communication, collaboration, and productivity.

(10 marks)

(b) Outline main features of any video conferencing software learnt in the course that are designed to facilitate virtual meetings and collaboration. (10 marks)

(c) You have been asked to schedule a meeting using a video conferencing software of your choice, outline steps involved in scheduling the meeting, considering factors such as time zone differences, meeting duration, and participant availability. Be sure to mention any specific features that would be helpful. (15 marks)

(d) Evaluate the security features available in Zoom and how they can be used to protect a meeting. (5 marks)

TOTAL

[40 Marks]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

(a) Identify and discuss the role of FIVE stages of the adoption process according to innovations theory. (10 marks)

(b) Using the innovations theory, analyse factors that influence the adoption of new media technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) powered tools, social media and mobile journalism into the journalism and media landscape. (20 marks)

TOTAL

[30 Marks]