


APPENDIX E. LAW TEST

<p style="text-align: center;">School of Mass Communication Law Questionnaire • FALL 2013</p> <p>Please circle your answer to each of the following questions and return the completed form to the administrator. Thank you for your assistance.</p>	 <p style="font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS</p>
--	---

1. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits editors of such privately owned newspapers as The New York Times or The Wall Street Journal from censoring information and opinion in their papers.

True False Don't Know

2. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that under the First Amendment the government may never impose a prior restraint on the news media, even if the government's purpose is to prevent publication of information about national affairs that the government says would threaten the national security.

True False Don't Know

3. The Federal Freedom of Information Act requires that, in general, the public has a right of access to records held by federal independent regulatory agencies, although it provides exceptions that allow those agencies to keep some records secret.

True False Don't Know

4. Libel refers to the publication of statements that injure someone's reputation, that lower the person's esteem in the community. To win a libel suit against a newspaper, which of the following must the plaintiff who is a public official prove?

1. The libel was published.
2. The words were of and concerning the plaintiff.
3. The material was defamatory.
4. The material was false.
5. The defendant (in this example, the newspaper) was at fault.

1 only	1 & 2	1 through 3
1 through 4	All five	Don't Know

5. State and federal courts in the United States have consistently said the First Amendment protects the right of the press to publish information that is true and newsworthy even if it is private information.

True False Don't Know

6. Obscene speech is not protected by the First Amendment.

True False Don't Know

7. The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the First Amendment to protect burning the American flag as a form of expression.

True False Don't Know

8. In the United States, if the government imposes regulations on the time, place, or manner of a political protestor's expression, those regulations must be content neutral if they are to satisfy the First Amendment standards set by the U.S. Supreme Court.

True False Don't Know

9. The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution requires that the media ensure criminal defendants receive a fair trial.

True False Don't Know

10. The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the First Amendment to mean that journalists have a right to use cameras in courtrooms.

True False Don't Know

11. The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the First Amendment to mean that journalists have an absolute right to refuse to testify in court or before a grand jury in order to protect their confidential sources of information.

True False Don't Know

12. Since the 1970s the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that commercial speech (advertising) is entitled to First Amendment protection, provided the advertising is for legal products and services and is not false or deceptive.

True False Don't Know

13. The "fair use" concept in copyright law means anyone may freely publish anything obtained from any online source.

True False Don't Know

14. Despite digitalization and the fact that today most news organizations such as newspapers and broadcasters offer online versions of their publications, separate broadcast regulations such as the "equal opportunity law" for political campaigns are still in effect.

True False Don't Know

15. To avoid being one of the millions of citizens each year facing the real danger of becoming the victim of identity theft, it is a good idea to refuse to give anyone (other than the IRS, your employer and your financial institution) your Social Security number.

True False Don't Know

16. Gender **Male** **Female**

17. Year **Freshman** **Sophomore**
 Junior **Senior**

18. Age _____

19. Sequence **Advertising**
 Journalism
 Public Relations
 Other/Undecided