



# Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

I MJMC MASTER OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION [2017- 2019]

SEMESTER I

CORE: MEDIA LAW AND ETHICS – 164 C

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. In a trial based on common law \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there is no jury.
  - B. the judge finds the law by considering custom.
  - C. the judge must follow the wishes of the legislature.
  - D. the judge is free to do whatever seems fair.

ANSWER: B

2. In journalism, a hoax means specifically that a story \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is based in fact but has not been researched properly
  - B. was selected with the goal of selling newspapers
  - C. is a purposeful deception of the reading public
  - D. is full of wit and humor

ANSWER: C

3. ----- proposed that ethical behavior was based on a Golden Mean, a midpoint between two extremes.
- A. Aristotle
  - B. Plato
  - C. Alexander
  - D. Immanuel Kant

ANSWER: A

4. Statutory law is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. based on legislation.
  - B. judge-made law.
  - C. exact and therefore never subject to judicial interpretation.
  - D. found in judicial reports.

ANSWER: A

5. The constitution of India was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 15 August 1947.
  - B. 26 January 1950.
  - C. 26 November 1949.
  - D. 1 January 1948.

ANSWER: B

6. The constituent assembly which framed the constitution of India was setup under \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Cripps Mission Plan.
  - B. Cabinet Mission Plan.
  - C. Indian Independence Act.
  - D. Mountbatten Plan.

ANSWER: C

7. The first session of the constituent assembly was held on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 16 January 1947.
  - B. 26 January 1948.
  - C. 9 December 1946.
  - D. 26 November 1946.

ANSWER: C

8. Who of the following was elected as the permanent president of the constituent assembly?
- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
  - B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
  - C. Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - D. K.M. Munshi.

ANSWER: A

9. How many committees were appointed by the constituent assembly to consider various aspects of constitution?
- A. Five.
  - B. Nine.
  - C. Eleven.
  - D. Thirteen.

ANSWER: B

10. The drafting committee of the Indian constitution was headed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. B.N. Rau.
  - B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
  - C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
  - D. Sachidananda sinha.

ANSWER: B

11. How many members were included in the drafting committee?
- A. Seven.
  - B. Nine
  - C. Eleven
  - D. Thirteen

ANSWER: D

12. The constituent assembly decided on various provisions of the constitution \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by a majority vote.
  - B. by a consensus.
  - C. by a two-thirds.
  - D. majority.

ANSWER: A

13. How much time was taken by the constituent assembly to frame the constitution?

- A. About three years.
- B. Just one year.
- C. About three years.
- D. Over five years.

ANSWER: B

14. The constitution describes India as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Democratic, Socialist, Republic.
- B. Democratic and Secular.
- C. Sovereign, Republic, Secular.
- D. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

ANSWER: D

15. The preamble was amended for the first time by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 24th amendment.
- B. 40th amendment.
- C. 42nd amendment.
- D. 44th amendment.

ANSWER: C

16. Which of the following words did not form the original preamble and were added by constitutional amendment?

- A. Socialist and Secular.
- B. Socialist and Democratic.
- C. Socialist and Republic.
- D. Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

ANSWER: D

17. The constitution of India draws authority from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Indian Independence Act 1947.
- B. British Empire.
- C. Constituent Assembly.
- D. People.

ANSWER: D

18. Which part of the constitution has been described as soul of the constitution?

- A. Fundamental Rights.
- B. The DPSP.
- C. The Preamble.
- D. The Right to constitutional remedies.

ANSWER: D

19. The constitution of India at present consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 406 articles and 10 schedules.
- B. 395 articles and nine schedules.
- C. 392 articles and eleven schedules.

D. 395 articles and seven schedules.

ANSWER: B

20. Which of the following has been dropped from the list of fundamental rights?

- A. Right against exploitation.
- B. Right to property.
- C. Abolition of titles.
- D. Right to liberty.

ANSWER: B

21. The right to property was dropped from fundamental rights by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the 24th amendment.
- B. the 40th amendment.
- C. the 42nd amendment.
- D. the 44th amendment.

ANSWER: D

22. The fundamental duties were added to the constitution by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 25th amendment
- B. 39th amendment.
- C. 42nd amendment.
- D. 44th amendment.

ANSWER: B

23. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a fundamental duty of Indian citizen?

- A. To abide by constitution.
- B. To promote harmony.
- C. To render compulsory military service.
- D. To strive towards excellence in all spheres.

ANSWER: C

24. The Indian constitution borrowed the ideas of Directive Principles of State Policy from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. USSR.
- B. USA.
- C. UK.
- D. Ireland.

ANSWER: D

25. The Directive Principles of State Policy aim at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. establishing a religious state.
- B. establishing a totalitarian state.
- C. establishing a caste based society.
- D. establishing an egalitarian society.

ANSWER: D

26. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a DPSP?

- A. Provision of adequate means of livelihood.
- B. Protection of children.

- C. To take necessary steps to keep population under control.
- D. To introduce uniform civil code.

ANSWER: A

27. The real executive authority in India rests with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The Parliament.
- B. The President.
- C. The Prime Minister.
- D. The Council of Ministers.

ANSWER: C

28. The constitution provides for a federal system with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a weak centre.
- B. a strong centre.
- C. a centre which enjoys co-equal powers with the states.
- D. an omnipotent centre.

ANSWER: B

29. The constitution has ensured the independence of judiciary by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. providing single judiciary.
- B. protecting salaries and service conditions of judges.
- C. ensuring security of tenure to judges.
- D. prohibiting judges from carrying on practice after retiring.

ANSWER: D

30. The power of judicial review implies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the right of supreme court to advice the president.
- B. the right to declare the law passed by parliament invalid if it infringes constitution.
- C. the right of the Supreme Court to review the organization of judiciary.
- D. the right of supreme court to advice prime minister.

ANSWER: B

31. Though the constitution has introduced universal adult franchise, it has permitted \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communal electorates.
- B. reservation of seats for women.
- C. reservation of seats for Sc/St.
- D. reservation of seats for minority communities.

ANSWER: C

32. The constitution has introduced single citizenship on the pattern of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. US.
- B. Canada.
- C. UK.
- D. Both 2 and 3.

ANSWER: B

33. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged under the constitution?

- A. Two
- B. Three

- C. Four
- D. One

ANSWER: B

34. From which of the following has the Indian constitution borrowed maximum provisions?

- A. British.
- B. United States.
- C. Canada.
- D. The Government of India Act 1935.

ANSWER: D

35. India borrowed the idea of concurrent list from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. USA.
- B. Switzerland.
- C. Australia.
- D. USSR.

ANSWER: C

36. The provisions carrying suspension of fundamental rights by the president during emergencies was borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Constitution of Canada.
- B. Constitution of USA.
- C. Constitution of Irish Republic.
- D. Weimar constitution of Germany.

ANSWER: D

37. Article 370 of the constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. emergency powers of the president.
- B. special status of Jammu & Kashmir.
- C. special provisions for minorities.
- D. amendment procedure.

ANSWER: B

38. What was the constitutional status of the Indian republic on 26 January 1950?

- A. A Democratic Republic.
- B. A Sovereign Democratic Republic.
- C. A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic.
- D. A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

ANSWER: B

39. The fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution are enshrined in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The Preamble.
- B. Part III of the Constitution.
- C. Part IV of the Constitution.
- D. Part V-A of the Constitution.

ANSWER: B

40. Who headed the committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly to finalize the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens?

- A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- C. Sardar Patel.
- D. Indira Gandhi

ANSWER: A

41. The original constitution divided fundamental rights into seven categories but now they are divided into \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. three categories.
- B. five categories.
- C. four categories.
- D. six categories.

ANSWER: D

42. Some of the fundamental rights are not available to armed forces. Who reserves the right to decide the same?

- A. The Parliament.
- B. The President.
- C. The Defence Minister.
- D. The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

ANSWER: A

43. The term "chequebook journalism" refers to-----

- A. paying a reporter to create a fictional story
- B. bribing a reporter to suppress an unflattering story
- C. paying the salaries of the staff of a tabloid
- D. paying for an actual news story

ANSWER: D

44. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a freedom available to citizens under article 19 of the constitution?

- A. Freedom of speech and expression.
- B. Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose property.
- C. Freedom to form association.
- D. Freedom to carry on any profession.

ANSWER: B

45. Which of the following generated litigation and controversy and finally deleted from constitution by 44th amendment?

- A. Freedom of religion.
- B. Right against exploitation.
- C. Right to property.
- D. Right to freedom.

ANSWER: C

46. Judges view the private facts tort as legally suspect because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the supreme court hasn't recognized it.
- B. it applies only to mass media.
- C. it punishes people or the mass media for disseminating true information.

D. it does no good since the information has already been published.

ANSWER: C

47. Publication of private fact suits \_\_\_\_\_.

A. are heard in all jurisdictions.

B. are usually won by the plaintiff

C. usually result in judgments that are out of line with current public opinion on the issue of privacy of those in public life.

D. require the plaintiff to show negligence.

ANSWER: C

48. In *Neff v. Time* (1976) and *Cefalu v. Globe Newspaper* (1979), courts said \_\_\_\_\_.

A. news organisations should not publish embarrassing moments, such as when people are caught with their zippers down.

B. news organisations should not publish embarrassing moments, such as when people are caught with their zippers down, unless they warn people that their pictures are being taken.

C. there is no privacy when people draw attention to themselves by doing embarrassing things such as leaving their zippers down.

D. there is no privacy in public places.

ANSWER: D

49. The important rule established in *Sipple v. Chronicle Publishing* (1984), the case in which the newspaper reported that the man who saved President Ford's life was gay, is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. public notoriety is not a defense when a private fact is published

B. something about which a large segment of the public is already aware cannot be considered a private fact.

C. there is no defense for the publication of a private fact.

D. there are no private facts about public figures.

ANSWER: B

50. In *Cox Broadcasting v. Cohn*, the U.S. Supreme Court said \_\_\_\_\_.

A. journalists can publish rape victims' names.

B. journalists can only publish rape victims' names with their permission.

C. journalists can publish rape victims' names if they get them from reliable sources.

D. journalists can publish rape victims' names if they get them from court documents.

ANSWER: D

51. What is the special constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir ?

A. Indian laws are not applicable

B. It is above Indian Constitution

C. It is not an integral part of Indian Union

D. It has its own constitution

ANSWER: D

52. Of public interest in private facts cases includes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. anything that affects a great number of people.

B. anything that people find interesting.

C. anything related to controversial public issues.

D. anything that affects celebrities.

ANSWER: D

53. In the private facts tort, a "reasonable person" is considered to be represented by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the plaintiff.
  - B. answers to public opinion polls.
  - C. the judge or jurors.
  - D. members of the community who testify about whether they found the publication offensive.

ANSWER: C

54. A Constitution is-----
- A. A set of ordinary laws
  - B. A set of financial law
  - C. The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens
  - D. A set of official laws

ANSWER: C

55. Famous people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are as likely to win private facts cases as others.
  - B. are less likely to win private facts cases than others.
  - C. are more likely to win private facts cases than others.
  - D. are prohibited from filing private facts claims if they have sought publicity.

ANSWER: B

56. The reason for publication of private facts \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is not considered by courts.
  - B. is often considered by courts.
  - C. is usually not known.
  - D. is considered when courts are deciding if there was actual malice.

ANSWER: A

57. In private facts cases, stories that recount the past \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are always protected.
  - B. are usually protected if they tie the past to the present.
  - C. are usually protected if they don't tie the past to the present.
  - D. are not protected if the event took place more than 10 years ago.

ANSWER: C

58. Television or movie docudramas \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are not subject to false light suits because they are fiction and, as with libel, only false statements of fact are at issue.
  - B. avoid false light suits by requiring signed contracts or releases from any real-life character portrayed in the drama.
  - C. are not subject to false light claims because they are newsworthy.
  - D. Portray drama

ANSWER: B

59. Using unrelated photos with stories \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is a common cause of false light suits.
  - B. is ok if the caption says "photo illustration."

C. is ok if the story is of public interest.

D. was a problem for the press in the 1940s and 50s but is no longer.

ANSWER: A

60. Common law protection for news gathering \_\_\_\_\_.

A. provides only bare access to government documents and meetings of public agencies.

B. is deeply rooted in the easy-access formula representative of the British tradition.

C. involves the question of an individual's "interest" in the information sought.

D. both 1 and 3 are correct.

ANSWER: D

61. Which of the following is correct regarding the Indian Constitution?

A. Fully Based on US Constitution

B. Fully based on UK constitution

C. It is a mixture of several Constitutions

D. It is original

ANSWER: C

62. In the court cases in which the press has argued a First Amendment right for information gathering \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the courts have always said that reporters have only the same rights as other citizens.

B. there is a strong recognition of a right to gather news under the first amendment.

C. a clear trend has emerged.

D. 1 and 2 are correct.

ANSWER: A

63. A reporter wishing to enter private property in order to cover a news story \_\_\_\_\_ will find immunity from trespass laws under the First Amendment.

A. may always rely on the permission of government officials if they entered legally first.

B. will usually find that implied consent of the property owner is an unreliable defense against civil charges of trespass.

C. may enter any emergency scene as long as it is with an emergency official, such as a police officer or firefighter.

D. Defence officer

ANSWER: B

64. The State of Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat in the year-----

A. 1955

B. 1948

C. 1960

D. 1968

ANSWER: C

65. The 1966 Freedom of Information Act represented a major change in policy because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. President Johnson campaigned heavily for the spirit of the law.

B. earlier laws were generally designed to deny information to the public.

C. reporters now have a means of appealing government denials of information.

D. 2 and 3 are correct.

ANSWER: D

66. When was the Madras State renamed Tamilnadu?

- A. 1955
- B. 1948
- C. 1960
- D. 1969

ANSWER: D

67. In Wolfson v. Lewis (1996), a federal district court judge \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ordered "inside edition" to refrain from running a story on the salaries of u.s. healthcare employees.
- B. fined "inside edition" \$100,000 for its employees trespassing on the private property of u.s. healthcare employees.
- C. ordered "inside edition" reporters to stop harassing a family they were investigating for a story on u.s. healthcare.
- D. said reporters could not be restrained from newsgathering activities.

ANSWER: C

68. Which was the first State to be bifurcated after Independence?

- A. Assam
- B. Punjab
- C. Bombay
- D. Andhra Pradesh

ANSWER: C

69. Which of the following writs is issued by the Court for illegal detention of a person?

- A. Certiorari
- B. Quo Warranto
- C. Habeus Corpus
- D. Mandamus

ANSWER: C

70. Under the FOIA exemptions, federal agencies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. may, but are not required to, withhold certain kinds of information.
- B. are required to withhold general categories of information.
- C. are required to withhold a few, very specific documents described in the law.
- D. have no duty to release any information at all.

ANSWER: A

71. Judicial review function of the Supreme Court means the power to-----

- A. review the functioning of judiciary in the Country
- B. undertake periodic review of the constitution
- C. examine Constitutional validity of laws
- D. Review its own judgement

ANSWER: C

72. The Electronic Freedom of Information Act \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. extends the freedom of information act's provisions to information stored on computers.
- B. says computer searches for the public can be delayed until the agency isn't using its computers for government business.

C. says top priority for answering FOIA requests should go to requests in which a delay would threaten individuals' safety.

D. 1 and 3 are correct.

ANSWER: D

73. The 1976 Government in Sunshine Act requires that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. notice is given before any meeting is held.

B. careful records are kept at any meeting in which the public is excluded.

C. informal communication not is conducted between officials of an agency and representatives of a company affected by the agency unless careful records are maintained and published.

D. 1 and 3 are correct.

ANSWER: D

74. Though headquartered at Delhi, the Supreme Court can meet at any -----

A. Union Territory

B. Major City

C. other place as decided by the Chief Justice of India with the consultation of the President

D. metropolitan city

ANSWER: C

75. The majority of subpoenas to reporters \_\_\_\_\_.

A. are to broadcast, rather than print, reporters.

B. involve criminal, rather than civil, litigation.

C. a and b are correct.

D. are complied with by the press.

ANSWER: C

76. The qualified privilege to keep sources or information confidential \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is available to all citizens where it is available to the press.

B. is normally available only to doctors, attorneys and priests and standardized among the 50 states.

C. is only to priests.

D. only to doctors.

ANSWER: B

77. Journalists usually ground their rationale for refusing to reveal confidential sources on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. their right to be free of government harassment.

B. the practicality of losing sources and the desire to avoid civil damages.

C. child abuse

D. adultery.

ANSWER: B

78. The retirement age of the Judges of the High Court is-----

A. 60 Yrs

B. 65 Yrs

C. 68 Yrs

D. 58 Yrs

ANSWER: B

79. ----- are guidelines listed by the Constitution for the Governments to follow.

- A. Directive Principles
- B. Fundamental Duties
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Constitutional remedies

ANSWER: A

80. In civil cases in which reporters have refused to reveal their sources, they have successfully found a qualified privilege at times in \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Common law.
- B. State statutes.
- C. The Constitution.
- D. Parliament

ANSWER: C

81. In *Downing Monitor Publishing* (1980) and *Sierra Life Magic Valley Newspapers* (1980), reporters refused to reveal their sources for libelous stories and the judges \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sent the reporters to jail for contempt.
- B. instructed the jury to assume that no source existed.
- C. fined the newspapers for delaying the trials.
- D. asked the reporters to prove that the stories were true.

ANSWER: B

82. The Chief Justice and other high court judges are appointed by-----

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Governor of a State
- D. Chief Minister of a State

ANSWER: B

83. Where shield laws exist \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. they have been very effective in reducing the number of subpoenas issued.
- B. they have proven to be a greater protection for journalists than constitutional privilege.
- C. they have had little effect in reducing the number of subpoenas issued.
- D. 2 and 3 are each correct.

ANSWER: A

84. The authenticated body to reveal information on circulation of Newspapers in India is -----

- A. RNI
- B. PTI
- C. AFP
- D. UNI

ANSWER: A

85. The power of contempt may be used to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. protect the rights of participants in court cases.
- B. vindicate the authority of the court.
- C. a and b.
- D. neither A nor B.

ANSWER: C

86. The Judges of Supreme Court can be removed from Office by the -----

- A. President
- B. Parliament
- C. President on request of parliament
- D. The Chief justice of India

ANSWER: C

87. Journalists are likely to face contempt charges when they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pay a libel judgment.
- B. obey a court order.
- C. write a critical commentary about the court.
- D. dont pay a libel judgment.

ANSWER: D

88. The 1964 civil rights law requires a jury trial for -----.

- A. all contempt sentences.
- B. contempt sentences of more than 30 days.
- C. contempt sentences of more than 45 days.
- D. contempt sentences on the press.

ANSWER: C

89. Which is the highest court of appeal in India?

- A. High Court
- B. Supreme Court
- C. President
- D. Privy Council

ANSWER: B

90. The actual malice rule applies when libel plaintiffs are\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. public figures.
- B. public officials.
- C. private persons.
- D. B and C are correct.

ANSWER: D

91. A limited public figure is a person who\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. works for the state or federal government.
- B. has voluntarily entered an important public controversy.
- C. has actually influenced the outcome of a public issue.
- D. works for a court.

ANSWER: B

92. The right to self determination and freedom from control of others is called-----

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. regulation
- D. Statutory

ANSWER: B

93. When using the Golden mean as a basis for moral decision making, people aim to-----

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- A. avoid extremes and seek moderation
- B. apply unvarying universal principles
- C. utilitarian ethics
- D. do unto others

ANSWER: A

94. Who is the present chairman of Press Council of India?

- A. Markandey Katju
- B. Prasad
- C. Rajadhyaksha
- D. Raghavan

ANSWER: B

95. An example of an all - purpose public figure might be -----.

- A. any citizen.
- B. foreigner
- C. any CEO
- D. Bill Gates

ANSWER: D

96. Time Inc V Firestone (1976) reinforced the idea that a public controversy in libel law \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is any controversy that's interesting to the public.
- B. probably needs to affect a larger group of people than those involved in the controversy.
- C. involves government officials.
- D. must be covered extensively by the press.

ANSWER: B

97. The status of an involuntary public figure in a libel suit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is uncommon.
- B. occurs commonly for attorneys and doctors, whose professions bring them in contact with the public.
- C. is reserved for criminals who generate controversy by disobeying the law.
- D. has become more common in the 1990 as a result of the popularity of talk shows.

ANSWER: A

98. Based on what courts refer to as "bootstrapping," a libel plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cannot be turned into a limited-purpose public figure if she has run for public office on a no new taxes platform.
- B. cannot be turned into a limited-purpose public figure by the mere fact that the press creates interest in her as an individual.
- C. becomes a limited-purpose public figure automatically if she responds to questions from the press.
- D. becomes a limited-purpose public figure if she has worked for the press.

ANSWER: B

99. Which Press regulatory body is described as "toothless tiger"?

- A. Press Council of India
- B. Press Commission

- C. RNI
- D. Joshi committee

ANSWER: A

100. Article 19(2) deals with -----

- A. Freedom of Press
- B. Reasonable restrictions
- C. Right against exploitation
- D. Constitutional remedies

ANSWER: B

101. Generally speaking when courts consider negligence in a libel case they want to know whether the journalist \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. committed journalistic malpractice.
- B. made an extraordinary effort to ensure accuracy.
- C. made a good faith effort to avoid error.
- D. complied with the federal standard of simple negligence.

ANSWER: C

102. In Street v NBC (1981) the court said once someone is designated as a limited-purpose public figure \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the person remains a limited-purpose public figure in regard to that issue.
- B. the person will be a limited-purpose public figure in regard to any public issue he or she becomes involved in.
- C. the person remains a limited-purpose public figure for 25 years.
- D. the person remains a limited-purpose public figure unless they move away from the geographic area in which they were known.

ANSWER: A

103. In cases such as Harte-Hanks Communications Inc V Connaught on (1989) the U.S. Supreme Court has said a showing of ill will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is not enough to prove actual malice.
- B. is enough to prove actual malice only when the plaintiff is a limited-purpose public figure.
- C. may be accepted by lower courts as a showing of actual malice.
- D. deprives reporters of their First Amendment privileges because the Amendment was not designed to protect people engaged in personal attacks.

ANSWER: A

104. A judge will grant a defendant summary judgment when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Giving the plaintiff all benefit of doubt, the judge finds a reasonable juror could not find in favor of the plaintiff.
- B. giving the plaintiff no benefit of doubt, the judge finds a reasonable juror could not find in favor of the plaintiff.
- C. giving the defendant all benefit of doubt, the judge finds a reasonable juror could not find in favor of the plaintiff.
- D. there is no doubt about the facts.

ANSWER: B

105. Based on the single publication rule in statute of limitations \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. each state sets its own rule for how long after publication a plaintiff may sue.
  - B. the sale of a back issue always counts as a new publication.
  - C. a plaintiff may shop for a state with longer time limits than his or her own if the offending material was published in both.
  - D. 1 and 3 are correct.
- ANSWER: B

106. A judge may determine \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the facts of a case.
  - B. whether a media defendant showed actual malice.
  - C. whether a publication was justifiable under the first amendment.
  - D. whether there was harm to the plaintiff's reputation.
- ANSWER: B

107. Absolute privilege applies to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all speech by government officials.
  - B. speech in official government forums.
  - C. reports of speech in legislative forums.
  - D. news accounts that quote government documents.
- ANSWER: B

108. In order to invoke qualified privilege, a reporter must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interview people who are knowledgeable about the controversy.
  - B. make it clear he or she is reporting what was said at a public meeting or in official documents.
  - C. present the libelous charges and a response to them.
  - D. 1 and 3 are correct.
- ANSWER: B

109. The qualified privilege defense \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is an absolute privilege.
  - B. applies only to statements made within official forums.
  - C. will always be lost if there was ill will by the reporter.
  - D. places the burden on the defendant to show the privilege applies to the defamatory material in question.
- ANSWER: D

110. Neutral reportage \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is not accepted as a legitimate defense in most states.
  - B. is accepted whenever the reporter makes it clear she is simply repeating another's charges.
  - C. is especially useful when the plaintiff is a private person.
  - D. may be applied when only one side of the controversy is available.
- ANSWER: A

111. Qualified privilege protects \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the entire story.
  - B. direct quotes.
  - C. only material based on an official proceeding or public record.
  - D. B and C are correct.
- ANSWER: C

112. In *Greenbelt Publishing Association v Bresler* (1970), the court allowed libel defendants to protect defamatory statements of opinion by arguing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the opinion is so exaggerated no one would believe it.
- B. the opinion is probably true.
- C. the opinion is political speech and thus entitled to absolute protection.
- D. A and C are correct.

ANSWER: A

113. The Milkovich test \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gives less protection to speech than the Ollman test.
- B. gives more protection to speech than the Ollman test.
- C. is incorporated in the Ollman test.
- D. not absolutely

ANSWER: A

114. To successfully use a fair comment test \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the comment must be about a subject of legitimate public interest and person's public life..
- B. the comment should be about a person's private life.
- C. the comment may be about a person's public or private life.
- D. all the above

ANSWER: A

115. The plaintiff must show evidence of injury to get \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. actual damages and special damages.
- B. other damages.
- C. presumed damages.
- D. all the above

ANSWER: A

116. Retraction statutes limit plaintiffs' ability to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sue for libel.
- B. collect damages.
- C. show fault.
- D. A and B are correct.

ANSWER: B

117. Criminal libel statutes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have become a major source of concern for reporters since world war ii.
- B. may, unlike civil suits, be used when stories defame public officials without a showing of actual malice.
- C. are often used to punish media corporations rather than individual reporters.
- D. are not often used to punish media corporations rather than individual reporters.

ANSWER: D

118. In *Hustler Magazine v Falwell* (1988), the U.S. Supreme Court said in order to win an emotional distress claim, plaintiffs must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show that the parody was an opinion.
- B. show that the parody was a statement of a private fact.

C. show that the parody was a false statement of fact.

D. show that the writer bore the plaintiff ill will.

ANSWER: C

119. In studying privacy law it is important to remember that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are uniform privacy statutes in each of the 50 states.

B. the common law is uniform across the 50 states.

C. federal privacy statutes make the law predictable in all 50 states.

D. privacy law varies a great deal from state to state.

ANSWER: D

120. In *McFarland v Miller* (1994) the court said the right of publicity protected George McFarland's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. name.

B. personal nickname.

C. character's name.

D. family name.

ANSWER: C

121. In *Ali v Playgirl* (1978), the courts said the plaintiffs were sufficiently identified by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. their nicknames.

B. photographs.

C. sketches that showed distinguishing facial features.

D. sketches that didn't necessarily show their faces.

ANSWER: D

122. In *Onassis v Christian Dior* (1984), the court said it was appropriation for a woman who looked like Jackie Kennedy Onassis to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. pose in advertisements as her.

B. pose in advertisements as Jackie Kennedy Onassis.

C. pose in advertisements without the phrase "this is a celebrity look-alike."

D. pose as Madonna.

ANSWER: B

123. In *Cartoons v Major League Baseball Players Association* (1996), the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals said celebrity parodies were \_\_\_\_\_.

A. appropriation.

B. appropriation unless they fell under the news exception.

C. not covered by appropriation but possibly covered by libel.

D. social commentary on popular Americans and protected by the First Amendment.

ANSWER: D

124. If a newspaper runs a front-page picture of a famous individual at the beach in a bathing suit to illustrate the arrival of summer, that individual would \_\_\_\_\_.

A. not win an appropriation suit because this is not a commercial use.

B. not win an appropriation suit because this is incidental use.

C. win an appropriation suit if the incidental intent of using the picture on page one is to increase sales.

D. win an appropriation suit unless there was written consent.

ANSWER: A

125. The decisions in *Stephano v News Group W Publications* (1984) and *Hoffman v Capital Cities/ABC Inc* (1999) show that fashion spreads \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will be considered newsworthy.
- B. will not be considered newsworthy.
- C. will be considered newsworthy by some judges but not others.
- D. will be considered newsworthy as long as no brand names or prices are mentioned.

ANSWER: C

126. In *Preston v. Martin Bregman Productions Inc.* (1996), the court said the use of film of a woman walking on the street was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. covered by the appropriation exception of incidental use.
- B. covered by the appropriation exception of unimportant use.
- C. not covered by appropriation since the clip appeared under the credits and not as part of the film.
- D. not covered by appropriation since the woman was not a celebrity and had no right of publicity.

ANSWER: A

127. In *Booth v. Curtis Publishing Co.* (1962), the court said \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all media must get permission to use photographs in advertisements.
- B. all media except news media must get permission to use photographs in advertisements.
- C. news media may use previously published material in advertisements.
- D. news media may use previously published material in advertisements to promote themselves.

ANSWER: D

128. In *Bowling v. The Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity* (1992) and *Vinales v. Community Service Society of New York* (1995), courts found the use of people's pictures in advertisements for nonprofit groups \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was appropriation.
- B. was not appropriation.
- C. could be appropriation if the people pictured did not benefit from the group's charity work.
- D. could be appropriation if others had been paid to appear in ads for the group.

ANSWER: A

129. An intrusion suit is based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the publication of private material.
- B. the publication of embarrassing material.
- C. the publication of false material.
- D. the publication of true material.

ANSWER: D

130. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. makes it illegal to read or disclose another person's e-mail messages.
- B. specifically allows the reading of anyone's e-mail on the theory that the internet is "an open marketplace of ideas."
- C. fails to outlaw keystroke monitoring.
- D. is intended primarily only as a bar to "hacking."

ANSWER: A

131. Which of the following situations would be considered intrusion by a court of law?

- A. a reporter hides in a closet to eavesdrop on a conversation taking place in an office.
- B. a reporter logs into an osp to observe a conversation taking place in a chat room.
- C. a reporter in a restaurant eavesdrops on the conversation taking place at a nearby table.
- D. all the above are examples of intrusion.

ANSWER: A

132. Based on *Dieteman v. Time Inc.* (1971) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the use of a hidden recording device always constitutes intrusion.
- B. the media use of photocopies of documents obtained illegally by nonmedical personnel constitutes intrusion.
- C. both 1 and 2 are correct.
- D. the use of a hidden recording device does not always constitute intrusion.

ANSWER: D

133. In *Bartnicki v. Vopper* (2001), the Supreme Court ruled \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a newspaper, broadcaster or web-site operator cannot be sued for knowingly publishing or broadcasting material obtained via an illegal intrusion.
- B. newspaper, broadcaster or web-site operator can be sued for publishing or broadcasting material obtained via an illegal intrusion by a third party.
- C. a newspaper, broadcaster or web-site operator cannot be sued for publishing or broadcasting material obtained via an illegal intrusion by a third party.
- D. both A and C are correct.

ANSWER: C

134. The first newspaper in India was published by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. James Augustus Hickey..
- B. William Bolts.
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- D. Warren Hastings.

ANSWER: A

135. Censorship of the press act, 1799 was imposed by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John Adams.
- B. Lord Hastings.
- C. Lord Wellesley.
- D. James Buckingham.

ANSWER: C

136. The regulations of the censorship act required\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the newspaper to clearly print in every issue the name of the printer.
- B. the newspaper to clearly print in every issue the name of the printer and editor.
- C. the newspaper to clearly print in every issue the name of the printer, editor and the proprietor.
- D. the publisher to submit all material for pre censorship to the governor general.

ANSWER: C

137. The licensing regulations act 1823 was introduced by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. William Bentinck.
- B. Lord Metcalfe.
- C. John Adams.

D. Lord Wellesley.

ANSWER: C

138. Which of the following is related to the licensing regulations 1823?

- A. magistrates were not authorized to attach unlicensed presses.
- B. the penalty for printing any literature without requisite license was rs. 1000.
- C. the regulations were directed chiefly at europeans owning newspapers.
- D. the regulations were directed chiefly at Indian newspapers.

ANSWER: D

139. The epithet Liberator of the Indian press was given to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Charles Metcalf.
- B. Lord Macaulay.
- C. William Bentinck.
- D. Lord Wellesley.

ANSWER: A

140. Which of the following act contained sedition section \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the registration act, 1867.
- B. the licensing act, 1857.
- C. act xvii of 1870.
- D. licensing regulations, 1823.

ANSWER: C

141. The vernacular press was enacted by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lord Lytton.
- B. Lord Rippon.
- C. Lord canning.
- D. Lord Irwin.

ANSWER: A

142. The vernacular press was enacted in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1876.
- B. 1879.
- C. 1878.
- D. 1879.

ANSWER: C

143. Which of the following is true in connection with vernacular press act \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the magistrates action was not final.
- B. appeal could be made to a court of law.
- C. a vernacular press could get exemption from the operation of the act by submitting the proofs for the paper to a government censor.
- D. it is designed to better English language newspaper.

ANSWER: C

144. The vernacular press was repealed in 1882 by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lord Rippon.
- B. Lord canning.

- C. Lord Irwin.
- D. Lord Montague.

ANSWER: A

145. Which one of the following statements about the Right to Property in India is correct?

- A. it is a legal right under article 300 a of the constitution of india.
- B. it is a customary right.
- C. it is a natural right.
- D. industrial right

ANSWER: B

146. The Government of India Act, 1919 was based upon \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Morley Minto Reforms.
- B. Montague Chelmsford Report.
- C. Ramsay macdonald Award.
- D. Nehru Report.

ANSWER: B

147. The Central Government's exclusive powers are enumerated in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Concurrent List.
- B. State List.
- C. Federal List.
- D. Union List.

ANSWER: D

148. In India, the Right to Property was converted into a legal right from a Fundamental Right, because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tied the hands of the government to prevent corruption
- B. gave rise to litigations that made judiciary overburden
- C. led to severe conflict between judiciary and the parliament
- D. increased public resentment

ANSWER: C

149. The scope of life and personal liberty, as envisages in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, has expanded considerably over the years. Which one of the following can still not be subject of this protection?

- A. the right to good health.
- B. the right of a bonded labour to rehabilitation after release.
- C. the right, under a settlement, to claim bonus or dearness allowance.
- D. the right to livelihood by means which are not illegal or immoral.

ANSWER: C

150. The fundamental rights of our constitution is borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Russian Constitution.
- B. American Constitution.
- C. Irish constitution.
- D. Canadian Constitution.

ANSWER: C

151. Article 18 of the Indian Constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Abolition of untouchability.
- B. Freedom of Press.
- C. Abolition of Titles.
- D. Right to life.

ANSWER: C

152. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. the press is not immune from ordinary forms of taxation.
- B. the press is immune from the regulation of the conditions of service of the employee.
- C. the press is immune from general laws relating to industrial relations.
- D. the government can impose specific tax upon the press calculated to limit the circulation.

ANSWER: A

153. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. Right to property was removed by 42nd amendment Act
- B. Right to property was removed by 44th amendment Act
- C. There are seven freedoms in article 19
- D. The press has special privileges in India.

ANSWER: B

154. Which of the following writ is used to demand some activity on part of the person or body to whom it is addressed?

- A. Habeas corpus.
- B. Mandamus.
- C. Prohibition.
- D. Certiorari.

ANSWER: B

155. Social justice under the Indian Constitution enables the courts to uphold legislation \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to remove economic inequalities.
- B. to provide a decent standard of living to the working people.
- C. to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the society.
- D. to ensure dignity of individuals.

ANSWER: D

156. MISA was passed by the Indian Parliament in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1973.
- B. 1974.
- C. 1976.
- D. 1975.

ANSWER: D

157. The 1975 emergency in India was proclaimed due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. financial crisis.
- B. external threat.
- C. internal disturbances.
- D. Indias war with China.

ANSWER: C

158. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. national emergency is declared under article 360.
- B. the president can declare such an emergency only on the basis of written request by the pm.
- C. the president can declare such an emergency only on the basis of written request by the council of ministers headed by pm.
- D. breakdown of constitutional machinery is dealt with in article 352.

ANSWER: D

159. State emergency is declared under article 356 on which of the following grounds \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. financial crisis.
- B. law and order problem.
- C. failure of constitutional machinery.
- D. on the request of opposition party.

ANSWER: C

160. The Gagging Act is related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rowlatt Act.
- B. Vernacular Press Act.
- C. Montford Act.
- D. Censorship Act.

ANSWER: B

161. Financial emergency is declared under \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Article 352.
- B. Article 356.
- C. Article 360.
- D. Article 358.

ANSWER: C

162. National emergency declared in 1975 was revoked in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1978.
- B. 1976.
- C. 1977.
- D. 1979.

ANSWER: C

163. The government after emergency was headed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Morarji Desai.
- B. Jayprakash Narayan.
- C. A.B. Vajpayee.
- D. Rajiv Gandhi.

ANSWER: A

164. The 39th amendment to the Constitution of India placed MISA in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 10th schedule of the constitution.
- B. 9th schedule of the constitution.
- C. 6th schedule of the constitution.
- D. 12th schedule of the constitution.

ANSWER: B

165. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. there is a separate law for defamation in india.
- B. the crpc define elaborately what constitutes defamation.
- C. section 499 of ipc defines offence of defamation.
- D. verbal defamation is known as libel.

ANSWER: C

166. Article 361 A of the Indian Constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. absolute privilege.
- B. qualified privilege.
- C. contempt of court.
- D. defamation.

ANSWER: A

167. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. in england defamation is criminal offence.
- B. in France libeled person must bring the matter before criminal courts.
- C. Section 499 of IPC deals with libel in India
- D. absolute privilege is available for court proceedings.

ANSWER: B

168. The law of obscenity is defined in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Section 292(2)of IPC
- B. Section 293(2)of IPC
- C. Section 294(2)of IPC
- D. Section 295(2)of IPC

ANSWER: A

169. Official secrets Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1925.
- B. 1923.
- C. 1924.
- D. 1922.

ANSWER: B

170. Which of the following is termed as fifth estate?

- A. Magazines.
- B. Journals.
- C. Social networking sites.
- D. Online papers.

ANSWER: C

171. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. civil contempt scandalizes or interferes in authority of the courts.
- B. criminal contempt means willful disobedience to any judgment
- C. a bonafide complaint concerning presiding officer of subordinate court does not constitute contempt.
- D. in case of civil contempt contemtor can be sentenced.

ANSWER: D

172. Press and registration of Books Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1857.
- B. 1867.
- C. 1877.
- D. 1878.

ANSWER: B

173. Indian Telegraph act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1882.
- B. 1885.
- C. 1888.
- D. 1884.

ANSWER: B

174. India States (Protection against Disaffection) Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1922
- B. 1923
- C. 1924
- D. 1921.

ANSWER: A

175. Which article of the constitution empower the parliament to enact laws codifying their privileges?

- A. 105(3).
- B. 106(3).
- C. 104(3).
- D. 105(2).

ANSWER: A

176. Which article of the constitution empower the parliament to enact laws codifying their privileges?

- A. 192.
- B. 193.
- C. 194.
- D. 195.

ANSWER: C

177. The Press Council of India was set up in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1965.
- B. 1966.
- C. 1964.
- D. 1963.

ANSWER: B

178. The PCI consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. chairman and 28 members.
- B. chairman and 27 members.
- C. chairman and 26 members.
- D. chairman and 29 members.

ANSWER: A

179. Big news papers are which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exceeds 50000 copies in circulation.
- B. exceeds 100000 copies in circulation.
- C. exceeds 750000 copies in circulation.
- D. exceeds 40000 copies in circulation.

ANSWER: A

180. Medium newspapers have circulation between \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 15000 to 50000 copies.
- B. 25000 to 50000 copies.
- C. 10000 to 35000 copies.
- D. 10000 to 20000 copies.

ANSWER: A

181. A small newspaper is one whose circulation does not exceeds \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 12000.
- B. 10000.
- C. 15000.
- D. 8000.

ANSWER: C

182. 1st Press Commission was appointed on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1952.
- B. 1957.
- C. 1954.
- D. 1955.

ANSWER: A

183. The present Council functions under the Press Council Act was on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1978.
- B. 1975.
- C. 1975.
- D. 1974.

ANSWER: A

184. Section 55 of IPC deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. curfew.
- B. rumor.
- C. arousing religious feelings.
- D. defamation.

ANSWER: B

185. The Indian constitution borrowed the ideas of DPSP from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. USSR.
- B. USA.
- C. UK.
- D. Ireland.

ANSWER: C

186. The DPSP aim at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. establishing a free society
- B. establishing a genuine political democracy
- C. A only
- D. Both a and b are correct.

ANSWER: D

187. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a DPSP?

- A. Provision of adequate means of livelihood.
- B. Protection of children.
- C. To keep necessary steps to keep population under control.
- D. To introduce uniform civil code.

ANSWER: C

188. The real executive authority in India rests with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the parliament
- B. the president
- C. the prime minister
- D. the Council of Ministers

ANSWER: C

189. The constitution provides for a federal system with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a weak centre
- B. a strong centre
- C. a centre which enjoys co equal powers with the states
- D. an omnipotent centre

ANSWER: B

190. The constitution has ensured the independence of judiciary by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. providing single judiciary.
- B. protecting salaries and service conditions of judges.
- C. ensuring security of tenure to judges.
- D. prohibiting judges from carrying on practice after retiring.

ANSWER: D

191. The power of judicial review implies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the right of supreme court to advice the president.
- B. the right of supreme court to advice the president.
- C. the right to declare the law passed by parliament invalid if it infringes constitution.
- D. the right of the Supreme Court to review the organization of judiciary.

ANSWER: B

192. Though the constitution has introduced universal adult franchise, it has permitted \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communal electorates.
- B. reservation of seats for women.
- C. reservation of seats for sc/st.
- D. reservation of seats for minority communities.

ANSWER: C

193. The constitution has introduced single citizenship on the pattern of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. US.
- B. Canada.
- C. UK.
- D. Both b and c.

ANSWER: B

194. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged under the constitution?

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. one

ANSWER: B

195. From which of the following has the Indian constitution borrowed maximum provisions?

- A. British.
- B. United States.
- C. Canada.
- D. The Government of India Act 1935.

ANSWER: D

196. India borrowed the idea of concurrent list from the constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. USA.
- B. Switzerland.
- C. Australia.
- D. USSR.

ANSWER: B

197. The provisions carrying suspension of fundamental rights by the president during emergencies was borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Constitution of Canada.
- B. Constitution of USA.
- C. Constitution of Irish Republic.
- D. Weimar constitution of Germany.

ANSWER: B

198. Article 370 of the constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. emergency powers of the president.
- B. special status of J and k.
- C. special provisions for minorities.
- D. amendment procedure.

ANSWER: B

199. What was the constitutional status of the Indian republic on 26 January 1950?

- A. A Democratic Republic.
- B. A Sovereign Democratic Republic.
- C. A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic.

D. A sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

ANSWER: B

200. The word libel is synonymous with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. privacy.
- B. defamation.
- C. trespass.
- D. copyright.

ANSWER: B

201. A reporter who sneaks past police lines into a dangerous area where rescuers are trying to find survivors of a disaster probably is giving undue emphasis to the duty to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protect human life.
- B. law.
- C. audience.
- D. fellow reporters.

ANSWER: C

202. Mass media ethics codes do NOT deal with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. timeliness.
- B. accuracy.
- C. specifics.
- D. honesty.

ANSWER: C

203. Who devised the Golden Mean?

- A. Immanuel Kant
- B. Clifford Christians
- C. John Stuart Mill
- D. Aristotle

ANSWER: D

204. The Hutchins Commissions call for news coverage of all of societys constituent groups coincides with John Rawls' call for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a veil of ignorance.
- B. utilitarianism.
- C. the golden mean.
- D. a categorical imperative.

ANSWER: A

205. Mass media people who use pragmatic ethics may be criticized for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. obsessing on kants categorical imperative.
- B. consistency in changing situations.
- C. focusing on moral principles developed over the centuries.
- D. ignoring whether their decisions will help in future moral problems.

ANSWER: D

206. Social Responsibility Ethics \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. assumes perfect foresight.

B. is based on precedence.

C. is deontological.

D. is secular.

ANSWER: A

207. Contemporary journalistic practice \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has overcome the institutionalized swapping of stories through the ap.

B. is as severe as any field in rejecting plagiarism.

C. tolerates a lot of plagiarism.

D. discourages monitoring competing media for ideas.

ANSWER: C

208. What is selective editing?

A. Staged news

B. Using subliminal memory

C. Intentional distortion

D. Monitoring the competition

ANSWER: C

209. What is a junket?

A. A fictional approach to news reporting

B. A free meal on a press trip

C. A free studio sponsored trip to Hollywood to preview a film

D. A gift, like a fifth of whisky on the holidays

ANSWER: C

210. Which is NOT a freebie?

A. Snacks on a political candidates campaign bus

B. A merit bonus in a reporters paycheck for a well-done story

C. A gift to a journalist from a grateful source

D. Hors d'oeuvres for reporters at a new product unveiling

ANSWER: B

211. To do the morally right thing, mass communicators must \_\_\_\_\_.

A. realize that ethics is always practical.

B. be true to conscience.

C. obey the law.

D. follow media ethics codes.

ANSWER: B

212. Fictional approaches to news work \_\_\_\_\_.

A. went out of fashion with the new journalism of the 1960s.

B. can provide valuable insights into the people covered in the news.

C. never require the news audience to apprise of the technique.

D. all the above

ANSWER: B

213. The absolutist position of media freedom \_\_\_\_\_.

A. rejects government control over media expression.

- B. assumes that media have an absolute right to pursue profit.
- C. assumes that government has an absolute right to regulate media in the public interest.
- D. is a relatively modern development.

ANSWER: A

214. In individual First Amendment cases, balancing of interests means that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a media organization's performance must be balanced against its need for profit.
- B. several factors should be weighed in determining how much freedom the press is granted.
- C. peoples interest in the given content must be weighed.
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: B

215. The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Freedom of press and speech.
- B. The pursuit of happiness.
- C. Broadcasters freedom from government regulation.
- D. The right to a fair trial.

ANSWER: D

216. Libel

- A. Is the false and malicious publication of material that damages a person's reputation.
- B. Is applied to both print and broadcast media.
- C. Is not protected by the First Amendment.
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

217. Which of the following DOES NOT grant potentially libelous or slanderous expression First Amendment protection?

- A. Truth
- B. Privilege
- C. Fair comment
- D. Economic necessity

ANSWER: D

218. The Supreme Court case known as Miller v The State of California \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. determined that sex and obscenity were not synonymous.
- B. determined that television cameras in the courtroom were not inherently damaging to fairness.
- C. established the legal definition of obscenity.
- D. established the FCC concept of safe harbor.

ANSWER: C

219. The famous Supreme Court NBC Decision \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. permitted nbc to use the peacock as its logo.
- B. limited the fcc's regulatory role to overseeing only broadcasting's technical rules.
- C. granted the fcc the power to evaluate all aspects of broadcasters' performance.
- D. gave the public the right to reply to personal attacks.

ANSWER: C

220. Normative theory explains \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how people develop their norms or values for media consumption.
- B. how media should ideally operate in a given system of social values.
- C. how media have the power to make even the most outrageous behaviors the norm.
- D. how complete media freedom has become the norm.

ANSWER: B

221. Applied ethics are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a culture's fundamental values.
- B. usually clear cut and easily determined.
- C. usually clear cut and easily determined.
- D. embodied in codes of ethics.

ANSWER: C

222. A reporters right to maintain sources confidentiality in a court of law \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is federally protected by a shield law.
- B. must be decided on a case-by-case basis.
- C. is protected in some states but not others.
- D. is only protected if the source would be put in danger through disclosure.

ANSWER: C

223. Which of the following statements about the First Amendment is not correct?

- A. It prohibits Congress from limiting freedom of speech.
- B. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the Gallows case that the First Amendment overrides any state law that contravenes it.
- C. It was written by James Madison.
- D. It did not address the issue of whether states can limit free expression.

ANSWER: A

224. Which of the following is not an example of prior restraint that is allowed by the U.S. Supreme Court?

- A. Actions that meet the criteria of the Incitement Standard
- B. Public endangerment
- C. Public nuisances
- D. National security

ANSWER: C

225. Which of the following statements about libel is not correct?

- A. Reckless disregard refers to dangerous actions as defined by the Incitement Standard.
- B. If someone writes false, damaging things about you, you can sue for libel.
- C. Public officials can win libel suits only in extreme circumstances.
- D. The media's right to fair comment and criticism is limited to public performance.

ANSWER: A

226. Which of the following places is not protected from media intrusions under privacy law?

- A. Anywhere a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy
- B. A hospital room
- C. A public swimming pool
- D. Inside a private business

ANSWER: C

227. Which of the following statements about sunshine laws is not correct?

- A. They require legislative units to meet at regular times and places and to announce their agendas ahead of time.
- B. Citizens can insist on quick judicial review if a meeting is closed.
- C. Short prison sentences are specified for any official who illegally authorizes a closed meeting.
- D. Any vote in a closed session must be announced immediately afterward.

ANSWER: C

228. Which of the following kinds of information is not available under the Freedom of Information Act?

- A. Documents classified to protect national security.
- B. Documents related to public officials currently in office.
- C. Reports on business activities.
- D. Reports on taxes filed by public officials.

ANSWER: A

229. What do shield laws protect?

- A. Access to police reports under the Freedom of Information Act.
- B. The mass media from being sued for libel in the area of fair comment and criticism.
- C. A reporter from revealing his or her confidential sources.
- D. A witness's confidential testimony from being released in the mass media's coverage of a court case.

ANSWER: C

230. Which of the following statements about copyrights is not correct?

- A. Congress has had a copyright law since 1970.
- B. The creator of an original work may sell the copyright.
- C. After 70 years a work enters the public domain and is no longer protected by copyright.
- D. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 exempts online providers such as AOL from copyright violations committed by subscribers.

ANSWER: A

231. From which Constitution was the Concept of a Five Year Plan borrowed into the Indian Constitution?

- A. USA.
- B. USSR.
- C. UK.
- D. Ireland.

ANSWER: B

232. Which important human right is protected in Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

- A. Right to Equality.
- B. Right to Freedom of Religion.
- C. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- D. Right to Life and Liberty.

ANSWER: D

233. Which of the following words was added into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

- A. Federal.

- B. Socialist.
- C. Sovereign.
- D. Republic.

ANSWER: B

234. Which of the following Constitutional posts is enjoyed for a fixed term?

- A. President.
- B. Chief Justice.
- C. Prime Minister.
- D. Governor.

ANSWER: A

235. Our constitution created a strong Centre. This was based upon the pattern of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. USA.
- B. Canada.
- C. England.
- D. UK.

ANSWER: B

236. Indias Constitution provides \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Single Citizenship.
- B. Dual Citizenship.
- C. Multiple Citizenship.
- D. Both A and C.

ANSWER: A

237. Which of the following posts is not mentioned by our Constitution?

- A. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- B. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- C. Deputy Prime Minister.
- D. President.

ANSWER: C

238. As per our constitution Hindi is our \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Regional language
- B. National language.
- C. Language of communication between states and centre.
- D. The Official Language of the Union of India.

ANSWER: D

239. DAVP is Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity comes under which of the following Ministries?

- A. Ministry of Defence
- B. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- C. Ministry of communications and Information Technology.
- D. Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

ANSWER: B

240. Which among the following can be called a writ of prohibition?

- A. A writ issued by High Court to Supreme Court or inferior court.
- B. A writ issued by an inferior court.
- C. A writ issued by Supreme Court or High court to inferior court.
- D. A writ by child labour court

ANSWER: C

241. Neutral reportage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Is not accepted as a legitimate defense in most states.
- B. Is accepted whenever the reporter makes it clear she is simply repeating another's charges.
- C. Is especially useful when the plaintiff is a private person.
- D. May be applied when only one side of the controversy is available.

ANSWER: A

242. Qualified privilege protects \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The entire story.
- B. Direct quotes.
- C. Only material based on an official proceeding or public record.
- D. B and C are correct.

ANSWER: C

243. The system of Proportional Representation is used in India to elect \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Prime Minister.
- B. Governor.
- C. President.
- D. Chief Minister.

ANSWER: C

244. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and states?

- A. 2.7th schedule.
- B. 6th schedule.
- C. 10th schedule.
- D. 1.8th schedule.

ANSWER: A

245. Abolition of Untouchability is incorporated in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Fundamental Rights.
- B. Directive Principles of state Policy.
- C. Fundamental Duties.
- D. Preamble.

ANSWER: A

246. Which among the following is borrowed from Ireland in our constitution?

- A. Directive Principles.
- B. Fundamental Duties.
- C. Preamble.
- D. Planning.

ANSWER: A

247. National Integration Council was created for making welfare measures for the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Muslims and Sikhs.
- B. Sikhs, Buddhists and Schedules castes.
- C. All Minorities.
- D. Christians.

ANSWER: C

248. The nomination of two members of Lok Sabha by president is to represent?

- A. Minorities.
- B. Anglo Indian Community.
- C. Press.
- D. SC/ST Community

ANSWER: B

249. \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution says that a person who voluntarily acquires citizenship of any other country is no longer an Indian citizen.

- A. Article 9
- B. article 10
- C. article 13
- D. article 8

ANSWER: A

250. The fountain \_\_\_\_\_ in India is the Constitution which, in turn, gives due recognition to statutes, case law and customary law consistent with its dispensations.

- A. source of law
- B. Enactment of law
- C. judiciary
- D. Applicability of law

ANSWER: A

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