



Reporter's Privilege Quiz

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1. Journalists have the legal right to ignore subpoenas seeking the names of their confidential sources.

- True
- False

2. Student media advisers should generally not be told the identity of their students' confidential sources.

- True
- False

3. The federal Privacy Protection Act generally prohibits law enforcement officials from searching newsrooms as part of a criminal investigation even if they have a search warrant.

- True
- False

4. A public high school principal has the authority to require student journalists to disclose the identity of their confidential sources.

- True
- False

5. If you make a promise to a source that you will keep his or her identify secret, you must be prepared to keep that promise no matter what.

- True
- False

6. Reporter's privilege laws only protect professional journalists.

- True
- False

7. If properly served with a court-issued subpoena, journalists must immediately comply with its demands to testify or turn over confidential information.

- True
- False

8. Going “off the record” is a clearly defined legal term.

- True
- False

9. Because they are usually minors, high school student journalists cannot be fined or jailed for refusing a judge’s order to disclose the identity of a secret source.

- True
- False

10. Breaking a promise to keep a confidential source’s name secret can land a reporter in both ethical and legal hot water.

- True
- False

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