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 identity 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