

**Quiz: The First Amendment and Scholastic Press Rights**  
**Faculty member: Brett G. Johnson**

- 1. Which of the following is an exception to First Amendment protections and could land journalists in legal trouble?**
  - a. Publishing obscenity.
  - b. Publishing the names of minors.
  - c. Publishing private facts about someone that are a matter of public concern.
  - d. Publishing classified government documents that may lead to a souring of relations between the United States and another country.
  
- 2. From which U.S. Supreme Court case does the “legitimate pedagogical concern” standard for regulating high school press come?**
  - a. *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier*
  - b. *Near v. Minnesota*
  - c. *Bartnicki v. Vopper*
  - d. *Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart*
  
- 3. Which statement best describes journalists’ ability to take video or photographs in public places?**
  - a. Journalists face certain criminal charges if they take video or photographs of children in public.
  - b. No one has a reasonable expectation of privacy in public places, so anyone has a First Amendment right to take video or photographs of anyone else in public.
  - c. Professional journalists can take video or photographs of anyone in public places, but non-professional journalists cannot.
  - d. Journalists can be sued for invasion of privacy for taking video or photographs of anyone in a public places, because such activities are considered trespassing.
  
- 4. Relatively speaking, journalists have the least amount of First Amendment protection at which stage of the journalistic process?**
  - a. Publishing
  - b. Post-publication
  - c. Coming up with story ideas
  - d. Newsgathering
  
- 5. TRUE or FALSE: Journalists do not have a special right to access places such as prisons, crime scenes or persons’ private homes.**
  - a. True
  - b. False

- 6. To successfully recover damages for defamation, what must a public official or public figure do?**
- Prove that the press had a grudge against him or her.
  - Prove that the press gathered information negligently.
  - Prove that the press published false information with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of that information.
  - Simply prove that the publication damaged his or her reputation.
- 7. TRUE or FALSE: The *Hazelwood* standard applies equally to all public high schools across the country.**
- True
  - False
- 8. Which of the following scenarios could lead to an injunction (i.e. a “prior restraint”) being legitimately placed against the press to prevent publication?**
- The government can prove that the information will cause certain, immediate and irreparable harm to life or property.
  - A trial court judge has exhausted all other remedies to protect the Sixth Amendment rights of a criminal defendant, and her only remaining option to ensure those rights are protected is to restrain publication of prejudicial information about the defendant.
  - A book publisher notices that a magazine has unfairly used a portion of a copyrighted book to write an article about the book.
  - All of the above
- 9. Which statement best describes the relationship between journalists and public records?**
- The First Amendment requires that all records produced by government officials be handed over to journalists.
  - Federal and state statutes govern which records are considered public and how journalists must go about requesting them.
  - Journalists need to be careful when publishing public records verbatim because they could be in violation of the Copyright Act.
  - Student journalists at public high schools are not permitted to access public records.
- 10. A principal of a public high school refuses to allow to be published a story written by student journalists that is critical about the school’s dress code. The principal argues that the story would cause disruption among the student population, and would therefore be damaging to the school’s pedagogical mission. Has the principal violated the students’ First Amendment rights?**

