## Quiz Bank week of Lecture 8

1)	Journa	listic truth is:
	a.	Absolute
	b.	Contextual
	c.	Provisional
	d.	All of the above
2)		is a process that takes newsworthy information and checks its credibility and
	reliabi	lity before it is published or broadcast as news
	a.	Editing
	b.	Transparency
		Accountability
		Verification
3)	Direct evidence includes:	
	a.	Documents & records from those at the event or scene
	b.	A statement from a government spokesman who was not there
		Stories from other newspapers
		A & B
4)		es are more reliable if they:
		Are Unnamed
		Are Self-interested
		Are Authoritative
		Make assertions
5)	Poor Journalism led to a wrong headline declaring that Harry Truman had been beaten for	
	Preside	·
		Roosevelt
		Dewey
		Eisenhower
		Hoover
6)		is an example of Direct Evidence in Journalism?
		Other Press Accounts
		Eyewitnesses accounts
		Statements by Spokespeople
<b>7</b> \		Police Reports
7)		yewitness accounts 100% reliable?
		Yes, they are direct evidence.
0)		No, the can be effected by emotion.
8)		urnalists believe in Absolute Truth?
	a.	Yes, of course! There is Truth and there is Faulty information.
0)		No, like scientists there are no absolute unquestioned truth.
9)		lism's first obligation is to?
	a.	Customers
	b.	Advertisers
		Consitution
	d.	
	e.	Security of the Nation

- 10) What did Lewis Carroll mean when he said, "What I tell you three times is true."?
  - a. The truth changes.
  - b. It takes time to understand complicated truths
  - c. Three times is reference to the trinity
  - d. We tend to believe things are true if we hear them repeated enough.
- 11) What is meant when news literacy claims journalistic truth is provisional?
  - a. Evidence-based truth changes when the evidence changes.
  - b. Truth is relative to culture, gender and race.
  - c. Truth is based on the context of the subject.
  - d. Since words can change their meaning, and truth is a word, truth can also change its meaning.
- 12) In The Elements of Journalism, the writers say, "The only way in practice to level with people about what you know is to reveal as much as possible about your sources and methods. How do you know what you know? Who are your sources? How direct is their knowledge? What biases might they have? Are there conflicting accounts? What don't we know?" What part of journalistic objectivity is this?
  - a. Balance
  - b. Fairness
  - c. Transparency
  - d. Provisionality
- 13) What is the difference between truth and truthiness?
  - a. Wanting to believe something is true and providing evidence that something is true.
  - b. The feeling of truth and the belief in truth.
  - c. Truth as adjective and truth as an adverb.
  - d. The truth of trust and the trust of truth
- 14) Which of the following can put in jeopardy a journalism of verification?
  - a. Sources lying
  - b. Paying sources
  - c. Competition and the rush to go to print almost immediately
  - d. Audience Bias
- 15) In The Elements of Journalism, what is meant by journalistic objectivity?
  - a. It is a joke to claim a journalist is objective when everyone, including journalists, has their own biases.
  - b. It is a character trait of journalism which is achieved through a neutral voice.
  - c. It means being transparent about the objectives of journalism.
  - d. Often misunderstood, it stands for putting in place a system that works towards objectivity.