

Chapter 10 - Politics and The Media

1. Which of the following was one of the first forms of new media in the twentieth century?
 - a. Newspapers
 - b. Magazines
 - c. Motion pictures
 - d. Newsletters
 - e. Books
2. Following World War II (1939–1945), what became the dominant form of communication?
 - a. Magazines
 - b. Radio
 - c. Newsletters
 - d. Print newspapers
 - e. Broadcast television
3. Which of the following is a true statement about media in the twentieth century?
 - a. Following World War II, podcasts became the dominant form of communication.
 - b. Beginning about 1950, the number of adults reading a daily paper began to increase.
 - c. The internet, including e-mail and the World Wide Web, came into widespread use by the general public in the 1990s.
 - d. From the founding of the United States through the early years of the twentieth century, all media were electronic media.
 - e. Radio and motion pictures declined in importance in the first half of the twentieth century.
4. Which of the following is true of the old media in the twentieth century?
 - a. Film displaced print media in the early twentieth century.
 - b. Television did not have an effect in displacing print media.
 - c. Beginning about 1950, the number of adults reading a daily paper began to increase dramatically.
 - d. Radio did not displace print media in the early twentieth century.
 - e. Beginning about 1950, the circulation of the newspaper declined to a great extent.
5. Which of the following statements is true about media?
 - a. Following World War II, newspapers became the dominant form of communication.
 - b. The radio has supplanted the Internet as the most popular medium of communication in the world today.
 - c. Beginning about 1950, the circulation of the newspaper began to decline steadily.
 - d. Film and radio displaced print media in the early twentieth century.
 - e. Radio, television, and print media remain important to American politics and government.
6. Which of the following is a true statement about media trends among today's youth?
 - a. The upcoming generation of media users regularly read newspapers.
 - b. Today's youth do not easily adopt new technology and largely rely on traditional media outlets.
 - c. Many of today's youth extensively make use of e-mail.
 - d. Today's youth have abandoned cable TV service altogether in favor of online streaming.
 - e. Many of today's youth transmit messages through telegraphs.

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7. Which of the following statements is true of the concept of freedom of the press?
- a. It is restricted under the First Amendment.
 - b. It was applied to radio and television before it was applied to print media.
 - c. It was immediately extended to new media as they came into existence.
 - d. It has been applied to print media since the adoption of the Bill of Rights.
 - e. It was extended to the movies in 1915.
8. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the First Amendment to the United States Constitution?
- a. First Amendment protections allow the U.S. government to restrict speech on the internet.
 - b. The United States Supreme Court restricted First Amendment protections to the internet until 1952.
 - c. Film was one of the first types of new media to be considered under the First Amendment.
 - d. In 1915, the United States Supreme Court extended First Amendment protections to the movies.
 - e. Radio and television received First Amendment protections upon their development.
9. Which of the following is true of the media and the First Amendment?
- a. The concept of freedom of the press has been applied to electronic media since the adoption of the Bill of Rights.
 - b. The Internet was the first type of new media to be considered under the First Amendment.
 - c. The First Amendment has granted complete protection to broadcast media.
 - d. Radio and television received no protection upon their development.
 - e. Freedom of the press was not applied to movies until 1997.
10. What is one of the criticisms levied against the media?
- a. They play too large a role in determining the issues, events, and personalities that are in the public eye.
 - b. They do not help to determine what people will talk and think about.
 - c. They give no relative importance and give all stories equal priority.
 - d. They play too large a role in supporting the democratic process.
 - e. They fail to engage in agenda setting where they determine which issues are considered important by the public and by politicians.
11. Recently, a famous news channel in a country broadcasted that the country experienced the lowest rate of unemployment in the last ten years. This made the viewers feel optimistic. In this scenario, what technique was used by the media outlet to influence the viewers' opinions?
- a. Podcasting
 - b. Microtargeting
 - c. Priming
 - d. Lobbying
 - e. Narrowcasting
12. In the context of agenda setting, which term describes stories about how the world works?
- a. Slick sets
 - b. Gaffes
 - c. Frames
 - d. Podcasts

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e. Spins

13. A television news show covered the story of a young girl who had cancer but did not have proper medical insurance to cover the expenses of her treatment. It showed how difficult it was for her to meet her daily expenses and how she had to drop out of college due to her illness. The show influenced the viewers' attitudes in a positive way, which made them donate money toward the cause. In this case, what technique did the media use?

- a. Lobbying
- b. Microtargeting
- c. Narrowcasting
- d. Framing
- e. Podcasting

14. Which of the following is true of television?

- a. Television reporting relies extensively on words, rather than visual elements, to capture the viewers' attention.
- b. Of all the media, television has the least impact on most Americans.
- c. The medium of television necessarily imposes constraints on how political issues are presented.
- d. Television deals with an important issue in much more detail than print media does.
- e. Competition in the television industry has led to a decline in infotainment.

15. Which of the following is a true statement about television reporting?

- a. Television relies extensively on words, rather than visual elements, to capture the viewers' attention.
- b. Television lets viewers know what portions of a video being shown have been deleted.
- c. Television news is more detailed and thorough than editorials.
- d. The visual aspect of television contributes to its power, but it also creates a potential bias.
- e. The medium of television does not impose any constraint on how political issues are presented.

16. What has the television news industry done in order to attract more viewers?

- a. It has turned to "infotainment" programs.
- b. It has turned to negative advertising.
- c. It has started to treat an important issue in much more detail than print medium.
- d. It has started to provide editorials taking positions on an issue and arguments supporting those positions.
- e. It has relied on news reporting that is done in a very detailed manner.

17. Which of the following statements is true of concentrated ownership of media?

- a. There is substantial evidence that corporations that own media significantly influence reporting.
- b. The owners of media outlets air information that could be damaging to their advertisers if they earn profits.
- c. If only one or two companies own a city's newspaper and its TV stations, these outlets present a diversity of opinion.
- d. The owners of media outlets are unlikely to publicize views that they disagree with politically.
- e. Concentrated ownership may be a more serious problem at the national level than at the local level.

18. In 1800, an article in the *Federalist Gazette of the United States* described Thomas Jefferson as having a "weakness of nerves, want of fortitude, and total imbecility of character." This is most likely an example of what type of ad?

- a. Cover ad
- b. Positive issue ad

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- c. Personal attack ad
- d. Spin ad
- e. Negative issue ad

19. During a presidential campaign, Alexander's campaign manager ran multiple television advertisements that focused on the flaws in the stand taken by Daniel, Alexander's opponent, on immigration and unemployment. This is an example of what type of journalism?

- a. Community journalism
- b. Managed news coverage
- c. Negative political advertising
- d. Citizen journalism
- e. Positive political advertising

20. Identify an accurate statement about issue ads.

- a. Candidates use negative issue ads to focus on flaws in their opponents' positions on various issues.
- b. Candidates use issue ads to focus on the issues that are consistent in an opponent's campaign speeches and political records.
- c. Issue ads are much less devastating than personal attacks.
- d. Issue ads are negative political advertisements that typically attack the character of an opposing candidate.
- e. Issue ads are completely accurate and always report things as they are.

21. A democratic presidential candidate pointed out numerous flaws in his opponent's health care legislation. He focused on how his opponent's legislation did not cover some major illnesses and how people would not benefit from them. He ran a commercial featuring a boy who was severely ill but could not pay for his treatment since his health insurance did not cover the disease. The commercial is an example of what type of journalism?

- a. Participatory journalism
- b. An issue ad
- c. Community journalism
- d. Online blogging
- e. A positive political ad

22. Which of the following is a disadvantage of negative advertisements?

- a. The more negative the television advertisements, the less likely they are to get free media coverage.
- b. Candidates and their campaign managers avoid negative advertisements because they do not help the candidates.
- c. Extreme ads may create sympathy for the candidate being attacked rather than support for the attacker, particularly when the charges against the candidate being attacked are not credible.
- d. They are less likely than positive ads to grab the viewers' attention and make an impression.
- e. They are less likely to focus on substantive political issues, and thus they do a poorer job of informing the voters about important campaign issues than positive ads do.

23. Which of the following statements is true of negative TV advertisements?

- a. They always bring about a higher voter turnout in elections.
- b. They cannot inform voters about important issues like positive advertisements.
- c. They are more likely than positive advertisements to grab viewers' attention.

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- d. They are believed to dull public debate.
 - e. They are less likely than positive advertisements to get free media coverage.
24. Which of the following statements is true of televised debates?
- a. They allow candidates to discuss their policies as much as they want to, without any time constraints.
 - b. They do not provide an opportunity to candidates to improve their images.
 - c. They help shape the outcome of the elections.
 - d. They have been a part of every election since 1990.
 - e. They restrict candidates from pointing out the flaws of their opponents.
25. Since 1996, the Commission on Presidential Debates has limited the participants in debates to which of the following groups of individuals?
- a. Candidates of the two major parties—the Democrats and the Republicans—and one candidate from a third party
 - b. Only candidates of the two major parties—the Democrats and the Republicans
 - c. Candidates of the two major parties in the first debate, and one candidate from a third party in the second debate
 - d. Two candidates of up to four parties at a time
 - e. Three candidates at a time
26. Which of the following describes managed news coverage?
- a. Information is collected, analyzed, and disseminated online by independent journalists, scholars, politicians, and the general citizenry.
 - b. The campaign manager creates newsworthy events that demonstrate the candidate's strong points so the media can capture this image of the candidate.
 - c. A political candidate's press adviser tries to convince reporters to give a story or event concerning the candidate a particular interpretation or slant.
 - d. A candidate uses issue advertisement to focus on flaws in their opponents' positions on various issues, such as immigration and terrorism.
 - e. A candidate uses a negative political advertisement to attack an opponent's character.
27. Which of the following is true of news coverage?
- a. News coverage cannot be manipulated by campaign staff.
 - b. Coverage by the news media is very expensive.
 - c. Political consultants plan political events to accommodate the press.
 - d. The media do not devote much of their coverage to polls.
 - e. Hardly any aspect of a campaign focuses on potential news coverage.
28. Which of the following terms refers to a reporter's slant on, or interpretation of, a particular event or action?
- a. Narrowcasting
 - b. Priming
 - c. A spin
 - d. Agenda setting
 - e. A podcast

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29. Samantha has the responsibility of persuading reporters to give a particular event an interpretation that suits the political candidate she is working for. Recently, after a press conference, she convinced the reporters to publish only the positive aspects of the conference to benefit her candidate. In this scenario, which of the following terms describes Samantha?

- a. Spin doctor
- b. Citizen journalist
- c. Community journalist
- d. Blogger
- e. Hacker

30. From the beginning, radio has been a favorite outlet for which group?

- a. The Democratic party
- b. Traditional news reporters
- c. The political right
- d. The political left
- e. Radical and extreme views

31. Which of the following statements is true of talk radio?

- a. Today, five of the top six talk-radio shows, as measured by Arbitron ratings, are politically liberal.
- b. Modern talk radio took off in the United States during the 1930s.
- c. The growth of talk radio was made possible by the Federal Communications Commission's repeal of the fairness doctrine in 1987.
- d. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "fireside chats" were the last talk-radio shows.
- e. Its listeners are female, elderly, and liberal.

32. Which of the following statements is true of the fairness doctrine?

- a. It would have made it difficult for radio stations to broadcast conservative talk shows exclusively, as many do now.
- b. It allowed the holders of broadcast licenses to present controversial issues in ways that suited their interests.
- c. It banned the holders of broadcast licenses from presenting controversial issues of public importance.
- d. It is still in force and imposes a variety of restrictions on print media and broadcast media.
- e. It was repealed by the Federal Communications Commission in 2012.

33. Today, four of the top five talk-radio shows, as measured by Arbitron ratings, are identified as having what political ideology?

- a. Confederalist
- b. Liberal
- c. Communist
- d. Conservative
- e. Extremist

34. According to the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, the individuals who regularly listens to talk radio are predominantly a members of which group?

- a. Communist
- b. Middle-aged

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- c. Female
- d. Liberal
- e. Elderly

35. Which of the following is a reason why talk radio is characterized as the Wild West of the media?
- a. A huge variety of journalistic conventions are observed.
 - b. The leading shows are broadcast from western states.
 - c. Talk-show hosts do not attempt to hide their political biases.
 - d. The audiences are larger in the West than in any other part of the country.
 - e. Talk-show hosts care more about the truth of their statements than entertainment value.
36. Which of the following is true of radio talk-show hosts?
- a. They strictly stick to speaking the truth.
 - b. They care more about the truth of their statements than entertainment value.
 - c. They attempt to exaggerate their political biases.
 - d. They observe all journalistic conventions.
 - e. They mostly reach out to liberalist audiences.
37. Which of the following is a true statement about talk radio?
- a. Supporters of talk shows argue that talk shows have failed to provide a populist forum for the public.
 - b. The growth of talk radio was made possible by the Federal Communications Commission's appeal to restore the fairness doctrine.
 - c. People who are uneasy about talk shows fear that talk shows empower fringe groups, perhaps magnifying their rage.
 - d. Americans have come to reject talk radio as an outlet for the political right.
 - e. Most of the top talk-radio shows are politically liberal.
38. Those who claim that talk-show hosts go too far ultimately have to deal with which constitutional issue?
- a. Right to information
 - b. Right to democracy
 - c. Free speech
 - d. Free media
 - e. Free advertisements
39. Which of the following accompanies the perception of majority of Americans that the news media are not unbiased in their reporting?
- a. The decline in the percentage of teenagers who use the Internet
 - b. The increase in the number of liberalists who listen to the news
 - c. The decline in public's confidence in the news in the recent years
 - d. The increase in the number of conservatives who listen to the news
 - e. The dominance of the Internet as the primary source of information
40. Which of the following statements is true of the public's belief of the press?
- a. The press helps them take necessary steps to choose the right candidate.

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- b. Press criticism of political campaigns helps them make the correct decision during elections.
 - c. Press involvement in politics is not enough to give them sufficient information on political candidates.
 - d. Press involvement is unbiased and helps make a positive impact on them while voting.
 - e. The press is successful in fulfilling its role as a watchdog.
41. Which of the following statements is true of the impact of partisan bias on reporting?
- a. If reporters hold liberal views, they are reflected in their reporting.
 - b. Left-leaning reporters automatically equate to left-leaning news coverage.
 - c. Reporters are completely responsible to printing and airing news stories, hence the news coverage is biased.
 - d. The impact of a published story is biased according to the leaning of editors or publishers.
 - e. The most important protection against bias in reporting is a commitment to professionalism on the part of most journalists.
42. The professional ethics of journalists dictate a commitment to what actions?
- a. Right leaning and exaggeration
 - b. Objectivity and truthfulness
 - c. Subjectivity and exaggeration
 - d. Liberalism and left leaning
 - e. Information and entertainment
43. Kathleen Hall Jamieson believes that media bias plays a significant role in shaping presidential campaigns and elections, and she argues that the bias favors which group?
- a. The bias favors Democrats.
 - b. The bias favors Republicans.
 - c. The bias is against winners.
 - d. The bias is against losers.
 - e. The bias is against conservatives.
44. BNB Prime, a news channel, has started narrowing the focus of its news to a few cities in the United States. It hardly broadcasts any of the other major events taking place in the world. In this scenario, what type of journalism does BNB use?
- a. Priming
 - b. Hyperlocalism
 - c. Framing
 - d. Negative advertising
 - e. Partisan bias
45. Which of the following statements is true of traditional journalism?
- a. It is personal commentary, revolving around highly politicized TV figures.
 - b. It is based on opinion and punditry.
 - c. It is becoming a smaller part of today's news culture.
 - d. It ignores fact-based reporting.
 - e. It is a form of hyperlocalism.
46. Verity Network has created a channel that focuses its attention on small Hispanic groups. It shows how the

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presidential candidates are planning to help the Hispanic communities in the country and has also started airing some Hispanic shows. In this scenario, Verity Network is involved in which of the following?

- a. Priming
- b. Narrowcasting
- c. Blogging
- d. Lobbying
- e. Gaming

47. Which of the following statements is true of online advertising revenue?

- a. There is an absolute shortage of online advertising revenue.
- b. The additional revenues that newspapers have gained from their online editions make up for the massive losses in advertising revenue suffered by their print editions.
- c. Content providers receive a large share of online advertising revenue.
- d. Investing heavily in online news delivery is the solution for news companies seeking to increase readership and revenues.
- e. Most of the online advertising revenue goes to aggregators.

48. Which of the following best defines aggregators?

- a. They include search engine sites that develop little new content but mostly direct users elsewhere.
- b. They include newspaper sites that hire journalists and create new material.
- c. They are online activists who support the candidate but are not controlled by the candidate's organization.
- d. They are political candidate's press advisers who try to convince reporters to give a story or event concerning the candidate a particular "spin."
- e. They are hired by candidates to manage their campaigns.

49. Which of the following is true of the blogosphere?

- a. Only a few people are licensed to create blogs.
- b. It contributes little to the innovation in news delivery today.
- c. Blogs are offered by the citizenry at large.
- d. The mainstream news organizations refrain from adding blogs to their websites.
- e. Blogs are purely for entertainment and hardly political in nature.

50. Michael has created a blog that focuses on the political activities that occur in his area. He recently wrote an article about how the government officials helped transform an abandoned parking lot into a park. He got a lot of views for this article on his blog. In this scenario, Michael is involved in what type of journalism?

- a. Narrowcasting
- b. Framing
- c. Community journalism
- d. Podcasting
- e. Traditional journalism

51. Which of the following is true of news blogs?

- a. The cost of maintaining news blogs is very high.
- b. They pose a threat to mainstream news sources.
- c. They are seldom successful in selling advertisements.

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- d. They are seldom political in nature.
 - e. It takes a lot of advertising to keep news blogs in business.
52. Which of the following defines podcasting?
- a. A technique for fitting events into a familiar story or filtering information through preconceived ideas
 - b. Spinning a story or an event in a way that is favorable to a political candidate
 - c. Narrowing the focus of news to a local area
 - d. Managing news coverage to gain media exposure for a political candidate
 - e. The distribution of audio or video files to personal computers or mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets
53. To make their campaign more effective, a presidential candidate and his allies have decided to send short political videos and audio clips describing their agenda to the public's personal computers and smartphones. They believe that this technique will help get their message across to the public clearly. In this scenario, the political candidate and his allies are using which method?
- a. Priming
 - b. Narrowcasting
 - c. Framing
 - d. Agenda setting
 - e. Podcasting
54. Which term describes online activists who support a particular candidate but are not controlled by the candidate's organization?
- a. Spin doctors
 - b. Netroots groups
 - c. Web strategists
 - d. Web managers
 - e. Citizen journalists
55. A few online activists who support Chris Vincent, a presidential candidate, published materials that do not represent his position on health benefits. This resulted in an inconsistency in Chris Vincent's campaign message to his voters. In this scenario, the online activists are an example of which of the following groups?
- a. Spin doctors
 - b. Netroots groups
 - c. Web strategists
 - d. Web managers
 - e. Citizen journalists
56. Trace the evolution of the freedom of the press in movies.
57. Discuss the history of televised presidential debates.
58. Discuss the court's role in protecting the freedom of expression.
59. Discuss the problems facing news organizations with the increase in online readership.

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60. Discuss the ways that the internet can help political candidates in their election bids.
61. How do the media set the political agenda?
62. How does the medium of television affect the presentation of political information?
63. What impact do the explosion of news sources and the emergence of citizen journalism have on politics and on the reporting of political news?
64. Describe the functions of a Web manager during political campaigning.
65. Which of the following terms refers to communication channels such as newspapers and magazines?
- a. Mobile media
 - b. Social media
 - c. Electronic media
 - d. Print media
 - e. Radio
66. Considering the electorate as a whole, which of the following, a traditional electronic medium, remains a key medium in terms of political influence?
- a. Television
 - b. Wiki
 - c. Podcast
 - d. E-mail
 - e. Radio
67. Which of the following concepts is related to agenda setting?
- a. Narrowcasting
 - b. Priming
 - c. Microtargeting
 - d. Lobbying
 - e. Phishing
68. Which of the following is so widely accepted in the United States that the press would probably endorse it under any form of media ownership?
- a. Anarchism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Capitalism
 - d. Authoritarianism
 - e. Totalitarianism
69. What term describes a television show or an Internet blogger that publicizes facts or ideas that may influence how the public thinks about a particular issue?
- a. Priming
 - b. Crowdsourcing
 - c. Microtargeting

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- d. Phishing
- e. Sourcing

70. What is a recorded comment, lasting for only a few seconds, that captures a thought or a perspective and has an immediate impact on viewers or listeners?

- a. Hack
- b. Spin
- c. Blog
- d. Sound bite
- e. Press conference

71. Each presidential candidate has press advisers who try to convince reporters to give a story or event an interpretation that is favorable to the candidate. Which of the following terms refers to these press advisers?

- a. Web managers
- b. Hackers
- c. Bloggers
- d. Spin doctors
- e. Phishers

72. Which doctrine was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in a 1969 ruling and repealed by the Federal Communications Commission in 1987?

- a. Fair use doctrine
- b. Good-faith doctrine
- c. Fairness doctrine
- d. Plain view doctrine
- e. Federal Communication Commission

73. In a recent study, the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press found that 64 percent of reporters in both national and local media applied which of the following terms to themselves?

- a. Liberal
- b. Conservative
- c. Extremist
- d. Moderate
- e. Radical

74. What is another term that has been used to describe the news blogosphere?

- a. Narrowcasting
- b. Web managing
- c. Citizen journalism
- d. Managed news coverage
- e. Phishers