**Quiz: Photojournalism in the Newsroom Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*Answer each of the following short answer questions with 2-3 complete sentences.*

1. What is the NPPA Code of Ethics? Name one tenet you think is important to follow, and explain why.

The NPPA Code of Ethics is a list of ethical guidelines for photojournalists in America. Students will list different tenets that they think are important, but they may mention editing or taking photos with integrity, not manipulating reality or avoiding stereotypes.

2. Name two common photo manipulations that could get a photographer in trouble.

Flipping a photo, adding/deleting something in a photo, adjusting the color in an extreme way.

3. Aside from the situation you presented to the class, name and explain one instance of photo manipulation you learned about from other students’ presentations.

Students may choose to share about any of the photo manipulation examples that were discussed in Lesson 1.7.

4. What guidelines do you think photographers should follow when taking pictures in tragic situations? Name one way in which the NPPA Code of Ethics or the SPJ Code of Ethics provides guidance in this area.

Answers vary, but students should mention a specific tenet of either the NPPA Code of Ethics or the SPJ Code of Ethics in their answer (such as the aim to minimize harm, show compassion for victims, use good taste).

5. Name three important ideas that an equipment checkout procedure should address:

Answers vary, but students may say any of these things: storage space; a sign-out sheet; battery charging and/or memory card clearing; how to check out small items such as lens caps, batteries, etc; whether or not photographers can check out without a supervisor present.

6. When it comes to planning a photograph, which individuals who should be involved? Why is their involvement necessary?

The photographer, because he/she will be the one taking the photo.

The writer, because he/she can give more information about the story’s focus or key points.

The designer, because he/she knows what may look good on a page and/or be feasible.

7. Who is legally liable for copyright violations with content published to a social media account? Explain.

The individual who owns the social media account is legally liable for everything posted, even if the content is “borrowed” from another site. That means journalists (and individuals) who break copyright law when posting photos or other content may get in legal trouble for it.

8. Name two social media tools that you think are applicable to photojournalists and explain why you think so.

Answers vary, but students should back up examples with specific reasons/explanations.