

PAGE PROGRAM NEWS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. When and how was Studio 3K created?

- A. In 1935, the former 3H was converted into television for experimental broadcasts
- B. In 1955, it was built as NBC's main color studio
- C. In 1949, it became the home of Howdy Doody
- D. In 1941, it hosted the first TV commercials for NBC

2. Define fair use and describe when it might apply to news content.

- A. Fair use means you can copy any copyrighted material for news.
- B. Fair use requires payment of a fee.
- C. Fair use applies only to non-news content.
- D. Fair use allows limited use of copyrighted material for commentary, criticism, or news reporting; depends on purpose, nature, amount, and effect on value.

3. What ethical guidelines apply to editing photos (cropping, filtering) for publication?

- A. You may crop heavily and apply filters that alter meaning.
- B. You should replace subjects with synthetic elements.
- C. Do not misrepresent the image; preserve core facts; disclose significant edits; avoid alterations that change meaning.
- D. Any edit is acceptable if it improves aesthetics.

4. What are two key copyright considerations when using third-party images or text?

- A. Ensure you have permission or a license, and attribute credit properly; respect fair use and avoid reproducing protected material without rights
- B. Only use public domain
- C. Copy without attribution if under 10 words
- D. Only need permission for videos

5. What is defamation, and how can it be avoided?

- A. True statements about public figures
- B. False statements presented as fact harming someone's reputation; avoid by verifying facts, attributing clearly, and avoiding unchecked rumors
- C. Opinions about events
- D. Any information published online

6. What was 3H home to in 1949?

- A. Howdy Doody
- B. The Tonight Show
- C. Today
- D. Meet the Press

7. Until 2023, the WNBC studio was located in which space?

- A. 3C
- B. 6B
- C. 3A West
- D. 3K

8. Lester Holt joined NBC News in which year?

- A. 2000
- B. 1999
- C. 2011
- D. 2004

9. What is the primary purpose of shield laws?

- A. They require reporters to reveal sources in court.
- B. They protect journalist sources from disclosure in court, vary by jurisdiction; may shield confidential information.
- C. They prohibit publishing any anonymous information.
- D. They ensure all information becomes public domain after a fixed period.

10. Which best describes how headlines should be written in AP style regarding tense and precision?

- A. Use past tense, be concise, avoid sensational language
- B. Capitalize every word in headlines
- C. Use present tense and sensational language to attract readers
- D. Use present tense, be concise, avoid sensational language, and ensure accuracy

Answers

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1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. When and how was Studio 3K created?

- A. In 1935, the former 3H was converted into television for experimental broadcasts
- B. In 1955, it was built as NBC's main color studio
- C. In 1949, it became the home of Howdy Doody
- D. In 1941, it hosted the first TV commercials for NBC

Early television studios often came into being by repurposing existing spaces as networks explored how TV would work. The best choice reflects that approach: Studio 3K was created in 1935 by converting the former 3H into a television space for experimental broadcasts. This fits the era when NBC and others were testing TV techniques, cameras, and broadcasts, so turning an existing studio into a dedicated TV space made sense for hands-on experimentation and development. The other dates describe different NBC studio roles or programs rather than the creation of Studio 3K itself—later expansion in color broadcasting, a program like Howdy Doody, or early TV commercials in a different context.

2. Define fair use and describe when it might apply to news content.

- A. Fair use means you can copy any copyrighted material for news.
- B. Fair use requires payment of a fee.
- C. Fair use applies only to non-news content.
- D. Fair use allows limited use of copyrighted material for commentary, criticism, or news reporting; depends on purpose, nature, amount, and effect on value.

Fair use is a flexible allowance that lets you use limited portions of someone else's copyrighted work without permission when you're doing things like commentary, criticism, or news reporting. It's not a free pass to copy anything; it's a balancing test applied through four factors. First, the purpose and character of the use matters. If your use adds new meaning or context—such as analysis or transformation—it weighs in favor of fair use, which is common in news reporting when brief clips or quotes are shown to illustrate a point. Second, the nature of the work matters; using more factual or non-fiction material is easier to defend under fair use than highly creative works. Third, the amount used and whether you take the "heart" of the work affects the decision; smaller, non-substantial portions are more likely to be fair use than large portions or the most important parts. Fourth, the effect on the market for the original work is considered; if your use could substitute for the original or reduce its value, that weighs against fair use. The option describes this idea precisely: limited use for commentary, criticism, or news reporting, with the determination based on purpose, nature, amount, and effect on value. That captures how fair use actually works in practice. The other choices misstate fair use: it isn't a blanket permission to copy anything for news, it doesn't require paying a fee, and it isn't limited to non-news content.

3. What ethical guidelines apply to editing photos (cropping, filtering) for publication?

- A. You may crop heavily and apply filters that alter meaning.
- B. You should replace subjects with synthetic elements.
- C. Do not misrepresent the image; preserve core facts; disclose significant edits; avoid alterations that change meaning.**
- D. Any edit is acceptable if it improves aesthetics.

The central idea here is that photo edits for publication must keep the image truthful and transparent. Cropping, filters, and other adjustments can shape how viewers interpret a scene, so edits should not change the essential facts or meaning of what occurred. If edits would alter the core message or remove important context, they misrepresent what was captured. When edits are significant enough to affect meaning, they should be disclosed in the caption or accompanying note, so readers understand what was changed. Replacing real subjects with synthetic elements or making edits simply to boost aesthetics without regard to truth crosses ethical lines, because they create a false impression. The ethical standard is clear: avoid misrepresentation, preserve the facts the image conveys, disclose when you make meaningful edits, and steer clear of changes that alter meaning.

4. What are two key copyright considerations when using third-party images or text?

- A. Ensure you have permission or a license, and attribute credit properly; respect fair use and avoid reproducing protected material without rights**
- B. Only use public domain
- C. Copy without attribution if under 10 words
- D. Only need permission for videos

Using third-party images or text safely hinges on two essentials: you must have permission or a license to use the material, and you should provide proper attribution. Having a license or explicit permission gives you the legal right to use the content, and many licenses require you to credit the creator. Attribution isn't just a courtesy; it's often a requirement of licenses and helps ensure you're signaling the original source. Fair use can sometimes allow limited use without permission for purposes like critique or education, but it's a narrow, fact-specific defense that depends on factors such as purpose, nature, amount used, and impact on the market. It's not something you can rely on in every situation. Public domain content is safe to use without permission, but not everything is in the public domain, so the practical approach is to obtain permission or a license and give proper credit, while understanding fair use has limits.

5. What is defamation, and how can it be avoided?

- A. True statements about public figures
- B. False statements presented as fact harming someone's reputation; avoid by verifying facts, attributing clearly, and avoiding unchecked rumors**
- C. Opinions about events
- D. Any information published online

Defamation is making a false statement about someone that harms their reputation. The reason this answer fits best is that it captures both elements: the statement is false and it is presented as a fact, which can damage how others view the person. It also gives practical ways to avoid defaming someone: verify facts with reliable sources, clearly attribute where information comes from, and avoid spreading rumors or unverified claims as if they were true. Understanding the distinction between fact and opinion helps, too. Opinions about someone or events are generally protected, but presenting an opinion as if it were a factual claim can cross into defamation. Truth is a defense, so if what you publish is true, it isn't defaming. When sharing information online, be especially careful to check accuracy, cite sources, and label statements that are opinion or rumor rather than established facts.

6. What was 3H home to in 1949?

- A. Howdy Doody**
- B. The Tonight Show
- C. Today
- D. Meet the Press

In 1949, Howdy Doody was the defining program associated with 3H. This era marks the rise of television's first big children's show, a live puppet program that became a daily staple for kids and helped establish the idea of regular, audience-participation TV for children. Howdy Doody debuted in 1947 and quickly became NBC's standout children's program, so it fits the clue of what 3H was home to during that year. The other options either started later or were not tied to 3H in that period, so Howdy Doody is the clear match for 1949.

7. Until 2023, the WNBC studio was located in which space?

- A. 3C
- B. 6B
- C. 3A West
- D. 3K**

This item is about the specific studio space inside NBC's Rockefeller Center complex that housed WNBC's main on-air operations. The space known as Studio 3K is the designation used for the WNBC studio on the third floor in the K-wing of 30 Rockefeller Plaza. The three-part label (the number and letter) is NBC's internal way of identifying different studios in the building, with other spaces like 3A West, 3C, or 6B serving different rooms or departments. Studio 3K became the home of WNBC's main studio setup for many years, which is why it's the correct space referenced for the period in question. The other spaces refer to different rooms that were not used by WNBC as its primary studio.

8. Lester Holt joined NBC News in which year?

- A. 2000
- B. 1999
- C. 2011
- D. 2004

Understanding when a well-known broadcaster joined NBC News helps you recall their career timeline. Lester Holt began his work with NBC News in 2000, starting as a correspondent. That date is often highlighted because it marks the point where he became a visible NBC News presence and eventually led to his later role as the anchor of NBC Nightly News. The other years listed don't align with the documented hire date for NBC News, so they don't fit the record.

9. What is the primary purpose of shield laws?

- A. They require reporters to reveal sources in court.
- B. They protect journalist sources from disclosure in court, vary by jurisdiction; may shield confidential information.
- C. They prohibit publishing any anonymous information.
- D. They ensure all information becomes public domain after a fixed period.

Shield laws protect journalists' ability to gather news by safeguarding the identities of sources and other confidential information from court-ordered disclosure. They recognize that reporters often rely on confidential tips to uncover important stories, and forcing sources to reveal themselves can chill reporting and deter people from coming forward. Because these protections are created by law at the state level (with varying models and scope), the specifics can differ from one jurisdiction to another, including what types of information are covered and under what circumstances the shield can be overridden. They do not compel reporters to reveal sources, they do not ban publishing anonymous information, and they do not automatically make information public after a fixed period. The key idea is to keep confidential sources and material from being disclosed in legal proceedings.

10. Which best describes how headlines should be written in AP style regarding tense and precision?

- A. Use past tense, be concise, avoid sensational language
- B. Capitalize every word in headlines
- C. Use present tense and sensational language to attract readers
- D. Use present tense, be concise, avoid sensational language, and ensure accuracy

AP style headlines are written to present events as they are reported, using present tense to convey immediacy and current relevance. Keeping the wording concise helps readers grasp the essential action quickly, which is crucial for headlines that must fit limited space. Sensational language is avoided to maintain objectivity and credibility, while accuracy remains essential—headlines should reflect verified facts and not exaggerate what happened. This combination—present tense, conciseness, avoidance of sensationalism, and a commitment to accuracy—best aligns with how AP headlines are crafted. The other options miss at least one of these elements: using past tense, overblown language, or incorrect capitalization practices.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://pageprogramnews.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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