

**Directions:** Answer the questions below based on the information in the accompanying passage.

*The role of television in the courtroom has been debated by members of the judicial system for the last two decades. Those who favor its presence feel that broadcasting courtroom proceedings is fully consistent with the ideal of the "public's right to know." Others believe that television distorts the judicial process by creating a theatrical atmosphere in the courtroom.*

*The following is an excerpt from a speech about this issue given by a retired Chief Judge of New York State at a Pre-law Association meeting.*

Justice is the most profound aspiration of men and women on Earth; it is the allotment to each person of that to which he or she is entitled; it exists only when there has been adherence to principles of honesty and fairness and disregard of other considerations.

Down through the centuries, the character of a particular government or civilization could be measured best by the sort of justice meted out to its citizens. In the more advanced and more humane governances, trials have taken place in courtrooms to which the public has been admitted. On the other hand, secret trials have almost invariably been the telltale sign of oppressive and autocratic regimes. Indeed, the grant of a fair trial is the greatest contribution of any jurisprudence.

The difference in openness is not without significance. It is not a matter of mere entertainment. It is far more serious than that. First, and foremost, unobstructed courtrooms are a guarantee of fairness and justice. Furthermore, the public

officials functioning therein can be observed so that those performing well may be retained and those not may be replaced.

- (25) Courtrooms with "open doors" have always been a fetish for me. I stood here in this city sixteen years ago and in an interview announced that I favored cameras in the courts. Broadcasting from courtrooms was unpopular then and there were only four states in the Union permitting television of judicial proceedings. My response shocked many in this state. When the Chief Judgeship came my way, a rule was adopted permitting television and still cameras in the appellate courts of our jurisdiction and it was a success. I worked long and hard in favor of an amendment of the Civil Rights Law to allow photography in the trial courts. I am pleased that that is now reality.

- However, I am worried. I am worried about what seems to be an increasing antipathy toward the media and concurrent attempts to narrow the doors leading into courtrooms by distinguishing ancillary or supplemental proceedings from trials themselves. Freedom of the press and open courtrooms go together.

- I believe in the First Amendment. I believe with might and main in the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, not merely to curry favor with those of the "Fourth Estate," not merely as an aid to the media in its varied shapes and forms, but more as a benefit for all the people. A broadly defined freedom of the press assures the maintenance of our political system of democracy, social equality, and public exposure. Indeed, the strength of America, different from any nation in the world, lies in its openness.

1. In line 17, the word *openness* most probably means
  - (A) candor
  - (B) tolerance
  - (C) receptivity
  - (D) friendliness
  - (E) accessibility
  
2. The information in lines 39–45 suggests that the judge is very concerned about
  - (A) restrictions being placed upon people opposed to media participation in the judicial process
  - (B) undermining the rights of the accused by giving the media too much access to the judicial process
  - (C) media abuse of the First Amendment to distort the judicial process
  - (D) harm being caused to the judicial process by a distaste for the media
  - (E) encouraging those who favor a narrow definition of civil rights by allowing the media to participate in the judicial process
  
3. The judge's point about the role of the media in the judicial process is made mainly through
  - (A) general statements
  - (B) specific examples
  - (C) statistical data
  - (D) long citations
  - (E) scientific evidence
  
4. In lines 46–56, the judge reflects on the
  - (A) strengths and weaknesses of the judicial system
  - (B) attitude of the judicial system toward the media
  - (C) role of a free press in maintaining a democratic society
  - (D) ability of the media to function effectively in the courtroom
  - (E) connection between the First Amendment and the Civil Rights Law
  
5. Which best describes the judge's view of cameras in the courtroom?
  - (A) Cameras do not play a useful part in determining which members of the judicial system are competent and which members are incompetent.
  - (B) While the First Amendment gives the media the right to bring cameras into the courtroom, their use has impaired the proper functioning of the judicial system.
  - (C) Judicial systems that allow cameras into the courtroom are no more likely to be fair than judicial systems which do not admit them.
  - (D) Regardless of the fact that many members of the judicial system do not approve of their presence, cameras should be permitted in every courtroom.
  - (E) Oppressive and autocratic regimes are likely to place cameras in the courtroom to deter their subjects from committing criminal acts.