English

T.I.M.

Mid-term S2

March 2018

Note pour les surveillants:

- Durée 1h30
- 1 feuille QCM par élève (S:01, M:022)
- **Aucun document et pas de dictionnaire.**

- **Ne rendre que la feuille QCM et la feuille réponse**

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The answers of the following 30 MCQs have to be written on the MCQ SHEET provided

The following questions are all based on the MOOC "Video Game Design History"

1. What is an affordance?
    a. How much money you can spend on a game
    b. A specific type of gameplay
    c. A possible action allowed by the characteristics of a physical or virtual object
    d. All of the above

2. What is not an affordance of decks of cards and sets of dominoes?
    a. they are static
    b. they are inexpensive
    c. they are popular
    d. All of the above

3. As evidence of the impact of culture on games, which of the following is specific to chess?
    a. Community
    b. Undifferentiated pieces
    c. Pure strategy
    d. None of the above

4. Which sentence explains the reference to these ancient games as "folk" games?
    a. Game companies targeted uneducated masses, known as "folk"
    b. The games were never played by the elites.
    c. The games maintained their popularity and evolved because people played them.
    d. Like the makers of folk music, the game makers themselves had no education.

5. Why was the modern Game of Life created?
    a. To celebrate 100th anniversary of the Checkered Game of Life
    b. To teach children the value of investing
    c. To compete with a similar game in the market
    d. All of the above

6. What were the differences between the two rule sets in The Landlord's Game?
    a. Communist rules vs. Democratic rules
    b. Capitalist rules vs. Georgist rules
    c. Short form rules vs. Long form rules
    d. All of the above

7. Why did the court decide that pinball is a game of skill and not chance?
    a. Because the players use bumpers
    b. Because there is no time limit
    c. Because the players use flippers
    d. All of the above

8. Which manufacturer was in favor of pinball payouts?
    a. Gottlieb
    b. Williams
    c. Midway
    d. All of the above

9. What science fiction series did SpaceWar! originate from?
    a. "Lensman"
    b. "Star Wars"
    c. "Flash Gordon"
    d. A and C

10. Why was Spacewar! a two-player game?
    a. There were two programmers that created the game.
    b. It should have been a three-player game at first.
    c. A four-player game would be too restrictive.
    d. None of the above.

11. Why was Spacewar! significant?
- a. It was the first mainframe game that had sound effects
- b. It was the first mainframe game that simulated an existing game or experience
- c. It was the first mainframe game that was multiplayer
- d. All of the above

12. What was the primary reason Pong became such a success?
- a. Storyline
- b. Simple learning curve
- c. Music
- d. B and C

13. Which earlier game type is Pac-Mac most related to?
- a. Chase Games
- b. War Games
- c. Card Games
- d. None of the above

14. What was one of the first arcade games to use LaserDisc technology?
- a. Donkey Kong
- b. Ms. Pac-Man
- c. Dragon's Lair
- d. None of the above

15. What was used to change the gameplay in the first version of the Magnavox Odyssey?
- a. Physical overlay
- b. Cartridges
- c. Multiple televisions
- d. None of the above

16. Game cartridges allowed the console to do what?
- a. Have a smaller physical profile
- b. Enhance ease of use
- c. Process data faster
- d. None of the above

17. Pitfall is known for using what innovation?
- a. Sound effects
- b. Side-scrolling action
- c. Bonus levels
- d. None of the above

18. What was one of the first game genres to transition over to the PC game environment?
- a. Strategy
- b. Role-playing
- c. Sports
- d. Adventure

19. One affordance of MUDs was that:
- a. Administrators could generate content
- b. Players could generate content
- c. Programmers could generate content

20. What game did CompuServe replicate online?
- a. Pitfall
- b. Pong
- c. MegaWars

21. Which video game console first offered a complete online experience?
- a. Xbox
- b. Nintendo
- c. Sega

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22. What is the title of the article that brought online game communities and griefing to a popular audience?
    a. "How Do Online Game Communities Retain Gamers?"
    b. "Why Some Games Have Positive Online Communities and Others Don't"
    c. "A Rape in Cyberspace"

23. What type of gatherings helped grow the popularity of Doom?
    a. Focus groups
    b. LAN parties
    c. Role-playing sessions

24. What type of actions did a player perform in The Sumer Game?
    a. Chasing rabbits
    b. Battling orcs
    c. Managing how much of their grain to spend on crops

25. The growth of tablet and indie games have changed player expectations about educational video games in what way?
    a. They increase expectation for high budget graphics and effects
    b. They lower expectations for high budget graphics and effects
    c. They don't impact expectations

26. Which constraint historically presented the biggest challenge for the educational game industry?
    a. Character development
    b. Production budgets in comparison to entertainment games
    c. Length of play

27. Although light pens were first used in 1955, why did they never become a general input device?
    a. "Gorilla arm" syndrome
    b. High production costs
    c. Steep learning curve

28. Which input device allows for fluid movement in a game?
    a. Mouse
    b. Trackball
    c. Joystick

29. Which PC game was included with an OS as an aide to teach people how to use a computer mouse?
    a. Lode Runner
    b. Mario Brothers
    c. Solitaire

30. When a controller or display is first invented, it will always be available to game designers immediately.
    a. TRUE
    b. FALSE
    c. Not said in the video

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Hacktivists as Gadflies

By PETER LUDLOW

April 13th, 2013

1. Around 400 B.C., Socrates was brought to trial on charges of corrupting the youth of Athens and "impiety." Presumably, however, people believed then as we do now, that Socrates' real crime was being too clever and, not insignificantly, a royal pain to those in power or, as Plato put it, a gadfly. Just as a gadfly is an insect that could sting a horse and prod it into action, so too could Socrates sting the state. He challenged the moral values of his contemporaries and refused to go along with unjust demands of tyrants, often obstructing their plans when he could. Socrates thought his service to Athens should have earned him free dinners for life. He was given a cup of hemlock instead.

2. The government is treating hackers who try to make a political point as serious threats.

3. We have had gadflies among us ever since, but one contemporary breed in particular has come in for a rough time of late: the "hacktivist." While none have yet been forced to drink hemlock, the state has come down on them with remarkable force. This is in large measure evidence of how poignant, and troubling, their message has been.

4. Hacktivists, roughly speaking, are individuals who redeploy and repurpose technology for social causes. In this sense they are different from garden-variety hackers out to enrich only themselves. People like Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak and Bill Gates began their careers as hackers — they repurposed technology, but without any particular political agenda. In the case of Mr. Jobs and Mr. Wozniak, they built and sold "blue boxes," devices that allowed users to defraud the phone company. Today, of course, these people are establishment heroes, and the contrast between their almost exalted state and the scorn being heaped upon hacktivists is instructive.

5. For some reason, it seems that the government considers hackers who are out to line their pockets less of a threat than those who are trying to make a political point. Consider the case of Andrew Auernheimer, better known as "Weev." When Weev discovered in 2010 that AT&T had left private information about its customers vulnerable on the Internet, he and a colleague wrote a script to access it. Technically, he did not "hack" anything; he merely executed a simple version of what Google Web crawlers do every second of every day — sequentially walk through public URLs and extract the content. When he got the information (the e-mail addresses of 114,000 iPad users, including Mayor Michael Bloomberg and Rahm Emanuel, then the White House chief of staff), Weev did not try to profit from it; he notified the blog Gawker of the security hole.

6. For this service Weev might have asked for free dinners for life, but instead he was recently sentenced to 41 months in prison and ordered to pay a fine of more than $73,000 in damages to AT&T to cover the cost of notifying its customers of its own security failure.

7. When the federal judge Susan Wigenton sentenced Weev on March 18, she described him with prose that could have been lifted from the prosecutor Meletus in Plato's "Apology." "You consider yourself a hero of sorts," she said, and noted that Weev's "special skills" in computer coding called for a more draconian sentence. I was reminded of a line from an essay written in 1986 by a hacker called the Mentor: "My crime is that of outsmarting you, something that you will never forgive me for."

8. When offered the chance to speak, Weev, like Socrates, did not back down: "I don't come here today to ask for forgiveness. I'm here to tell this court, if it has any foresight at all, that it should be thinking about what it can do to make amends to me for the harm and the violence that has been inflicted upon my life."

9. He then went on to heap scorn upon the law being used to put him away — the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, the same law that prosecutors used to go after the 26-year-old Internet activist Aaron Swartz, who committed suicide in January.

10. The law, as interpreted by the prosecutors, makes it a felony to use a computer system for "unintended" applications, or even violate a terms-of-service agreement. That would theoretically make a felon out of anyone who lied about their age or weight on Match.com

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11. The case of Weev is not an isolated one. Barrett Brown, a journalist who had achieved some level of notoriety as the "the former unofficial not-spokesman for Anonymous," the hacktivist group, now sits in federal custody in Texas. Mr. Brown came under the scrutiny of the authorities when he began poring over documents that had been released in the hack of two private security companies, HBGary Federal and Stratfor. Mr. Brown did not take part in the hacks, but he did become obsessed with the contents that emerged from them — in particular the extracted documents showed that private security contractors were being hired by the United States government to develop strategies for undermining protesters and journalists, including Glenn Greenwald, a columnist for Salon. Since the cache was enormous, Mr. Brown thought he might crowdsource the effort and copied and pasted the URL from an Anonymous chat server to a Web site called Project PM, which was under his control.

12. Just to be clear, what Mr. Brown did was repost the URL from a Web site that was publicly available on the Internet. Because Stratfor had not encrypted the credit card information of its clients, the information in the cache included credit card numbers and validation numbers. Mr. Brown didn't extract the numbers or highlight them; he merely offered a link to the database. For this he was charged on 12 counts, all of which pertained to credit card fraud. The charges against him add up to about 100 years in federal prison. It was "virtually impossible," Mr. Greenwald, wrote recently in The Guardian, his new employer, "to conclude that the obscenely excessive prosecution he now faces is unrelated to that journalism and his related activism."

13. Other hacktivists have felt the force of the United States government in recent months, and all reflect an alarming contrast between the severity of the punishment and the flimsiness of the actual charges. The case of Aaron Swartz has been well documented. Jeremy Hammond, who reportedly played a direct role in the Stratfor and HBGary hacks, has been in jail for more than a year awaiting trial. Mercedes Haefer, a journalism student at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, faces charges for hosting an Internet Relay Chat channel where an Anonymous denial of service attack was planned. Most recently, Matthew Keys, a 26-year-old social-media editor at Reuters, who allegedly assisted hackers associated with Anonymous (who reportedly then made a prank change to a Los Angeles Times headline), was indicted on federal charges that could result in more than $750,000 in fines and prison time, inciting a new outcry against the law and its overly harsh enforcement. The list goes on.

14. In a world in which nearly everyone is technically a felon, we rely on the good judgment of prosecutors to decide who should be targets and how hard the law should come down on them. We have thus entered a legal reality not so different from that faced by Socrates when the Thirty Tyrants ruled Athens, and it is a dangerous one. When everyone is guilty of something, those most harshly prosecuted tend to be the ones that are challenging the established order, poking fun at the authorities, speaking truth to power — in other words, the gadflies of our society.

Peter Ludlow is professor of philosophy at Northwestern University. His most recent book is "The Philosophy of Generative Linguistics."

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Part 1. Decide whether these statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

1. Hacktivists generally use their skills to support causes.
2. As far as author Peter Ludlow is concerned, Steve Jobs was a hacktivist.
3. Weev was sentenced to prison for failing to notify its customers of its own security failure.
4. Weev felt the court ought to make amends for what it did to him.
5. The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act makes it illegal for computer users to use a PC for unintended applications.
6. The journalist Barret Brown is a hacker.
7. The wrong-doing Brown was accused of was posting a link to a database.
8. Jeremy Hammond is in jail but has not yet had his trial.
9. According to the author, Socrates was brought to trial on authentic criminal charges.
10. The author thinks that many hacktivist are modern-day gadflies.

Part 2. Key words: Fill the gap in the sentence using these key words from the text.

challenge	trial	sting	sentence	to outsmart	scrutiny
commit	release	to heap upon	to poke fun	felony	

11. _X_ is a way of mocking someone or something.

12. When you _X_, you question whether a statement or action is right or legal.

13. When you _ X _ someone, you gain a serious advantage over by using your cleverness.

14. The decision or judgment of a jury or court is also known as _ X _.

15. _ X _ means to pierce painfully with a sharp-pointed structure or organ.

16. If you _ X _ an act, it usually mean you have done something wrong or illegal.

17. A criminal _ X _ is designed to resolve accusations brought against a person accused of a crime.

18. When you _ X _ information, you make it available to the general public.

19. Careful or thorough examination is _ X _.

20. _ X _ is used when giving a lot of something, such as praise or criticism.

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Part 3. Find the word: find the following words in the text:

21. An adverb meaning that someone supposes or assumes something reasonably. (para 1)

22. An adjective meaning to have a strong effect on feelings, especially sad ones. (para 3)

23. A verb which means to change the intended use or aim of something (para 4)

24. An adverb that implies or gives an alternative or a choice (para 6).

25. An adjective which can be a synonym of severe or strict (para 7).

26. A noun which is used when begging for clemency (para 8).

27. A verb meaning to succeed in reaching a particular goal (para 11).

28. An adverb meaning "only" or "simply" when emphasizing a fact (para 12).

29. An adverb stating something as a fact without any proof (para 13).

30. An adjective meaning responsible for doing something bad (para 14).

Part 4. Idioms. Match these idioms with their meanings.

31. To come down on someone	A. To treat someone with great contempt
32. To heap scorn upon someone	B. To criticize someone severely or punish
33. To line one's pockets	C. To receive something, especially something unpleasant
34. To back down	D. One receives money that one is not entitled to
35. To come in for	E. To stop resisting

Part 5. Word-building. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word–also found in the text–in brackets at the end of each sentence.

36. Every day, users _ **X** _ walk through URLs and extract information. (sequence)

37. Many criticized the _ **X** _ of the charges brought against the defendant. (flimsy)

38. If misinterpreted, the law would _ **X** _ mean all users are law-breakers. (theory)

39. Jeremy Hammond _ **X** _ played a significant role in the design of the product. (report)

40. Weev felt that the court lacked _ **X** _ in its treatment of his case. (foresee)

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