**MyMidterm Study\_Guide**

**Multiple-choice Questions and True/False Questions**

**Chapters 1 – 4 only!**

**Chapter 1**

1. Which of the following is an example of a negative right or liberty?

(a) freedom of speech, as provided in the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

(b) freedom of religion, as provided in the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

(c) the right to use your labor, skills or mind to create goods and services

(d) all of the above

Correct answer: - pg 31

2. Claim rights or positive rights

(a) are rights to act without interference

(b) are guaranteed in the First Amendment

(c) impose an obligation on some people to provide certain things for others

(d) all of the above

Correct answer: - pg 31

3. Facebooking, one of the first social-network sites,…

**Chapter 2**

1. When a person visits a Web site, his or her IP address and the links he or she clicked on are automatically recorded. This is an example of

(a) secondary use

(b) invisible information gathering

(c) data spillage

(d) data mining

Correct answer: - pg 56-57

2. The Privacy Act of 1974 established rules to regulate

(a) private sector databases only

(b) all databases that contain personal information

(c) all personal information, including surveillance data

(d) Federal government databases only

Correct answer: - pg 84

3. A cookie is

(a) a feature of a Web site designed to attract children

(b) an illegal use of information about a customer

(c) a file that a Web site stores on a visitor's computer

(d) a small reward that can be redeemed on a Web site

Correct answer: - pg 58

4. If a business follows an "opt-in" policy for handling personal data, information about a customer

(a) may not be released under any conditions

(b) may not be released unless the customer gives permission

(c) may be released unless the customer requests that the information be kept private

(d) may be released for any legitimate business purpose

Correct answer: - pg 59

5. The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) said that

(a) international electronic communications must be filtered through a single hub.

(b) agents of a foreign power may be wiretapped with authorization from a secret court

(c) telecommunications equipment must be designed to allow the interception of telephone calls (with a court order)

(d) email should have the same degree of legal protection as telephone calls

Correct answer: - pg 115

**Chapter 3**

1. The legal guidelines for determining whether material is obscene include all of the following EXCEPT

(a) the material depicts particular sexual (or excretory) acts specified by state law

(b) the material is patently offensive according to contemporary community standards

(c) the material has no serious artistic, literary, social, political, or scientific value

(d) the material is intended for or distributed to persons under the age of 18

Correct answer: - pg 140

2. Which of the following requirements was a key provision of the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)?

(a) proof of age must be provided to access Web sites containing pornography

(b) children must not be allowed to access "hate material" online

(c) filtering software must be installed on Internet terminals in schools and libraries

(d) commercial Web sites must require parental consent for access by children

Correct answer: - pg 142

2A. In 2000, a French court ordered Yahoo! To block access by French people to – c - correct

3. Anonymizers allow a user to

(a) obtain a new identity

(b) send email and surf the Web anonymously

(c) secretly spy on people visiting your Web site

(d) randomly create a handle or avatar

Correct answer: - pg 160-161

4. Which of the following are the two main arguments against the Communications Decency Act accepted by the courts?

(a) it was not enforceable, and it did not use the least restrictive means of accomplishing the goal of protecting children

(b) it was too vague and broad, and it did not use the least restrictive means of accomplishing the goal of protecting children

(c) it was too vague and broad, and it did not use community standards to determine what would be harmful to minors

(d) it was not enforceable, and it did not use community standards to determine what would be harmful to minors

Correct answer: - pg 141

5. Many countries have tried to censor the Internet. Which country issued the following edict in 2001: *The office of communications is ordered to find ways to ensure that the use of the Internet becomes impossible.*

(a) Iraq

(b) South Africa

(c) Afghanistan

(d) Brazil

Correct answer: - pg 165

6. Which of the following limits deceptive commercial email and outlines spammers' responsibilities:

(a) the Spam Reduction Act

(b) the Electronic Communications Act

(c) the Commercial Communications Act

(d) the CAN-SPAM Act

Correct answer: - pg 151

7. Which of the following is NOT a provision of the CAN-SPAM Act that applies to commercial emailers?

(a) It bans false or misleading header information.

(b) It requires that unsolicited email give recipients an opt-out method.

(c) It requires that commercial email be identified as an advertisement and include the sender's valid physical postal address.

(d) It requires commercial emailers register with the Federal Trade Commission.

Correct answer: - pg 151

7a. Which of the following is NOT a provision of the CAN-SPAM Act that applies to commercial e-mailers?

**Chapter 4**

1. Which of the following is not an exclusive right (subject to some exceptions) granted by copyright law?

(a) Copy the work

(b) Distribute the work

(c) Profit from the work

(d) Create "derivative works"

Correct answer: - pg 181

2. Which of the following is not a factor specified in U.S. copyright law for determining fair use?

(a) The purpose and nature of the use

(b) The amount and significance of the portion used

(c) The effect on the market for the copyrighted work

(d) The for-profit or non-profit status of the copyright holder

Correct answer: - pg 186-187

3. In the term "Free Software," “free” implies all of the following except one. Which one?

(a) Free of cost

(b) Free to copy

(c) Freedom

(d) Free to modify

Correct answer: - pg 211

4. One of the reasons the court ruled against Napster was:

(a) It knowingly encouraged and assisted in the infringement of copyrights

(b) It knowingly stored illegal copies of files on its server

(c) It knowingly used technology protected by patent

(d) All of the above

Correct answer: - pg 192

5. When was the first U.S. copyright law passed?

(a) In 1790

(b) In 1970

(c) In 1908

(d) In 1880

Correct answer: - pg 185

**True/False**

**Chapter 1**

\_\_\_T\_\_ More people worldwide have access to a cellphone than to a toilet.

\_\_\_F\_\_ Wikipedia relies upon an advertising-based business model.

\_\_\_F\_\_ A Turing Test determines the strength of an encryption method.

\_\_\_T\_\_ Accelerometers help robots stay upright.

\_\_\_T\_\_ Researchers are developing brain-computer interfaces to enable severely handicapped people to control appliances with their thoughts.

**Chapter 2**

\_\_\_T\_\_\_ In *Olmsted v. United States* (1928), the U.S. Supreme Court interpreted the Fourth Amendment to apply only to physical intrusion.

\_\_\_T\_\_\_ In *Katz v. United States* (1967), the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the government needs a court order to intrude where a reasonable person has a reasonable expectation of privacy.

\_\_\_T\_\_ The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets (1968) explicitly allowed wiretapping and electronic surveillance by law enforcement agencies with a warrant.

\_\_\_F\_\_ The USA PATRIOT Act (2001) gives individuals more protection from governmental intrusion.

\_\_\_T\_\_\_ In *Kyllo v. United States* (2001), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that when the government uses a device that's not in use by the general public to "see" things it could not without intrusion, that is a "search" and requires a warrant.

\_\_T\_\_\_ *U.S. v. Jones* (2012) was the first major case of digital technology surveillance and involved police attaching a GPS tracking device to a person's vehicle without a search warrant.

**Chapter 3**

\_\_\_F\_\_ Broadcast media traditionally has had the strongest First Amendment protection (meaning the *fewest* regulatory restrictions) while print media has the weakest First Amendment protection.

\_\_\_T\_\_ The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that requiring content filters on public library computers was unconstitutional.

\_\_\_F\_\_ *Miller v. California* (1973) ruled that community standards could not play a role in whether or not material was deemed obscene.

**Chapter 4**

\_\_\_T\_\_ *Sony v. Universal City Studios* (1983) ruled that private, non-commercial copying for personal use was fair use.

\_\_\_T\_\_ *Sega v. Accolade, Inc.* (1992) helped determine that reverse engineering was allowable (fair research use) in order to make a compatible product.

\_\_\_F\_\_ All peer-to-peer technologies were found to be illegal as a result of the Napster case.

\_\_\_F\_\_ Copyright law protects processes and inventions, while patent law protects the particular expression of an idea.

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