Group-work, quiz, and exam questions

*Note:* For all questions that address controversial issues, acknowledge reasons on both sides when you argue a position.

*Acknowledgement:* Many of the questions below were suggested by reading Sara Baase’s *A Gift of Fire* and other material read while preparing this course.

**Multi-topic**

1. For each topic, make a list of terms that seem important in the readings and slides, and find reasonable definitions of these terms. Cite sources of definition.
2. What are the social implications of IT that could affect you? Describe what technical and legal assurances you would like to be in place to protect your computer’s security, your personal privacy, intellectual property that you create, and your right to share information with friends.
3. Suppose you are a middle school or high school teacher presenting information technology in a social-studies course. You are to explain where IT came from and what its role in society is. Draw from both your own prior knowledge and what you are learning in this course, to put together a narrative of the concepts you would present in that learning unit. Note that your course is not to be taught at the college level.
   
   Begin by writing your own individualized summary of what is important to you. “Individualized” means different from summaries that would come from the 63.135 instructor’s or your classmates’ summaries.

**Short answer**

**Multiple choice**

1. IT is claimed by the textbook author and instructor to embody and shape (a) political theories; (b) social values; (c) consumerism; (d) isolation; (e) none of these
2. Sociology examines primarily (a) individual or couple behavior; (b) law and government; (c) philosophy and ethics; (d) class, family, community and power; (e) none of these

**Longer answer**

3. We look at the Internet primarily as concerns (a) hardware; (b) software; (c) ideas; (d) people; (e) none of these
4. The classroom setting is viewed here chiefly as a (a) listening place; (b) network; (c) hierarchy; (d) democracy; (e) none of these
Questions on topic 1: Cyberethics and the IT revolution

Multiple choice

1. Information and cybernetics

1. Cybertechnology is equivalent to (a) the Internet; (b) information technology; (c) software; (d) hardware; (e) none of these

2. Ethics

1. The most common view among experts is that changes in information technology (a) raise no new ethical questions; (b) raise ethical issues for IT professionals only; (c) raise some new ethical issues for almost everyone; (d) completely change society’s ethics standards; (e) all of the above

2. A major factor in raising ethical and legal issues is (a) malleability of information; (b) accuracy of processing; (c) hard-disk speed; (d) interoperability; (e) none of these

3. A major factor in raising ethical and legal issues is (a) unreliability of communication; (b) accuracy of processing; (c) opportunities for anonymity; (d) interoperability; (e) none of these

4. A major factor in raising ethical and legal issues is (a) unreliability of communication; (b) accuracy of processing; (c) hard-disk speed; (d) cheap copying; (e) none of these

5. The notion of judging acts by their results is central to the _____ theory of ethics (a) utilitarian; (b) Kant; (c) Locke; (d) deontological; (e) none of these

6. Negative rights are (a) claim rights; (b) liberties; (c) obligations to provide resources; (d) considered unethical; (e) none of these

7. Positive rights are (a) claim rights; (b) liberties; (c) obligations not to prevent action; (d) universally accepted; (e) none of these

8. According to the textbook, ethics assumes (a) rationality; (b) emotionality; (c) random behavior; (d) evil intentions; (e) none of these

9. The notion of rules that apply to everyone is central to the _____ theory of ethics (a) utilitarian; (b) consequentialist; (c) Mill; (d) deontological; (e) none of these

10. The notion of judging acts by their results is central to the _____ theory of ethics (a) Kant; (b) consequentialist; (c) Mill; (d) deontological; (e) none of these

3. Technology and society

1. Which is not considered a reason why the Internet creates new ethical challenges? (a) speed of communication; (b) interactivity; (c) people do harmful things; (d) easy reproducibility of information; (e) none of these

2. Anonymity _____ on the Internet (a) is enabled in new ways; (b) does not exist; (c) is universal; (d) is considered unethical; (e) none of these

3. A feature of computer technology with social consequences is (a) ethical ambiguity; (b) philosophical nondeterminism; (c) logical malleability; (d) human incompetence; (e) none of these

4. The informational mode of development is distinguished by (a) exclusion of humans; (b) application of knowledge to knowledge; (c) machine intelligence; (d) economic growth; (e) none of these

5. Whereas informationalism is aimed at technical development, industrialism was aimed at (a) applying knowledge to knowledge; (b) universal higher education; (c) communication among all humans; (d) economic growth; (e) none of these

4. History of IT

1. The history of IT includes (a) steel mills; (b) coal mines; (c) census tabulation; (d) astronomy; (e) none of these

2. Prices of semiconductors have ____ since 1900 (a) risen; (b) fallen; (c) remained the same; (d) fluctuated wildly; (e) none of these

3. Computer technology is based on (a) resistors; (b) capacitors; (c) transistors; (d) relays; (e) none of these

5. The Internet’s acceleration of change

1. The Internet originated to address ____ problems (a) military; (b) sports; (c) business; (d) revenue; (e) none of these

2. The Internet originated in (a) the 19th century; (b) the 20s or 30s; (c) the 40s or 50s; (d) the 60s or 70s; (e) the 80s or 90s

3. The founding ideas of the Internet were (a) analog transmission and hierarchical control; (b) packet transmission and decentralized control; (c) analog transmission and decentralized control; (d) packet transmission and hierarchical control; (e) none of these
4. Network communication is characterized by (a) limited scope; (b) easy identification of all communicators; (c) reproducibility of information; (d) only one-to-one interaction; (e) none of these

5. A new feature introduced by “Web 2.0” is (a) hyperlinking; (b) social networking; (c) downloading; (d) E business; (e) none of these

6. A new feature introduced by “Web 2.0” is (a) hyperlinking; (b) wikis; (c) downloading; (d) E business; (e) none of these

7. A new feature introduced by “Web 2.0” is (a) hyperlinking; (b) video sharing; (c) downloading; (d) E business; (e) none of these

8. Distinguish database management software, spreadsheet software, and web browsers, from the standpoint of groups of users.

In answering the following questions, give arguments for both “yes” and “no” answers and state your view:

9. Is there an ethical obligation to obey a law just because it is a law?

10. If an act is legal, is it therefore not unethical?

11. Should there be a law against lying?

12. Should the posting of web sites be licensed?

13. Would a school rule be desirable for cell phones to be turned in to the instructor at the start of class?

14. Are dictionaries made of paper useful?

15. Should business and government web sites be required by law to provide full access to disabled people? (Baase)


17. What are benefits and risks of social-networking sites?

18. Choose one of the following problems. To what degree does the problem referred to result from digital information technology, and to what degree did the general problem pre-exist IT? Explain briefly.
   a. ATM transactions enable tracking of our locations
   b. Persons may record and share digital music heard on web radio broadcasts, infringing on copyrights
   c. Digital medical records make it possible for office personnel other than doctors to obtain private patient information

19. “How will we react when chips implanted in our brains enhance our memory with gigabytes of data and a search engine? Will we no longer be human?” (Baase)
Questions on topic 2: Privacy and security

Multiple choice

1. **Crime and surveillance**
   1. The problem of “hacking” on the Internet is most generally associated with (a) stealing; (b) destroying data; (c) intrusion; (d) writing software in an unprofessional way; (e) poor writing
   2. Worms are (a) software that installs itself without authorization; (b) software that replicates itself; (c) web crawlers; (d) hidden messages; (e) none of these
   3. Viruses are (a) software that spreads due to physical contact with storage media; (b) software that replicates itself; (c) web crawlers; (d) hidden messages; (e) none of these
   4. Sending millions of requests to web server is (a) fraud; (b) hacking; (c) a denial-of-service attack; (d) spam; (e) a privacy violation
   5. The USA PATRIOT Act is controversial because it authorizes (a) pre-emptive war; (b) warrantless searches of Internet traffic; (c) playing the Star Spangled Banner; (d) video surveillance; (e) no international data collection
   6. ________ monitors incoming data to filter out suspicious packets (a) operating system software; (b) processor hardware; (c) memory; (d) application software; (e) firewall software

2. **Definitions and theories of privacy**
   1. Privacy is (a) a person’s control of the revelation of information about the person; (b) widely considered a human right; (c) often placed in question by the wide dissemination of data; (d) not guaranteed in workplace email systems; (e) all of the above
   2. The Fourth Amendment, regarding search and seizure, (a) is a typical consequentialist measure; (b) is a personal ethical guideline; (c) codifies a positive right; (d) codifies a negative right; (e) none of these
   3. The obligations of friendship are guaranteed by (a) legislation; (b) business policy; (c) personal decisions; (d) all of these; (e) none of these
   4. One theory of privacy defines it as (a) control of information about oneself; (b) control of information about others; (c) the use of soundproof walls; (d) absence from the Internet; (e) free speech
   5. A ________ view of privacy might accept greater access by society to personal data (a) liberalistic; (b) utilitarian; (c) libertarian; (d) communitarian; (e) none of these

3. **Privacy issues raised by IT**
   1. Encryption (a) provides complete privacy; (b) enables government inspection of messages; (c) provides security of varying reliability; (d) makes messages unreadable by the recipient; (e) all of the above
   2. Privacy in the electronic era includes (a) anonymity at all times; (b) control of dissemination of personal information; (c) sufficient time alone; (d) freedom from exposure to undesirable ideas; (e) none of these
   3. Privacy issues are raised directly by IT due to the (a) existence of data storage media; (b) existence of digital processing; (c) ease of copying and communication; (d) existence of curiosity; (e) none of these
   4. Ease of collecting data raises issues of (a) free speech; (b) protection of children from porn; (c) privacy; (d) intellectual property; (e) PC security
   5. Privacy may be strongly associated with (a) notoriety; (b) seriousness; (c) freedom to post on the web; (d) freedom to criticize; (e) anonymity

4. **Issues in use of consumer data**
   1. Utilization of personal information for purposes of other than those for which it was provided is (a) felonious; (b) a copyright violation; (c) hacking; (d) secondary use; (e) libel
   2. Analyzing and searching databases to find patterns and to enable analysis is (a) hacking; (b) data mining; (c) a privacy violation; (d) a free-speech violation; (e) a free-speech issue
   3. Predicting behavior of an individual based on data analysis is (a) computer profiling; (b) data mining; (c) a claim right; (d) a denial-of-service attack; (e) libel
   4. Categorical privacy is the right (a) not to be spammed; (b) not to be profiled; (c) not to be libeled; (d) to one’s own records; (e) to be left alone
5. **Solutions**

1. Fair Information Practices principles set standards for (a) limited collection of personal data, quality, and limitations on use; (b) government agencies that protect privacy; (c) penalties on invasions of privacy; (d) lawsuits over privacy issues; (e) computer hardware that might invade privacy

2. Established regulations on processing of personal data include provisions of (a) legitimacy of purpose; (b) right to process “sensitive” data; (c) freedom from obligation to correct errors; (d) use for purposes not originally intended; (e) copyrighting

3. Established regulations on processing of personal data include provisions of (a) freedom from obligation to follow original purpose; (b) no processing of “sensitive” data; (c) freedom from obligation to correct errors; (d) use for purposes not originally intended; (e) copyrighting

4. Established regulations on processing of personal data include provisions of (a) freedom from obligation to follow original purpose; (b) freedom to process “sensitive” data; (c) obligation to correct errors; (d) use for purposes not originally intended; (e) copyrighting

5. Established regulations on processing of personal data include provisions of (a) freedom from obligation to follow original purpose; (b) freedom to process “sensitive” data; (c) freedom from obligation to correct errors; (d) obligation to use data for intended purpose; (e) copyrighting

6. ______ hides data in plain view (a) hacking; (b) encryption; (c) mass storage; (d) copyright; (e) surveillance

7. One technical solution to the problem of privacy is (a) legislation; (b) processing speed; (c) mass storage; (d) professional ethics; (e) encryption
**Short answer**

1. What does the Fourth Amendment say that law enforcement needs to have in order to search or seize property?

**Longer answer**

1. What new privacy issues are raised by the information revolution?
2. Is there a natural human right to privacy? (Defend or refute.)
3. Which aspects of the information revolution raise new privacy issues for discussion?
4. Is it wrong to take a picture with a cell phone without asking permission?
5. Is it wrong to post a picture on a web site without permission if the picture was taken with permission?
6. Baase, p. 40, #1.25 (video cam after political debate)
7. Baase, p. 40, #1.26 (creating fictional person on social networking site)
8. Baase, p. 133, #2.41 (privacy policy of a large site)
9. What do you think the Fourth Amendment means by “papers and effects” as applied in 2009? What does “seizure” mean?
10. How do modern surveillance tools change the meaning of “reasonable expectation of privacy”? 
11. Does a bank own, or have the obligation to share with law enforcement, our account records? Share with other businesses?
12. Give an example of how technology can turn surveillance into search.
13. Does curfew enforcement on young people justify use of video surveillance?
14. Give pros and cons of CCTV surveillance, citing cases on either side.
15. Is it ethical for targeted commercial or political marketing to attract individual interest by changing the terms of sale or political message according to the individual’s preferences? Should the profiled person be informed of the profiling? Should the law enforce ethical standards in such cases? Justify.
16. In exchange for free email service, what restraints on the use of information are reasonable to expect from providers of free email services such as Gmail, Yahoo, and Hotmail?
17. Why are privacy issues raised by a systems in which an amusement park tracks customers’ locations for anonymous traffic-monitoring purposes with an electronic card that is provided upon entry and discarded on exit from the amusement park?
18. What issues are raised by RFID tags on products?
19. What issues are raised by the IRS’s loss of 2,000 computer in a four-year period?
20. Are young people less concerned about privacy than thirty years ago? Discuss.
21. How does IT change the considerations in deciding what personal records (bankruptcy, divorce, political contributions, property ownership) should be made public?
22. How does caller ID affect the privacy of the caller and call recipient?
23. Give reasons for restricting prepaid cell phone service and for keeping it unrestricted.
24. Give reasons for and against allowing use of digital cash.
25. Is “freedom from the inappropriate judgement of others” a good definition of privacy? (Baase)
26. Does Google Street View violate privacy?
Questions on topic 3: Freedom of expression

Multiple choice

1. The First Amendment and free expression
   1. The first amendment to the U.S. constitution constrains (a) individuals; (b) businesses; (c) the government; (d) political parties; (e) none of these
   2. The First Amendment encodes a (a) positive right; (b) negative right; (c) notion of privacy; (d) notion of property; (e) none of these
   3. A legal guideline specifies that speech and action are (a) in the same category; (b) incompatible; (c) distinguished; (d) protected alike; (e) none of these

2. The Global Information Infrastructure and democracy
   1. The democratic aspect of the global information infrastructure derives from (a) processor speed; (b) memory; (c) human connectivity; (d) a global democratization of political institutions; (e) none of these
   2. The undemocratic aspect of the global information infrastructure derives from (a) processor speed; (b) greater concentration of filtering and packaging power; (c) communications technology; (d) a global centralization of political institutions; (e) none of these
   3. In election campaigns, restrictions on use of soft money have recently been applied to (a) personal computer use; (b) web-based campaigning; (c) payrolls; (d) email; (e) none of these

3. Protection of children
   1. The U.S. Supreme Court has (a) accepted; (b) modified; (c) rejected; (d) invited; (e) none of these
   2. The outcome of legal conflicts over regulation of content on the Internet indicates that (a) children will not see sexual content if they log in to the Internet; (b) parents may control what their children see; (c) Congress will regulate content as it sees fit; (d) the Supreme Court will regulate content; (e) none of these
   3. Content-blocking software is considered (a) foolproof; (b) reliable; (c) useful for detecting sexual images; (d) unreliable; (e) none of these

4. Other topics
   1. Those liable for defamation may include (a) ISPs; (b) readers of defamatory information; (c) owners of computers used to view defamatory information; (d) publishers of defamatory information; (e) passive onlookers
   2. Anonymity (a) is disreputable in literary circles; (b) has been successfully outlawed from the Internet; (c) does not protect against consequences of libel; (d) is considered evidence of hostile intent; (e) none of these
   3. Spam (a) is considered by the courts to be free speech; (b) cannot be blocked by ISPs; (c) cannot be blocked by law; (d) was regulated by legislation in 2004; (e) none of these
   4. Pay-to-email is a (a) proposed solution to spam; (b) Internet fraud scheme; (c) way to promote spam; (d) way to reduce email; (e) none of these
   5. Challenge-response is a (a) child-protection technology; (b) measure against Internet defamation; (c) proposed solution to spam; (d) technique used in the classroom; (e) none of these
   6. Net neutrality is a form of (a) antispam action; (b) regulation of Internet content; (c) regulation of telecoms’ policies on Internet content; (d) election-campaign legislation; (e) none of these

Longer answer

1. Does cyberspace have unique features that justify different speech protections for sexual material? (Spinello, Tavani, p. 119)
2. Does the opportunity to broadcast negative messages to a large Internet audience preclude strong legal protection from defamation? (S&T)
3. Should simulated child pornography receive First Amendment protection? (S&T)
4. How have developments in information technology raised new issues in relation to “community standards” as a legal measure of what adult material can be disseminated?
Questions on topic 4: Intellectual property and IT

Multiple choice

1. Purpose and limitations of intellectual property

1. The social purpose of recognizing intellectual property rights has been (a) to enable maximum profit; (b) to encourage innovation; (c) to discourage sharing; (d) to discover geniuses; (e) none of these

2. Fair use is (a) justice; (b) copying for purposes of comment or research; (c) copying for resale; (d) use of copyrighted data at a fair price; (e) none of these

3. Copyright (a) dates to the 18th century; (b) is primarily for the purpose of suppressing competition; (c) dates to the start of the Internet; (d) prohibits all copying; (e) none of these

4. Intellectual artifacts (a) dissipate over time; (b) can be used by an unlimited number of persons; (c) are entirely due to their creators, rather than to previous work; (d) have no value; (e) none of these

5. Intellectual property rights are widely considered to derive in part from (a) divine sanction; (b) royal decree; (c) labor invested in creation; (d) public approval; (e) none of these

6. One limitation on intellectual property is (a) fair use; (b) universal acclaim; (c) reasonable doubt; (d) due diligence; (e) none of these

7. Copyright protects (a) ideas; (b) profits; (c) expression of ideas; (d) inexperience; (e) none of these

8. Derivative works are regulated by (a) patent; (b) trademarks; (c) trade secrets; (d) copyright; (e) copy protection

9. After a legislated period, copyrighted works enter (a) a waiting period; (b) a fair-use zone; (c) the public domain; (d) litigation; (e) none of these

10. Copying a video for later personal viewing is (a) a felony; (b) a misdemeanor; (c) a civil offense; (d) fair use; (e) net neutral

2. Intellectual-property issues raised by IT

1. Software and electronic data are (a) sold, so that the customer has full decision power over the product; (b) licensed, so that the customer agrees to restrictions on use; (c) always available for unrestricted legal copying; (d) always copyrighted by the distributor; (e) none of the above

2. Legal intellectual-property rights have been (a) reduced; (b) expanded; (c) rejected by the courts; (d) abandoned by industry; (e) none of these

3. Problems: software copying, file sharing

1. A technical factor in raising intellectual-property issues is (a) cost of paper; (b) ease of copying; (c) high cost of computers; (d) relaxed morals; (e) TV culture

2. Electronic publishing (a) reduces costs; (b) increases financial risks; (c) increases costs; (d) resolves intellectual-property issues; (e) is illegal

3. Software patents could be valid if software were viewed as (a) writing; (b) art; (c) invention; (d) ideas; (e) none of these

4. Software (a) is not copyrighted; (b) is copyrightable; (c) is only seen as ideas; (d) can only be protected by patent; (e) none of these

5. File sharing with copyright implications first became widespread with (a) the personal computer; (b) CDROMs; (c) the MP3 file format; (d) email attachments; (e) Limewire

6. The music industry has faced significant difficulty with (a) ITunes; (b) peer-to-peer file sharing; (c) music sent as email; (d) the Congress; (e) none of these

4. Technical solutions

1. One significant entertainment-industry measure to protect intellectual property rights has been (a) midnight raids; (b) declarations of war; (c) hardware copy protection; (d) withholding songs; (e) encryption

2. Devices that circumvent copy protection (a) are subject to lawsuit; (b) are protected by the courts as free speech; (c) are industry sanctioned; (d) are built into play-record devices; (e) none of these

5. Legal solutions

3. The No Electronic Theft act (a) reduced term of copyright ownership; (b) imposed copyright protection; (c) increased civil penalties for copyright violation; (d) criminalized circumvention of copyright protection; (e) criminalized copyright infringement

4. Recording a copyrighted film in a theater is (a) done by YouTube; (b) a civil offense; (c) a criminal
offense; (d) considered a friendly act; (e) none of these

5. Safe harbor is associated with (a) takedown notices about copyrighted material; (b) software piracy; (c) patenting software; (d) criminal profiteering; (e) none of these

**Longer answer**

1. How are movies on the web different from journals on the web w.r.t. intellectual property?
2. Should plagiarism be criminalized? (Defend or refute.)
3. Should unauthorized software copying be criminalized? (Defend or refute.)
4. Should copying to avoid charges of plagiarism be considered fair use? (Defend or refute.)
5. Is copyright a matter of policy (choices of preferred outcomes) or ethics (S. Warwick) (Defend or refute.)
6. Why should one person have exclusive rights over something that everyone could possess and use at once? (Hettinger)
7. Are rights of attribution (author recognition) and integrity (non-alteration) more important than other intellectual property rights?
8. Should electronic publishing have more, less, or the same copyright support as print publishing?
9. Should author gain more rights to authorize republication of work? (Defend or refute.)
10. Apply the safe-harbor concept to suggest a solution to the Napster case.
11. Should prevention of crimes or copyright infringement have priority over freedom to develop new products, anonymously express ideas, or encrypt communications?
12. Which instances of posting videos on YouTube are cases of fair use and which are not?
Questions on topic 5: Work, culture, and education

Multiple choice

1. Economic effects of IT

1. The IT revolution produces “job churn” in that  
   (a) each job changes greatly; (b) jobs are gained;  
   (c) jobs are lost; (d) some jobs disappear and others  
   are created; (e) none of these  
2. The introduction of technology is associated with  
   economic (a) growth; (b) contraction; (c) crisis;  
   (d) stagnation; (e) none of these  
3. IT fosters ___ in the labor force (a) poverty;  
   (b) prosperity; (c) investment; (d) flexibility; (e) none  
   of these  
4. The transition to an informational society has been  
   accompanied by (a) wealth for all; (b) poverty for all;  
   (c) deterioration of living conditions for many;  
   (d) universal happiness; (e) none of these  
5. IT enables changes that reduce labor costs to counter  
   the (a) greed of a few; (b) laziness of all; (c) profit  
   crunch; (d) glut of qualified technicians; (e) none of  
   these  
6. In the informational economy, knowledge generation  
   and ___ explain productivity and growth (a) high  
   CEO salaries; (b) everyone doing what they’re told;  
   (c) mass production; (d) communication; (e) low  
   wages  
7. In the informational economy, activity shifts from  
   goods to (a) profits; (b) services; (c) labor;  
   (d) management; (e) none of these  
8. ___ and services are hard to distinguish in  
   informational economy (a) Goods; (b) Labor;  
   (c) Management; (d) Information; (e) Profits  
9. In the informational economy, capital is more ___  
   than labor (a) productive; (b) profitable; (c) mobile;  
   (d) useful; (e) oppressed  
10. Small businesses have access to the ___ market via  
    the Web (a) food; (b) black; (c) hidden; (d) local;  
    (e) global

2. Effects on the work process

1. Computer-driven narrowing of a business’s focus  
   may result in (a) reducing company size; (b) expanding  
   a company’s market; (c) increasing a company’s size;  
   (d) increasing the number of management layers; (e) none of these  
2. The need for middle managers may fall because IT  
   enables (a) more information to go directly to workers; (b) a more hierarchical structure; (c) a more  
   autocratic structure; (d) workers to hire and fire managers; (e) none of these  
3. IT may enable management to become (a) obsolete;  
   (b) bloated; (c) decentralized; (d) jobless; (e) none of these  
4. IT-related factors fostering high performance in work  
   do not include greater (a) skill level; (b) assembly-line speed; (c) teamwork; (d) worker autonomy and feedback; (e) any of these  
5. Telecommuting does not (a) increase flexibility;  
   (b) reduce commuting cost and time; (c) increase home related distractions; (d) reduce mentoring and team contact; (e) none of these  
6. One possible side effect of door-key IDs is  
   (a) intellectual property violations; (b) warrantless search and seizure; (c) unauthorized publication of private data; (d) location monitoring; (e) none of these  
7. Courts have ___ most company email and computer-file monitoring (a) upheld; (b) overturned;  
   (c) investigated; (d) questioned; (e) none of these

3. IT in education

4. A culture of real virtuality

1. In real virtuality (a) entertainment uses 3D full-  
   sensory I/O devices; (b) entertainment is obsolete;  
   (c) all experience is entertainment; (d) appearances  
   become the experience; (e) none of these
Questions on topic 6: Risks, control, and evaluation of IT

Multiple choice

1. Human impact of IT
   1. Neo-Luddites condemn (a) intellectual-property violations; (b) computer technology; (c) privacy violations; (d) silly blogs; (e) none of these
   2. Computer are distinguished from other technologies in that (a) their software is built from mass-produced components; (b) the pace of change is slow; (c) they are expensive; (d) computers make decisions; (e) none of these
   3. The “digital divide” refers to the fact that (a) some people lack access to IT; (b) IT divides countries; (c) the Internet is fragmented; (d) some people misuse the Internet; (e) computers perform arithmetic operations well
   4. Universal access to the Internet is seen by some as a (a) liberty; (b) claim right; (c) utopian idea; (d) present reality; (e) violation of the right to be difference
   5. In “democratic journalism,” (a) one party publishes all newspapers; (b) all news is Internet based; (c) news stories are voted on by readers; (d) all news is considered equal; (e) all readers are writers

2. The need for human judgment

3. System and software failure

4. Future prospects of IT