Introduction to Computing 1st edition OpenNow Test Bank

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Introduction to Computing Module 2

1. If a behavior is considered ethical, this most likely suggests it is ____.

*a. morally right
b. legally right
c. legally wrong
d. morally wrong

2. What is the name for computer users who have chosen to actively identify and expose the mishandling of personal information on the Internet?

*a. hacktivists
b. crackers
c. lobbyists
d. change agents

3. When a government or its agents engage in detailed monitoring of an individual or organization's online activities, this is known as _____.

*a. surveillance
b. forensics
c. espionage
d. telemetry

4. Accessibility laws vary from country to country.

*a. True
b. False

5. Which of these is an example of green computing?

*a. using virtual servers to replace physical servers
b. maintaining old servers instead of replacing them
c. exporting waste to developing nations
d. planting trees inside commercial data centers

6. What is the digital divide?

*a. disadvantages caused by lack of access to computers and the Internet
b. a region of the Atlantic Ocean that cannot be spanned by networking cables
c. a mathematical function that causes modern computer processors to crash
d. the Internet backbone routers that handle 70 percent of the traffic on the Internet

7. Personal ethics deals with ____. (Choose the best answer.)

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*a. the choices and behaviors made by individuals
b. the moral code of a society or nation
c. federal laws and other governmental codes of conduct
d. the way that industries and businesses collect and use electronic information

8. The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act prohibits businesses from collecting data on children under the age of ____.

*a. 13
b. 16
c. 18
d. 21

9. An ethical perspective can be taken with personal, business, and even governmental actions.

*a. True
b. False

10. What was the goal of the Identity Theft Protection Act arranged by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 2005?

*a. to foster ethical behavior by professional organizations
b. to protect perpetrators of identity theft from legal reprisals
c. to provide financial renumeration for victims of identity theft
d. to extend the period of legal protection for copyrighted works

11. Ethical rules for using computers and the Internet have been laid out by the FCC.

*a. False
b. True

12. Which laws establish a balance between the public's right to access and the artist's right to be compensated for a work?

*a. copyright
b. patent
c. common
d. antitrust

13. In general, governmental computer ethics involves two main types of responsibilities: ____ and ____.

*a. surveillance, punishment
b. protection, empowerment
c. morality, practicality
d. prosecution, abatement

14. The ability of people with disabilities to interact with and make use of computer resources is known as ____.

*a. accessibility
b. cross-compatibility
c. capacity
d. ramping in

15. The law that requires telecommunications manufacturers and service providers to make their products and services accessible to people with disabilities, if readily achievable, is ____.

*a. the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996
b. COPPA
c. Requirements for Accessible Software Design
d. the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

16. The U.S. government believes that high-speed Internet access should be available to all citizens who own laptop computers.

*a. False
b. True

17. How does JAWS accessibility software help businesses and organizations meet government accessibility requirements?

*a. by reading on-screen text to blind users
b. by providing closed captions for deaf users
c. by accepting voice commands for users with limited mobility
d. by magnifying text and images for visually impaired users

18. Which policies are designed to prevent Internet service providers from restricting user's choices of online content, or setting differential rates for online services?

*a. net neutrality
b. social media
c. copyright
d. broadband

19. Why are LEDs used in green computing?

*a. They reduce the energy used in displays.
b. They reduce the heat accumulation of data centers.
c. They speed up data access rates at lower energy costs.
d. They produce ambient light.

20. Programs such as ____ support energy conservation for electronic devices.

*a. ENERGY STAR
b. ConsumeLess
c. Reuse-Recycle
d. Low Watt

21. In the past 10 years, the digital divide in the United States has ____.

*a. shrunk
b. doubled
c. grown
d. vanished

22. IT Access for Everyone is an initiative for increasing access to digital technology for ____.

*a. developing nations
b. senior citizens
c. American school children
d. minorities in the United States

23. Energy efficiency in computers involves things like LED display technology, solid-state drives, and low-energy-usage processors.

*a. True
b. False

24. What is the fastest-growing segment of Internet users?

*a. lower-income users
b. over-65 years of age
c. under-30 years of age
d. rural users

25. Which government action is opposed to a citizen's right to privacy?

a. regulation
b. censorship
*c. surveillance
d. empowerment

26. Which government action is opposed to a citizen's right to freedom of speech?

a. taxation
b. surveillance
*c. censorship
d. empowerment

27. What would be a likely result if governments did not enforce net neutrality?

a. Businesses would have no incentive to provide truthful information about their products.
b. ISPs would be unable to provide access to consumers due to excessive competition.
*c. ISPs would favor certain services and content via pricing and bandwidth restrictions.
d. Businesses would be able to provide faster, cheaper Internet services to consumers.

28. Although much of this is owned by private corporations, governments are responsible for maintaining its security, functionality, and accessibility.

a. intellectual property
b. source code
*c. Internet infrastructure
d. cybersecurity legislation

29. Which of these is an argument against government regulation of the Internet?

a. Private censorship of the Internet is more cost effective and fair.
b. Regulations give consumers an illusion of safety that actually puts them at risk.
*c. Changes mandated by these regulations are not funded by the government.
d. The Internet is impossible to regulate due to its decentralized nature.

30. A technology user's carbon footprint measures the impact their technology usage has on the environment.

*a. true
b. false

31. When did the economic digital divide in the United States begin shrinking?

a. 1980
b. 1990
*c. 2000
d. 2010

32. What is a risk of ignoring the digital divide?

a. loss of market share for computer manufacturers
b. decrease in security of online resources
*c. a global increase in social unrest
d. increase in the cost of computers

33. Section 255 of the U.S. Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires telecommunications manufacturers and service providers to make their products and services accessible to people with disabilities, if readily achievable.

*a. True
b. False

34. Energy efficiency in computers involves things like LED display technology, solid-state drives, and low-energy-usage processors.

*a. True
b. False