

Quiz 1

Question 1

A policy vacuum, according to James Moor, is best described as

- A. occurring in new situations where there are no policies for conduct
- B. occurring in new situations where old policies seem inadequate
- C. neither a or b
- D. both a or b

Question 2

I agree to take this test in a manner that is consistent with Trent's Academic Integrity Policy. I will take the test without help from others and use only resources permitted for the test. I will not cheat. I will not assist others in cheating.

Answers:

Agree

Question 3

Which of the following best describes a virtue theory of ethics?

- A. There are rules that we must follow in order to be virtuous people, and not to be vicious, immoral people.
- B. We need to develop good habits such as courage, wisdom, and moderation, and that is more important than following rules.
- C. We have obligations as human beings that we must follow, and these obligations are virtues in themselves.
- D. The most important virtue of an action is that it creates good consequences for as many people as possible, and that is what we must pursue in all our actions.

Question 4

Which of the following best describes what Ethical Relativism?

Answer:

- A. People never agree on ethical questions.
- B. Different cultures have different ethical standards and the standards by which the conduct of any individual should be measured are the mores of the community to which that individual belongs.
- C. There is no absolute truth about ethics, but only relative truth.
- D. All ethical statements are false.
- E. No ethical belief is certain, all ethical beliefs are unjustified.

Question 5

Over the semester, how many homework questions must you answer, and how many discussion posts must you answer, in order to get full marks for both?

Answer: 20 homework questions and 10 discussion posts

Question 6

Which of the following best describes Allen Wood's views about moral truth?

Answers:

- Ethical relativism
- None of the other ones
- Cultural relativism
- Conservatism
- Traditionalism

Question 7

A good example of an issue in computer ethics is someone coming into your home and stealing your computer.

Answer:

- True
- False

Question 8

Answer:

- A. It is often thought to express and support attitudes of open-mindedness and tolerance.
- B. It is an intellectual defence mechanism, allowing us to preserve our beliefs in the face of evidence and arguments to the contrary.
- C. It is a popular view, and people are socially pressured into believing what is popularly believed.
- D. It is difficult to get at the absolute truth of any particular topic, and so it is easy to say that there is no truth.
- E. It allows us to behave in any crude way we wish, while also allowing us to think that we have gone beyond our own prejudices.

Question 9

James Moor's central belief about invisibility regarding computers is

Answer:

- A. that there are only three kinds of invisibility which have ethical significance
- B. that they will become so small that they will be virtually invisible
- C. that it is too easy for programmers to take advantage of the invisible operations of computers to engage in ethical misconduct.
- D. that the invisibility factor of computers is morally wrong and we should strive to make computer activity more visible
- E. that there are benefits to the invisibility of computer use but that this invisibility makes us vulnerable

Question 10

Which of the following best describes how much are quizzes worth?

Answers:

- A. Each is worth 5%.
- B. Each is worth 2.5%.
- C. It is best 3 out of 6, and 5% each for a total of 15%.
- D. It is best 4 out of 6, and 2.5% each for a total of 10%.

Question 11

The main point of Nicholas Carr's article, "Is Google Making Us Stupid?" is

Answer:

- A. that the trend to use computers for more and more aspects of our lives is dangerous.
- B. that our increasing use of computers makes it harder for us to read novels.
- C. that using technology of any sort affects the way we think.
- D. that relying on computers negatively affects our intellectual tendencies and capacities
- E. to explain what is so particularly terrifying about a particular scene in the movie 2001: A Space Odyssey.

Quiz 2

Question 1

Lessig describes there being four kinds of factors (modalities) that affect how a right or freedom is shaped.

Which of the following is not one of these kinds of factors?

Answer:

- A. Architecture
- B. Law

- C. Social norms
- D. Markets
- E. All of the others are factors (or modalities).

Question 2

Regarding what a society can do to its individuals, John Stuart Mill believes

Answers:

- A. that there is no rightful political authority apart from the individuals, because political power residing in one or more individual automatically violates the principle of equality.
- B. that the leader of the society has complete authority over its citizens, because the idea of an individual's interest negates the idea of political power.
- C. that the only legitimate use of power is to prevent people from harming each other, but not from harming themselves.
- D. that the only legitimate use of political power is to protect us from outside invaders and to protect private property from each other
- E. that a society can easily trump an individual's rights if it has good reason to think that its policy will benefit everyone at large.

Question 3

Answers:

- A. It is impossible to implement.
- B. It is a detriment to free speech and its merits, and should be avoided at all costs.
- C. He is for some regulation, specifically for spam and porn, but believes that regulating all that can be complicated.
- D. He is for much regulation, to prevent untruths and falsehoods from forming the majority of internet content.

Question 4

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Correct **Agree**

Disagree

Question 5

Answers:

- A. begin with science and mathematics as a foundation and work outwards from there
- B. by considering criticisms of your opinions, to try to learn from others as much as possible, and by studying the different ways people approach their ideas.
- C. begin with a universal skepticism, and after examining claims one by one, accept them as true if they cannot be reasonably doubted.
- D. by trusting your intuition, for intuition is a finely honed instrument over years of experience.
- E. read and listen to the noted and widely accepted experts and wise people.

Question 6

Answers:

- A. it is unjustified because there is an important difference between presuming something to be true because it hasn't been proven false and assuming that it is true so that we can silence others.
- B. it is unjustified because we have an inborn right to freedom of expression that no state can take away.
- C. it is justified because those who oppose the truth destroy our society by spreading dangerous and false opinions.
- D. it is justified because we have to act on the assumption that our beliefs are true, otherwise we cannot act at all, and we remain idle in our uncertainty.
- E. this is a difficult matter that no amount of theorizing can solve; we must experiment to determine what is best for our society.

Question 7

Answers:

- A. It is appropriate in peer-reviewed scientific journals and in the news, but it is not to be required in every public forum.
- B. It is appropriate in every public forum, in order to ensure civility and an increase in likelihood in accessing accurate information.
- C. It is appropriate in some cases, such as in peer-reviewed scientific journals, where the editors choose not to publish every submission, but it is not appropriate when it comes to the news.
- D. It is a form of censorship, and everyone regards it as so.

Question 8

Answers:

- A. He believes that people are sensible enough to distrust stories in an unfiltered medium.
- B. He believes that people do not actually realize that there is more falsehood and fabrication in an unfiltered medium.
- C. He has a "buyer-beware view", arguing that the responsibility ultimately lies with the citizens.
- D. He believes that people do in fact recognize that unfiltered mediums have more falsehoods, but do not actually apply that knowledge when they read or view information.

Question 9

Answers:

- A. This will aid in producing an accurate representation of the general will.
- B. Candidates often try to persuade voters that they are best for them, but voters need to know who is in fact best for them.
- C. Truth is valuable in itself, and having false information prevents one from living the good life.
- D. Voters will be able to better to decide which potential candidate is best for the country, state, or city, if they have accurate information.

Question 10

Answers:

- A. Real, caused primarily by the media trying to meet the demand due to changes in the political climate of their viewers.
- B. Real, caused primarily by economic forces, such as more competition among alternative sources of news.
- C. Fictional --- the media is not more polarized than it used to be.
- D. Purely accidental -- polarization in the media comes and goes in waves, because nothing ever stays at a constant rate.

Question 11

Answers:

- A. Review the syllabus first, and if the answer isn't there, email me
- B. Review the syllabus first, look over the questions and answers in the "ask the professor" forum, and if the answer isn't there, create a thread and post your question there.
- C. Email me the question.
- D. Create a thread in the "ask the professor" forum, and post your question there.

QUIZ 3

Question 1

According to Hettinger, which of the following phrases best captures the most powerful intuition supporting property rights?

Answers:

- A. I made it, so I should be the one who makes money off of it.
- B. What I make is an extension of who I am and my individuality.
- C. It's mine because I made it, that's why. It wouldn't have existed but for me.
- D. Laws protect private property.

Question 2

In discussing the economics/utilitarian justification for private intellectual property in software, Richard Stallman's main objection is best understood as which of the following?

Answers:

- A. Economics cannot justify policies or what is best or not best; it can only describe how society behaves economically.
- B. Just because someone made something it doesn't mean they are entitled to it completely.
- C. An owner can lose only if the person who made the copy would otherwise have paid for one from the owner, but most such people would not have bought copies.
- D. That type of justification incorrectly assumes that what is valuable is the production of more software.

Question 3

Answers:

- A. Because copyright systems were designed specifically for books and print, and not for digital technology
- B. Because digital technology is wide in that digital information can have many different owners.
- C. Because digital technology is temporary in that it is not as permanent as books or print.
- D. Because digital technology is flexible in that its easy to copy and share information in comparison to print.

Question 4

According to Richard Stallman, what is the difference between the practices used by the Software Publishers Association to crack done on copying and the practices used by the Soviet Union to forbid copying of information?

Answers:

- A. Only the motive; the methods and the harshness are the same.
- B. Only the harshness; the motive and the methods are the same.
- C. There is no difference.
- D. Only the methods; the motive and the harshness are the same.

Question 5

Hettinger argues that intellectual private property imposes restrictions which are undesirable for a number of reasons. Which of the following count as reasons? Check all that apply.

Answers:

- A. Free thought and speech are important for individual growth and development.
- B. Restrictions on the free flow and use of ideas impede the advancement of technological innovation and human knowledge for society as a whole.
- C. Restrictions on the free flow and use of ideas is inherently bad.
- D. Restrictions of any kind impede freedom, which is a fundamental human value.

Question 6

According to Barlow, we are creating an economy based on information or ideas that require no physical form, and this might mean that we are heading into what he calls the Bad Old Days of property. What does he mean by this?

Answers:

- A. That we are returning to the wild west where there are no real laws regarding property.
- B. That we will only own anything if we can defend our "property", but instead of using physical means, we use lawyers.
- C. That we will have to set up physical barriers such as walls and fences, and physically attack potential thieves.
- D. That we will use early 16th century rules regarding laws written by decree to determine who owns what.

Question 7

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Answers:

- Agree
- Disagree

Question 8

Which of the following best explains what it means to say that an object is nonexclusive?

Answers:

- A. It can be at many places at once and is not consumed by its use.
- B. It can be used by more than one person but at different times.
- C. It can be used by more than one person at the same time.
- D. There is an unlimited supply of it.

Question 9

According to John Perry Barlow, which of the following best describes the problem of digitized property?

Answers:

- A. It doesn't exist in reality, but it is so much more valuable. How can that be?
- B. If it is so easy and cheap to distribute intellectual property, how can we protect it? How can we be paid to make more intellectual property?
- C. Why is digitized property so different from ordinary property? Why can't they be treated in the same way?
- D. Why do so many people want intellectual property for free, while so many people want to make it costly?

Question 10

According to Stallman, using words like "piracy" and "theft" to refer to illegal downloading

Answers:

- A. is giving too much credit to those who do so.
- B. is accurate but irrelevant to the moral issue of whether it is right or wrong
- C. is misleading because making a copy of something differs from taking something away.
- D. should be restricted to refer to downloading work by independent artists and programmers and not work produced by large multinational corporations.

Question 11

Which of the following is NOT an exclusive right that copyright owners enjoy?

Answers:

- A. the right to distribute copies of the work
- B. the right to display the work publicly
- C. the right to sell a copy of the work
- D. the right to adapt it or derive other works from it
- E. the right to reproduce the work
- F. the right to perform it publicly

QUIZ 4

Question 1

Which of the following best describes James Rachels's view about the importance of privacy through?

Answers:

- A. We value privacy primarily because it is necessary for people to protect their interests in competitive situations.
- B. Privacy is valuable and important in a way that cannot be understood solely in terms of what embarrasses us or what protections we might need in competitive situations.

- C. Privacy is not as important as most people think, and so long as our needs and rights are met, respect for privacy adds no value.
- D. We value privacy primarily because it is often embarrassing for others to know about certain things about our lives.

Question 2

According to Alexis Madrigal, if you know how, you can use certain tools to opt completely out of being tracked by advertising companies while using the web fairly ordinarily.

Answers:

- True
- False

Question 3

According to James Rachels, we hide or do not reveal certain aspects of our lives to everyone we know. For instance, we may not show our work colleagues the poems we've been writing. James Rachels believes that...

Answers:

- A. This is acceptable and not hypocritical behaviour because the different relationships we have demand different kinds of behaviour.
- B. This is dishonest and hypocritical behaviour, but it is necessary for human flourishing.
- C. This is dishonest and hypocritical behaviour, and it is something we should refrain from doing.
- D. This is acceptable and not hypocritical behaviour because we all have more than one layer to our personality.

Answer Feedback:

Not the best answer, but partially correct.

Question 4

When companies gather data about your internet visits, they use that data to do what primarily?

Answers:

- A. To pass along sensitive information to government agencies to combat crime and terror.
- B. To show you advertisements you're more likely to click
- C. To sell to foreign governments for money.
- D. To build their own informal census of the population.

Question 5

When you visit a website, such as the New York Times's, data about that visit is confined to three parties: you (or your computer), the New York Times, and your internet service provider.

Answers:

- True
- False

Question 6

Who are Louis Brandeis and Samuel Warren?

Answers:

- A. Two anti-piracy activists.
- B. Two contemporary lawyers who believe that privacy is impossible to uphold in this day of Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and other social media.
- C. Two people who lost their jobs, because their employers discovered embarrassing facts about their private lives.
- D. The authors of a historically famous paper on privacy.

Question 7

Which of the following best describes Mooradian's thesis?

Answers:

- A. Rachel's theory is essentially correct, and even though what his theory predicts did not turn out, his views about the importance of privacy is still relevant to the problems of surveillance and social computing.
- B. Rachel's theory regarding privacy's importance is deeply flawed, as shown by recent developments in computing.
- C. Rachel's theory regarding privacy's importance is flawed, because it gets wrong about what is essentially valuable about privacy.
- D. Rachel's theory is essentially correct, and recent developments in computing confirm his view.

Question 8

Which of the following is a claim that fits best in Jeffrey Rosen's article?

Answers:

- A. We have to have some control over who has information about us, because what information other people have about us shapes our relationships with them.
- B. The internet stores information forever, and so information about you, by you, like your Twitter feed, is always searchable, and so you cannot escape the past
- C. When we put up photos on Instagram, make tweets on Twitter, or click likes on Facebook, we may give up our rights to them to those companies.
- D. There are things that are perfectly normal, such as a "normal" sex life with our partner, and we still do not want that to be shared in the public.

Question 9

If you have a question you want to ask me about course content, about any of the material, about how the course works, or how the course is evaluated, what is the best way to find the information?

Answers:

- A. Create a thread in the "ask the professor" forum, and post your question there.
- B. Email me the question.
- C. Review the syllabus first, look over the questions and answers in the "ask the professor" forum, and if the answer isn't there, create a thread and post your question there.
- D. Review the syllabus first, and if the answer isn't there, email me.

Question 10

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Answers:

- Agree
- Disagree

Question 11

Which of the following best describes Helen Nissenbaum's position on privacy on the internet?

Answers:

- A. People should be careful about what they post on the internet.
- B. When you sign up to use a companies services online (such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram), the best way to respect users is to have "terms of service" agreements that they can click to agree.
- C. It is primarily the users' obligation to read the terms of service agreements, and if they click to agree without reading those agreements, then that is their fault.
- D. A terms of service agreement is not, and will unlikely ever be, an effective method in respecting users's privacy.

Quiz 5

Question 1

What is consumer tiering?

Answers:

- A. Another term for access tiering.
- B. Different consumers have different levels of access, depending on the websites they wish to visit.
- C. The opposite of net neutrality.
- D. Different consumers can have different quality of internet service, depending on how much they pay.

Question 2

1 out of 1 points

Which of the following best describes Christopher Yoo's position on net neutrality?

Answers:

- A. He believes there should never be any rules imposed by the government on what internet service providers can do, because internet service providers are private corporations, and limiting their power is a violation of basic capitalist principles.
- B. He believes that the government or courts should impose net neutrality rules on internet service providers, because it would have the best consequences in terms of allowing for innovation and economic benefits.
- C. He believes that we should decide on a case-by-case basis what kinds of things an internet service provider should or should not be able to do due to their overall economic effects, rather than impose a categorical rule of net neutrality.
- D. He believes that we should impose net neutrality rules, because internet service providers often have an incentive to hinder innovation -- for instance, like Bell's blocking of competing VOIP services.

Question 3

Which of the following definitions best describes net neutrality?

Answers:

- A. Information transmitted on internet should not be overly biased in any direction.
- B. Different consumers should all have the same quality of internet service, with the same amount of download/upload speed and limits.
- C. The ideal where the internet is free for everyone.
- D. Internet service providers should not discriminate among content or application providers.

Question 4

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Answers:

- Agree
- Disagree

Question 5

Which of the following is *not* an "internet freedom", as outlined by former FCC Chair Michael Powell?

Answers:

- A. People should be able to attach any device they have to the internet connection they have at home.
- B. Any consumer should be able to receive meaningful information regarding their internet service plan.
- C. Anyone, anywhere in the world, should have access to the global Internet as an open platform free from undue interference or censorship.
- D. Any consumer should have access to their choice of legal content.

Question 6

Tim Wu denies that there are any virtues whatsoever to network diversity.

Answers:

- True
- False

Question 7

Which of the following best characterizes Google's position on net neutrality, according to Richard Bennett (the SF Gate article)?

Answers:

- A. Google argues for net neutrality, because Google thrives against potential incoming competitors by being so big already, and net neutrality preserves a fundamental inequality on the internet.
- B. Google argues against net neutrality, because imposing net neutrality rules on internet service providers would stifle innovation.
- C. Google argues for net neutrality, because imposing net neutrality rules on internet service providers would foster innovation.
- D. Google argues against net neutrality, because, if enforced, it would hurt their profits.

Question 8

Which of the following best describes what "blocking" is, as discussed by Tim Wu and Christopher Yoo?

Answers:

- A. Blocking occurs when a computer or set of computers prevent a task from occurring until some other state is realized, for instance, resources are made available.
- B. Blocking is a technical measure used by social media websites in order to prevent some users from making defamatory or abusive posts or comments.
- C. Blocking is a tactic than an internet service provider ISP might use, which involves restricting its users from accessing a specific website or internet service.
- D. Using plug-ins and software to block ads in your web browser

Question 9

Tim Wu is in favour of net neutrality, because he is opposed to capitalism.

Answers:

- True
- False

Question 10

Which of the following best describes Lawrence Lessig's position on net neutrality?

Answers:

- A. He is opposed to consumer-tiering, but in favour of access-tiering.
- B. He is opposed to access-tiering, but in favour of consumer tiering.
- C. He is opposed to both access-tiering and consumer-tiering.
- D. He is in favour of both access-tiering and consumer-tiering.

Question 11

Which of the following best describes Christopher Yoo's position on blocking?

Answers:

- A. Blocking is unacceptable, because freedom of speech is inherent to the principles of net neutrality.
- B. Blocking is completely acceptable, and it provides no reason against net neutrality.
- C. Blocking is wrong, and it maybe should be banned. But that doesn't mean we must implement full-scale net neutrality.
- D. Blocking is completely acceptable as it is a way to keep the internet free from abusive comments.

QUIZ 6

Question 1

Which of the following is a reason that Cocking and Matthews offers to explain why friendships purely mediated over the internet cannot be real?

Answers:

1. Having internet friendships make people unhappier.
2. When we interact with our internet friends, we are more selective about what we share, and we cannot be so selective with our offline friends.
3. Having internet friendships means that people are less likely to have healthy social relationships offline.
4. We can easily lie and deceive, and be lied and deceived to, on the internet, so internet friendships are always based on shaky grounds.

Question 2

McCormick thinks the risks of playing video games clearly outweighs their rewards.

Answers:

- True
- False

Question 3

Cocking and Matthews believe that correspondence over the internet almost always worsens friendships that already exist.

Answers:

- True
- False

Question 4

Briggle believes that non-voluntary self-disclosure between friends offline is a way for two people to become close.

Answers:

Correct

- True
- False

Question 5

Schulzke believes that violent video games are very realistic not only in graphics but also in narrative and possibility.

Answer:

- False
- True

Question 6

Which of the following best describes McCormick's views about why playing violent video games is wrong?

Answer:

1. Doing so can make one more likely to commit acts of violence in real life.
2. Doing so can harm one's own character.
3. Doing so can lead one to be less sympathetic towards others.
4. Doing so takes time away pursuing more valuable hobbies and pastimes.

Question 7

Which kind account of friendship does Cocking and Matthews subscribe to?

Answers:

- The mirror view
- The drawing view
- They do not say which account is best.
- The secrets view

Question 8

Briggle believes that the internet can and, in fact, does encourage users toward shallow relationships.

Answers:

True

False

Question 9

Which of the following is a reason that Briggle offers to explain why friendships purely mediated over the internet can be real?

Answers:

1. Real friendships do not need to involve mutual affection or a desire to help each other, and so real friendships are as easy online as they are offline.
2. The distinction between online and offline is metaphysically dubious.
3. What we choose to share voluntarily over the internet is always more important, because those things reflect our truest selves – specifically, who we aspire to be.
4. We often have to pretend about who we are in real life, and we may not need to do that over the internet.

Question 10

While Schulzke believes that there is nothing inherently wrong with violent video games, Schulzke believes that there are some cases where killing another person's character in a violent video game is actually morally wrong.

Answers:

Correct

True

False