

## Chapter 02

### The Internet and the World Wide Web: Exploring Cyberspace

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The basis for the Internet began in 1969 because of work by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
  - A. U.S. Department of Education
  - B. U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
  - C. U.S. Department of Defense
  - D. Federal Communications Commission
  
2. Which of these do you NOT need to connect to the Internet?  
  
  - A. access device
  - B. secondary storage
  - C. means of connection
  - D. Internet service provider
  
3. An expression for how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
  - A. connectivity
  - B. dial-up
  - C. bandwidth
  - D. download

4. Generally, a very high-speed Internet connection is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. broadband
  - B. dial-up
  - C. bandwidth
  - D. upload
5. The wired or wireless means of connecting a computer to the Internet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. broadband
  - B. physical connection
  - C. dial-up
  - D. bandwidth
6. Bps stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bytes per second
  - B. bits per second
  - C. bandwidth per second
  - D. broadband per second
7. Megabits per second are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1 million bits per second
  - B. 10,000 bits per second
  - C. 1,000 bits per second
  - D. 100 bits per second

8. Gigabits per second are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1 hundred bits per second
  - B. 1 thousand bits per second
  - C. 1 million bits per second
  - D. 1 billion bits per second
9. The transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. uploading
  - B. downloading
  - C. broadband
  - D. bandwidth
10. Which of the following is NOT an example of a download?
- A. Putting pictures from the Internet on your hard drive
  - B. Storing a map for your vacation from the Internet on your smartphone
  - C. Saving a paper you just wrote to a CD
  - D. Saving a program from an Internet site to your hard drive
11. Which of the following is NOT an example of an upload?
- A. Putting your new video on YouTube
  - B. Saving your favorite music videos from a music website to your hard drive
  - C. Posting photos on your smartphone to a photo-sharing website
  - D. Submitting a term paper to an instructor online

12. The device that sends and receives computer data over regular phone lines is (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. T1 line
- B. modem
- C. POTS
- D. communications satellite

13. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DSL?

- A. fast download
- B. connection always on
- C. consistent transmission rate
- D. universal availability

14. Which traditional trunk line carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps?

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

15. What connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection?

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

16. The method of going online that requires the user to be no more than about 4.5 miles from a phone company central switching office is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dial-up modem
- B. DSL
- C. T1 line
- D. satellite

17. The line most commonly used by corporate, government, and academic sites is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DSL
- B. T1 line
- C. satellite
- D. ISDN

18. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a T1 line?

- A. affordability
- B. high-speed transmission
- C. 24 separate circuits
- D. supports many users

19. A space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

20. ISP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Internet select provider
- B. Internet service provider
- C. Internet serial provider
- D. Internet service platform

21. A point of public access to a Wi-Fi network is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cable connection
- B. Internet Exchange Point
- C. hotspot
- D. POP

22. In a client-server network, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a central computer that supplies data or services requested of it.

- A. ISP
- B. server
- C. browser
- D. website

23. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of modems and other equipment in a local area that acts as an ISP's gateway to the Internet.

- A. web page
- B. website
- C. IXP
- D. point of presence

24. When you connect to your ISP's POP, the ISP and the equipment at the POP go through a process called \_\_\_\_\_, establishing the speed of the Internet connection, and then proceed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. authentication; handshaking
- B. authentication; transmission
- C. handshaking; authentication
- D. handshaking; transmission

25. When you are connecting to the Internet, during the process of authentication you must provide a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and a password.

- A. username
- B. POP
- C. ISP
- D. protocol

26. The set of communications rules for exchanging information electronically on the Internet is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. web browser
- B. HTML
- C. URL
- D. protocol

27. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ uniquely identifies each computer and device connected to the Internet.

- A. web page
- B. IP address
- C. POP
- D. URL

28. Software that enables users to find and access the various parts of the web is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. home page
- B. website
- C. browser
- D. web page

29. A specific web address for specific information is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. home page
- B. web page
- C. URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
- D. hyperlink

30. A computer with a domain name is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. web page
- B. website
- C. URL
- D. web portal

31. The .gov, .com, .net, and .edu extensions are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protocols
- B. directory names
- C. domains
- D. URLs



32. The set of special instructions used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other multimedia documents is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. HTML
- B. hypertext
- C. multimedia
- D. HTTP

33. HTML connections to other documents or web pages that contain related information are called \_\_\_\_\_ links.

- A. HTTP
- B. multimedia
- C. URL
- D. hypertext

34. The first page seen at a website is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. URL
- B. home page
- C. browser
- D. protocol

35. Little circles located in front of various website screen options, which can be selected with the mouse, are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hyperlinks
- B. radio buttons
- C. text boxes
- D. web portals

36. An independently controllable section of a web page is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hyperlink
- B. radio button
- C. frame
- D. window

37. Websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as online shopping malls, email support, community forums, and current news and weather are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. home pages
- B. browsers
- C. search engines
- D. web portals

38. The subject word (or words) of the topic you wish to find while using a search engine is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. directory
- B. URL
- C. keyword
- D. web portal

39. Which of these can be used to locate information on the web by asking questions or using keywords?

- A. search engines
- B. home pages
- C. hyperlinks
- D. URLs

40. Which of these provides lists of several websites classified by topic?

- A. web portal
- B. subject directory
- C. metasearch engine
- D. browser

41. A search engine that allows you to search several search engines simultaneously is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. megasearch engine
- B. hypersearch engine
- C. metasearch engine
- D. subject directory

42. In the email address Joe\_Black@earthlink.net.us, "earthlink" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. URL
- B. domain name
- C. domain type
- D. username

43. If you were emailing a term paper and wanted to maintain its formatting, you would send it as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. URL
- B. instant message
- C. protocol
- D. attachment

44. Any user on a given email system can send a message via (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and have it pop up right away on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system.

- A. attachments
- B. instant messaging
- C. FTP
- D. mailing list

45. Which of the following is NOT an example of good netiquette?

- A. Consult the frequently asked questions (FAQs).
- B. Don't SHOUT.
- C. Don't send large file attachments, unless requested.
- D. When replying, send the entire original message for reference.

46. A method whereby one can connect to a remote computer with a different operating system and transfer large files to his or her own microcomputer's hard disk over the Internet is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. URL
- B. FTP
- C. POP
- D. HTML

47. Which of the following is an FTP client program?

- A. Cute
- B. Put
- C. Grab
- D. FTP net

48. To access a newsgroup, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ program is needed.

- A. browser
- B. applet
- C. newsreader
- D. chat

49. A collection of messages on a particular topic on a message board is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thread
- B. hyperlink
- C. mailing list
- D. newsgroup

50. A program that adds a specific feature to a browser, allowing it to play or view certain files, is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. script
- B. plug-in
- C. tag
- D. cookie

51. Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cookies
- B. applets
- C. plug-ins
- D. hypertext

52. The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animation
- B. stream
- C. script
- D. applet

53. The technology (software) that automatically downloads website information to your computer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pull technology
- B. download
- C. push technology
- D. upload

54. The technology in which customized text, audio, and video are sent automatically to the user on a regular basis is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. webcasting
- B. broadcasting
- C. pulling
- D. attaching

55. Web logs made by various users that are accessible to others are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. real-time chat
- B. blogs
- C. telnet
- D. applets

56. RSS newsreaders are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attachments
- B. aggregators
- C. podcasters
- D. webcasts

57. \_\_\_\_\_ is the electronic sale or exchange of goods and services directly between companies, cutting out traditional intermediaries.

- A. B2C
- B. C2C
- C. B2B
- D. Online finance

58. The move toward a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Web 3.0
- B. aggregating
- C. Web 2.0
- D. webcasting

59. In terms of privacy, email is like \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a sealed letter
- B. an insured package
- C. a postcard
- D. a notarized document

60. An uninvited email solicitation to buy something is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. flaming
- B. spam
- C. pharming
- D. instant messaging

61. Forging of an email sender name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spoofing
- B. phishing
- C. pharming
- D. spyware

62. Adware is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cookies
- B. spam
- C. pop-up generator
- D. aggregator

63. One type of spyware is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. browser hijackers
- B. search hijackers
- C. key loggers
- D. All of these

## True / False Questions



64. Bandwidth is an expression of how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time.

True False

65. The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a physical connection.

True False

66. Bps stands for bandwidth per second.

True False

67. One kilobit per second is the same as 1 million bits per second.

True False

68. Kilobits per second are faster than megabits per second.

True False

69. Mps stands for megabits per second.

True False

70. The term "gigabit" refers to 1 billion bits per second.

True False

71. "Uploading" refers to the transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer.

True False

72. The transmission of the latest pinball game off a subscriber network to a home computer is an example of an upload.

True False

73. The transmission of credit information to order something online is an example of an upload.

True False

74. Digital subscriber line (DSL) uses satellite technology to transmit data in megabits per second.

True False

75. The primary advantages of DSL are that it is always on and its transmission rate is consistent.

True False

76. DSL data transmission is faster than a T1 line.

True False

77. A T1 line is essentially a traditional trunk line that carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps.

True False

78. The primary advantage of a T1 line is its affordability.

True False

79. A cable modem connects a personal computer to a DSL line.

True False

80. A cable modem is an example of a physical connection to the Internet.

True False

81. Cable modem lines are shared with other cable users in a particular area and can be slower during peak use periods.

True False

82. You can have a cable modem Internet connection even if there is no cable television available in your area.

True   False

83. A DSL line can be installed anywhere as long as the user has a telephone line.

True   False

84. A communications satellite, a space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations, can be used to retrieve information from the Internet.

True   False

85. ISP stands for Internet solution provider.

True   False

86. Wi-Fi refers to a group of 802.11 standards established by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers).

True   False

87. An Internet service provider (ISP) provides users with access to the Internet.

True   False

88. 4G wireless is wireless transmission built specifically for Internet traffic.

True   False

89. ISPs provide each user with a point of presence as a local access point to the Internet.

True   False

90. Internet Exchange Points connect an ISP with the Internet backbone.

True False

91. The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

True False

92. Every computer connected to the Internet has the same IP address.

True False

93. Static IP addresses are used for most websites.

True False

94. ICANN runs the Internet.

True False

95. A browser is a document on the World Wide Web that can include text, pictures, sound, and video.

True False

96. The URL is the website's unique address.

True False

97. A website is the location of a web domain name in a computer (server) somewhere on the Internet.

True False

98. A URL is a string of characters that points to a specific piece of information on the web.

True False

99. HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, refers to the communications rules that allow browsers to connect with web servers.

True False

100. A domain is simply a location on the Internet.

True False

101. HTML is the set of special instructions that are used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other documents.

True False

102. The first page seen at a website is called the Start page.

True False

103. Radio buttons are little circles located in front of various options on a web page; selecting an option with the mouse places a dot in the corresponding circle and allows the user to interact with the web page.

True False

104. Scroll arrows, small up/down and left/right arrows, can be used to move the screen to see the rest of the web page.

True False

105. A frame is a type of gateway website that functions as an "anchor" site, a major starting point for users to connect to the web.

True   False

106. A portal is software that enables users to view web pages and to jump from one page to another.

True   False

107. Search engines are websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as search tools, email, electronic commerce, and discussion groups.

True   False

108. A subject directory allows you to search for information by selecting lists of categories or topics.

True   False

109. Email can be sent via a particular email program, such as Microsoft Outlook, or via a browser and a website, such as through Hotmail and Gmail.

True   False

110. Some commonly used top-level domains are .net, .com, .gov, and .edu.

True   False

111. Sending yourself an email with a file attached is an easy way to back up that file.

True   False

112. Instant messaging can be used to post advertisements on websites.

True   False

113.Guides to appropriate online behavior are called net rules.

True False

114.Use of all-capital letters on the Internet is considered appropriate online behavior.

True False

115."Flaming" refers to unsolicited email in the form of advertising or chain letters.

True False

116.A newsgroup is an email discussion group on a special-interest topic in which all subscribers receive emails messages sent to the group's email address.

True False

117.FTP is used to transmit only small files.

True False

118.Internet telephony is the method of using the Internet to make a phone call, either one-to-one or for audio conferencing.

True False

119.Skype is a VoIP service.

True False

120.Applets are small programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers to support multimedia.

True False

121.Applets are written in Java, a programming language that enables programmers to create animated and interactive web pages.

True False

122.Streaming video is the rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion, such as in a cartoon.

True False

123.Pull technology automatically downloads information to your computer.

True False

124.Webcasting sends customized text, video, and audio to your computer automatically on a regular basis or live on demand.

True False

125.RSS newsreaders and RSS aggregators are the same thing.

True False

126.Streaming audio allows you to listen to a file while the data is still being downloaded to your computer.

True False

127.Podcasting uses streaming to deliver Internet media to a computer or a device.

True False

128.Social-networking sites are a part of Web 2.0

True False



129."Web 2.0" refers to a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web.

True False

130.Flickr and YouTube are social-networking websites.

True False

131.Emails and texts are generally private and safe from snooping.

True False

132.Spam consists of little text files left on your hard disk by some websites you visit.

True False

133.Spamming is writing an online message that uses derogatory, obscene, or inappropriate language.

True False

134.In pharming, thieves implant malicious software on a victim's computer that redirects the user to an impostor web page even when the individual types the correct address into his or her browser.

True False

135.Cookies are viruses transmitted by email.

True False

136.Browser hijackers can record each character you type and transmit that information to someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information.

True False

## Fill in the Blank Questions

137. The type of data transmission that allows only one signal at a time is called \_\_\_\_\_ transmission.

\_\_\_\_\_

138. When several signals can be transmitted at once, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ transmission.

\_\_\_\_\_

139. The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ connection.

\_\_\_\_\_

140. Data is transmitted in characters or collections of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

141. The speed of a modem that is 56,000 bps can be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_ Kbps.

\_\_\_\_\_

142. One Gbps is approximately 1 \_\_\_\_\_ bits per second.

\_\_\_\_\_

143. Downloading is the transmission of data from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ computer to one's own computer.

\_\_\_\_\_

144. A device that sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

145.POTS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

146.Transmitting data from a local PC to a website being constructed by a user can be called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

147.A modem that uses telephone lines to transmit data at 56 Kbps is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ connection.

\_\_\_\_\_

148.The device that connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

149.A space station that transmits radio waves from earth-based stations is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

150.The radio waves transmitted from a communications satellite are called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

151.Communications satellites transmit data to you at a rate of 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

152.3G and 4G wireless technology does not need Wi-Fi access points because it uses the existing \_\_\_\_\_ system.

\_\_\_\_\_

153. A WISP is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

154. The Internet service provider's (ISP's) local access point for users in a particular area is its \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

155. ISPs that don't run their own backbones connect to an Internet backbone through a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

156. The Internet's high-speed, high-capacity communication lines are its \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

157. When two modems connect to each other at a single ISP location, the process is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

158. A set of rules that computers must follow to transmit data electronically is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

159. The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

160. To send data over the Internet, TCP/IP breaks data into smaller blocks called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

161. Every computer on the Internet has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ address.

\_\_\_\_\_

162. An IP address consists of four sets of numbers between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ separated by decimals.

\_\_\_\_\_

163. Each time a general web user connects to an ISP, the ISP assigns the computer a new IP address for that session; the new address is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ address.

\_\_\_\_\_

164. The group established to regulate Internet domain names is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

165. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the organizational home for groups responsible for Internet infrastructure standards.

\_\_\_\_\_

166. Various parts of the web can be accessed using software called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

167. A location on a particular computer on the web that has a unique address is a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

168. A website's unique address is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

169. A string of characters that points to a specific piece of information anywhere on the web is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

170. A server location on the Internet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

171. The domain abbreviation for a military organization website is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

172. The domain abbreviation for an educational or research institution website is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

173. A network website would typically have the \_\_\_\_\_ domain abbreviation.

\_\_\_\_\_

174. A .gov domain abbreviation indicates that the website is a \_\_\_\_\_ site.

\_\_\_\_\_

175. A .com domain abbreviation indicates that the website is a \_\_\_\_\_ site.

\_\_\_\_\_

176. Documents scattered across many Internet sites are directly linked with \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

177. Sets of instructions that are used in HTML to specify document structure and formatting are called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

178. The welcome page that identifies the website and contains links to other pages at the site is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

179. A browser's \_\_\_\_\_ keeps track of the locations of the web pages you have visited and allows you to quickly return to them.

\_\_\_\_\_

180. On a web page, little circles located in front of various options are called \_\_\_\_\_; options can be selected with mouse clicks.

\_\_\_\_\_

181. An independently controllable section of a web page is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

182. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a "gateway" website—a major starting point—for users when they connect to the web.

\_\_\_\_\_

183. The subject word of the topic one wishes to search for on the web is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

184. \_\_\_\_\_ are programs that enable you to ask questions or use keywords to help locate information on the web.

\_\_\_\_\_

185. The program used to search for a web topic with the help of a keyword provided by the user is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

186. A \_\_\_\_\_ search engine such as Yippy! allows you to search several search engines simultaneously.

\_\_\_\_\_

187. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a program that can be downloaded for free and used to make a website that can be corrected or added to by anyone.

\_\_\_\_\_

188. Incoming mail is usually stored on an ISP's server, called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

189. Outgoing mail is sent to a \_\_\_\_\_ server.

\_\_\_\_\_

190. In an email address, the first section, called the \_\_\_\_\_, identifies who is at the address.

\_\_\_\_\_

191. The user name and the domain name in an email address are linked by the \_\_\_\_\_ character.

\_\_\_\_\_

192. On a display screen, a rectangular area containing a document or an activity is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_



193. You can \_\_\_\_\_ files (documents, photos, etc.) that aren't very large to emails and send them to friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

194. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a web-based discussion group that does not require a newsreader; it can be accessed via a browser.

\_\_\_\_\_

195. A program included with most browsers that allows access to newsgroups is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

196. FTP files can be downloaded using either a web browser or a special \_\_\_\_\_ client program such as Fetch.

\_\_\_\_\_

197. Using the net to make phone calls, either one to one or for audio conferencing (such as via Skype), is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

198. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a program that adds a specific feature or function to a browser, allowing it to play or view certain files.

\_\_\_\_\_

199. Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers to enhance the interactivity of web pages are called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

200.Applets are written in a programming language called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

201.The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

202.The process of transferring data in a continuous flow such that the file can be viewed before the end of the file is sent is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

203.The technology that causes software to automatically download information to a computer is called \_\_\_\_\_ technology.

\_\_\_\_\_

204."Blog" is short for \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

205.Delivering music, radio, or video from the Internet to a computer or other device is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

206.Conducting business activities online is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

207.The electronic sales or exchange of goods and services directly between companies, cutting out intermediaries, is called \_\_\_\_\_ commerce.

\_\_\_\_\_

208. When shoppers browse for products in stores only to buy them from an online rival, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

209. Facebook and MySpace are \_\_\_\_\_ websites.

\_\_\_\_\_

210. Youtube and Flickr are \_\_\_\_\_ websites.

\_\_\_\_\_

211. "Semantic markup" and "personal browser" are terms that apply to the concept of Web \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

212. \_\_\_\_\_ is the forgery of an email name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the legitimate source.

\_\_\_\_\_

213. The sending of bogus text messages in order to obtain someone's personal information (ID theft) is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

214. In \_\_\_\_\_, web visitors are redirected by malicious software to imposter web pages.

\_\_\_\_\_

215. Little text files left on the hard disk by some websites visited by the user are called \_\_\_\_\_; these small files help companies keep track of users' data.

\_\_\_\_\_

216. \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of spyware that tracks web surfing and online buying so that marketers can send users targeted and solicited pop-up and other ads.

\_\_\_\_\_

217. Search \_\_\_\_\_ intercept your legitimate search requests made to real search engines and return results from phony search services designed to send you to sites they run.

\_\_\_\_\_

218. \_\_\_\_\_ can record each character you type and transmit the information to someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information.

\_\_\_\_\_

219. Computer viruses are a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Essay Questions**

220. What are the three things needed to gain access to the Internet?

221.What is the difference between baseband transmission and broadband transmission?

222.What is the difference between download and upload?

223.State the advantages and disadvantages of using a digital subscriber line (DSL) service.

224.What is a T1 line?

225.List four means of Internet connection.

226.What is an Internet service provider (ISP)?

227.What is Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)?

228.What is an IP (Internet Protocol) address?

229.What is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)?

230. List and explain the parts of a URL.

231. Web pages are created with hypertext markup language (HTML). Explain what HTML is and how it relates to TCP/IP.

232. What's the difference between a keyword index type of search engine and a subject directory type of search engine?



233.Explain some ways to evaluate and source information found on the web.

234.Explain what webmail is; what are two advantages and two disadvantages of webmail? Name the four major webmail services.

235.List some rules of email netiquette.

236.Explain what a thread is and where it is used.

237.Define "Web 2.0."

238.What are some negative aspects of social networking?

239.Distinguish spoofing, phishing, and pharming.

240.Explain three types of spyware.

241.List five ways to avoid/fight viruses.

## Chapter 02 The Internet and the World Wide Web: Exploring Cyberspace **Answer Key**

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The basis for the Internet began in 1969 because of work by the \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 50)

- A. U.S. Department of Education
- B. U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
- C. U.S. Department of Defense**
- D. Federal Communications Commission

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: Unit 2A*

*Topic: The Internet and the Web*

2. Which of these do you NOT need to connect to the Internet?

(p. 52)

- A. access device
- B. secondary storage**
- C. means of connection
- D. Internet service provider

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: Unit 2A*

*Topic: The Internet and the Web*

3. An expression for how much data can be sent through a communications channel in a given  
(p. 52) amount of time is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. connectivity
- B. dial-up
- C. bandwidth**
- D. download

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

4. Generally, a very high-speed Internet connection is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 52)

- A. broadband**
- B. dial-up
- C. bandwidth
- D. upload

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

5. The wired or wireless means of connecting a computer to the Internet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 52)

- A. broadband
- B. physical connection**
- C. dial-up
- D. bandwidth

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

6. Bps stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 52)

- A. bytes per second
- B. bits per second**
- C. bandwidth per second
- D. broadband per second

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

7. Megabits per second are \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 53)

- A. 1 million bits per second**
- B. 10,000 bits per second
- C. 1,000 bits per second
- D. 100 bits per second

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

8. Gigabits per second are \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 53)

- A. 1 hundred bits per second
- B. 1 thousand bits per second
- C. 1 million bits per second
- D. 1 billion bits per second**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

9. The transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer is referred to as  
(p. 53) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. uploading
- B.** downloading
- C. broadband
- D. bandwidth

Uploading is the reverse.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

10. Which of the following is NOT an example of a download?  
(p. 53)

- A. Putting pictures from the Internet on your hard drive
- B. Storing a map for your vacation from the Internet on your smartphone
- C.** Saving a paper you just wrote to a CD
- D. Saving a program from an Internet site to your hard drive

Saving = storing.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

11. Which of the following is NOT an example of an upload?

(p. 53)

- A. Putting your new video on YouTube
- B. Saving your favorite music videos from a music website to your hard drive**
- C. Posting photos on your smartphone to a photo-sharing website
- D. Submitting a term paper to an instructor online

Saving music videos from a website is downloading, not uploading.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

12. The device that sends and receives computer data over regular phone lines is (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 53)

- A. T1 line
- B. modem**
- C. POTS
- D. communications satellite

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*



13. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DSL?

(p. 54)

- A. fast download
- B. connection always on
- C. consistent transmission rate
- D. universal availability

DSL is not universally available.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

14. Which traditional trunk line carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of

(p. 54) 1.5-6 Mbps?

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

Generally, T1 lines are leased by corporate, government, and academic sites.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

15. What connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet connection?

(p. 54)

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem**
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

16. The method of going online that requires the user to be no more than about 4.5 miles from a phone company central switching office is \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 54)

- A. dial-up modem
- B. DSL**
- C. T1 line
- D. satellite

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

17. The line most commonly used by corporate, government, and academic sites is \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 54-

55)

- A. DSL
- B. T1 line**
- C. satellite
- D. ISDN

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

18. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a T1 line?

(p. 54-55)

- A. affordability
- B. high-speed transmission
- C. 24 separate circuits
- D. supports many users

T1 lines have very expensive installation and monthly costs.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

19. A space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from earth-based stations is

(p. 57) called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. T1 line
- B. cable modem
- C. DSL line
- D. communications satellite

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

20. ISP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 58)

- A. Internet select provider
- B. Internet service provider**
- C. Internet serial provider
- D. Internet service platform

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

21. A point of public access to a Wi-Fi network is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 58)

- A. cable connection
- B. Internet Exchange Point
- C. hotspot**
- D. POP

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

22. In a client-server network, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a central computer that supplies data or services

(p. 59) requested of it.

- A. ISP
- B. server**
- C. browser
- D. website

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

23. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of modems and other equipment in a local area that acts as an  
(p. 60) ISP's gateway to the Internet.

- A. web page
- B. website
- C. IXP
- D. point of presence

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

24. When you connect to your ISP's POP, the ISP and the equipment at the POP go through a  
(p. 60) process called \_\_\_\_\_, establishing the speed of the Internet connection, and then proceed  
to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. authentication; handshaking
- B. authentication; transmission
- C. handshaking; authentication
- D. handshaking; transmission

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

25. When you are connecting to the Internet, during the process of authentication you must  
(p. 60) provide a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and a password.

- A. username
- B. POP
- C. ISP
- D. protocol

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

26. The set of communications rules for exchanging information electronically on the Internet is  
(p. 60) called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. web browser
- B. HTML
- C. URL
- D. protocol

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

27. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ uniquely identifies each computer and device connected to the Internet.  
(p. 61)

- A. web page
- B. IP address
- C. POP
- D. URL

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

28. Software that enables users to find and access the various parts of the web is called a

(p. 63) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. home page
- B. website
- C. browser
- D. web page

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

29. A specific web address for specific information is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64)

- A. home page
- B. web page
- C. URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
- D. hyperlink

A URL consists of (1) the web *protocol*, (2) the *domain name* or web server name, (3) the *directory* (or folder) on that server, and (4) the *file* within that directory (perhaps with an extension such as *html* or *htm*).

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

30. A computer with a domain name is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64-  
65)

- A. web page
- B. website**
- C. URL
- D. web portal

The website is the location of a web domain name of a computer (server) somewhere on the Internet.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

31. The .gov, .com, .net, and .edu extensions are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64-  
65)

- A. protocols
- B. directory names
- C. domains**
- D. URLs

The top-level domain is a three-letter extension that describes the domain type.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*



32. The set of special instructions used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to  
(p. 66) other multimedia documents is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. HTML
- B. hypertext
- C. multimedia
- D. HTTP

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

33. HTML connections to other documents or web pages that contain related information are  
(p. 66) called \_\_\_\_\_ links.

- A. HTTP
- B. multimedia
- C. URL
- D. hypertext

Hypertext links are connections to other documents or web pages that contain related information; a word or phrase in one document becomes a connection to a document in a different place.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

34. The first page seen at a website is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 67)

- A. URL
- B. home page**
- C. browser
- D. protocol

The home page acts as the welcome page of the website; it identifies the website and contains links to other pages at the site.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

35. Little circles located in front of various website screen options, which can be selected with the mouse, are called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 69)

- A. hyperlinks
- B. radio buttons**
- C. text boxes
- D. web portals

Selecting an option with the mouse places a dot in the corresponding circle (radio button).

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

36. An independently controllable section of a web page is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 69)

- A. hyperlink
- B. radio button
- C. frame
- D. window

A web page designer can divide a page into separate frames, each with different features and options.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

37. Websites that group together in one convenient location popular features such as online shopping malls, email support, community forums, and current news and weather are called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 70)

- A. home pages
- B. browsers
- C. search engines
- D. web portals

Portals can be customized or personalized to fit your interests.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

38. The subject word (or words) of the topic you wish to find while using a search engine is called  
(p. 71) the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. directory
- B. URL
- C. keyword**
- D. web portal

The results of your keyword search will be displayed in a summary of documents containing the keyword(s) you typed.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

39. Which of these can be used to locate information on the web by asking questions or using  
(p. 71) keywords?

- A. search engines**
- B. home pages
- C. hyperlinks
- D. URLs

When you use a keyword to search for a topic, you are using a piece of software known as a search engine.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

40. Which of these provides lists of several websites classified by topic?

(p. 72)

- A. web portal
- B. subject directory**
- C. metasearch engine
- D. browser

A subject directory is maintained by human editors, not electronic "spiders."

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

41. A search engine that allows you to search several search engines simultaneously is called a

(p. 72) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. megasearch engine
- B. hypersearch engine
- C. metasearch engine**
- D. subject directory

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

42. In the email address Joe\_Black@earthlink.net.us, "earthlink" is the \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 78)

- A. URL
- B. domain name**
- C. domain type
- D. username

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

43. If you were emailing a term paper and wanted to maintain its formatting, you would send it as

(p. 81) a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. URL
- B. instant message
- C. protocol
- D. attachment**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

44. Any user on a given email system can send a message via (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and have it pop up

(p. 81) right away on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system.

- A. attachments
- B. instant messaging**
- C. FTP
- D. mailing list

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

45. Which of the following is NOT an example of good netiquette?

*(p. 81)*

- A. Consult the frequently asked questions (FAQs).
- B. Don't SHOUT.
- C. Don't send large file attachments, unless requested.
- D.** When replying, send the entire original message for reference.

When replying, quote only the relevant section to save the recipient the effort of wading through lots of text to find the reference.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

46. A method whereby one can connect to a remote computer with a different operating system and transfer large files to his or her own microcomputer's hard disk over the Internet is called

*(p. 83)*

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. URL
- B.** FTP
- C. POP
- D. HTML

FTP = file transfer protocol

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

47. Which of the following is an FTP client program?

(p. 83)

- A. Cute
- B. Put
- C. Grab
- D. FTP net

FTP client programs are special software that enables the download and upload of FTP files.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

48. To access a newsgroup, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ program is needed.

(p. 83)

- A. browser
- B. applet
- C. newsreader
- D. chat

A newsgroup is like a giant electronic bulletin board.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*



49. A collection of messages on a particular topic on a message board is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 83)

- A. thread
- B. hyperlink
- C. mailing list
- D. newsgroup

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

50. A program that adds a specific feature to a browser, allowing it to play or view certain files, is a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 86)

- A. script
- B. plug-in
- C. tag
- D. cookie

Plug-ins support online multimedia.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social*

*Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

51. Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers are called  
(p. 86) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cookies
- B. applets**
- C. plug-ins
- D. hypertext

Java applets enhance web pages by, for example, playing music, displaying graphics and animation, and providing interactive games.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

52. The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called a(n)  
(p. 87) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animation**
- B. stream
- C. script
- D. applet

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

53. The technology (software) that automatically downloads website information to your computer (p. 88) is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pull technology
- B. download
- C. push technology
- D. upload

One can choose the categories or the channels of websites that will automatically send you updated information.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

54. The technology in which customized text, audio, and video are sent automatically to the user (p. 88) on a regular basis is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. webcasting
- B. broadcasting
- C. pulling
- D. attaching

Webcasting is an example of push technology.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

55. Web logs made by various users that are accessible to others are called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 88)

- A. real-time chat
- B. blogs**
- C. telnet
- D. applets

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

56. RSS newsreaders are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 88)

- A. attachments
- B. aggregators**
- C. podcasters
- D. webcasts

RSS newsreaders, or RSS aggregators, are programs that scour the web, sometimes hourly or more frequently, and pull together in one place web "feeds" from several websites.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

57. \_\_\_\_\_ is the electronic sale or exchange of goods and services directly between  
(p. 91) companies, cutting out traditional intermediaries.

- A. B2C
- B. C2C
- C. B2B**
- D. Online finance

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

58. The move toward a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web is called  
(p. 92) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Web 3.0
- B. aggregating
- C. Web 2.0**
- D. webcasting

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

59. In terms of privacy, email is like \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 96)

- A. a sealed letter
- B. an insured package
- C. a postcard
- D. a notarized document

Anyone can pick up and read a postcard, and chances are any number of people can read an email.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

60. An uninvited email solicitation to buy something is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 97)

- A. flaming
- B. spam
- C. pharming
- D. instant messaging

Spam is unsolicited junk email.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

61. Forging of an email sender name so that the message appears to have originated from  
(p. 97) someone or somewhere other than the actual source is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spoofing
- B. phishing
- C. pharming
- D. spyware

Spoofing is one of the main tactics used by spammers (and virus writers) to induce or trick recipients into opening and perhaps responding to their solicitations.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

62. Adware is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 99)

- A. cookies
- B. spam
- C. pop-up generator
- D. aggregator

Adware, or pop-up generators, is a kind of spyware that tracks web searching or online buying so that marketers can send you targeted and unsolicited pop-up and other ads.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

63. One type of spyware is \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 99)

- A. browser hijackers
- B. search hijackers
- C. key loggers
- D. All of these**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

## True / False Questions

64. Bandwidth is an expression of how much data can be sent through a communications channel

(p. 52) in a given amount of time.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

65. The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a physical connection.

(p. 52)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*



66. Bps stands for bandwidth per second.

(p. 52)

**FALSE**

bits per second

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

67. One kilobit per second is the same as 1 million bits per second.

(p. 52)

**FALSE**

1 thousand bits per second

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

68. Kilobits per second are faster than megabits per second.

(p. 52-

53)

**FALSE**

megabits are faster

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

69. Mps stands for megabits per second.

(p. 53)

**FALSE**

Mbps

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

70. The term "gigabit" refers to 1 billion bits per second.

(p. 53)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

71. "Uploading" refers to the transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer.

(p. 53)

**FALSE**

upload = from the local computer to a remote computer

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

72. The transmission of the latest pinball game off a subscriber network to a home computer is an  
(p. 53) example of an upload.

**FALSE**

download

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

73. The transmission of credit information to order something online is an example of an upload.  
(p. 53)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

74. Digital subscriber line (DSL) uses satellite technology to transmit data in megabits per  
(p. 54) second.

**FALSE**

DSL uses phone lines

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

75. The primary advantages of DSL are that it is always on and its transmission rate is consistent.

(p. 54)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

76. DSL data transmission is faster than a T1 line.

(p. 54)

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

77. A T1 line is essentially a traditional trunk line that carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps.

(p. 54-55)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

78. The primary advantage of a T1 line is its affordability.

(p. 54-55)

**FALSE**

Speed is the primary advantage.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

79. A cable modem connects a personal computer to a DSL line.

*(p. 56)*

**FALSE**

It connects the computers to a cable TV system that provides an Internet connection.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

80. A cable modem is an example of a physical connection to the Internet.

*(p. 56)*

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

81. Cable modem lines are shared with other cable users in a particular area and can be slower

*(p. 57)* during peak use periods.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

82. You can have a cable modem Internet connection even if there is no cable television available  
(p. 57) in your area.

**FALSE**

The hardware [cable modem] is useless without the cable service.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

83. A DSL line can be installed anywhere as long as the user has a telephone line.

(p. 58)

**FALSE**

The user must be no more than about 3 miles from a phone company central switching office.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

84. A communications satellite, a space station that transmits radio waves called microwaves from  
(p. 57) earth-based stations, can be used to retrieve information from the Internet.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

85. ISP stands for Internet solution provider.

(p. 58)

**FALSE**

Internet service provider

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

86. Wi-Fi refers to a group of 802.11 standards established by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers).

(p. 58)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

87. An Internet service provider (ISP) provides users with access to the Internet.

(p. 58)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

88. 4G wireless is wireless transmission built specifically for Internet traffic.

(p. 58)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

89. ISPs provide each user with a point of presence as a local access point to the Internet.

*(p. 60)*

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

90. Internet Exchange Points connect an ISP with the Internet backbone.

*(p. 60)*

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

91. The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called

*(p. 60)* Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

**FALSE**

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*



92. Every computer connected to the Internet has the same IP address.

(p. 61)

**FALSE**

IP addresses uniquely identify each computer on the Internet.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

93. Static IP addresses are used for most websites.

(p. 61)

**FALSE**

dynamic IP addresses

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

94. ICANN runs the Internet.

(p. 62)

**FALSE**

No one runs the Internet. ICANN regulates domain names in Internet addresses (URLs).

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

95. A browser is a document on the World Wide Web that can include text, pictures, sound, and video.  
(p. 63)

**FALSE**

A browser is software that enables you to find and access the various parts of the web.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

96. The URL is the website's unique address.

(p. 64)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

97. A website is the location of a web domain name in a computer (server) somewhere on the

(p. 64) Internet.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

98. A URL is a string of characters that points to a specific piece of information on the web.

(p. 64)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

99. HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, refers to the communications rules that allow browsers  
(p. 64) to connect with web servers.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

100. A domain is simply a location on the Internet.  
(p. 66)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

101. HTML is the set of special instructions that are used to specify document structure, formatting,  
(p. 65) and links to other documents.

**TRUE**

Hypertext markup language

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

102. The first page seen at a website is called the Start page.

(p. 67)

**FALSE**

Home page

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

103. Radio buttons are little circles located in front of various options on a web page; selecting an option with the mouse places a dot in the corresponding circle and allows the user to interact with the web page.

(p. 69)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

104. Scroll arrows, small up/down and left/right arrows, can be used to move the screen to see the rest of the web page.

(p. 69)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

105. A frame is a type of gateway website that functions as an "anchor" site, a major starting point  
(p. 69) for users to connect to the web.

**FALSE**

A frame is an independently controllable section of a web page.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

106. A portal is software that enables users to view web pages and to jump from one page to  
(p. 69) another.

**FALSE**

A portal is a type of gateway website that functions as an "anchor site" and offers a broad array of resources and services, online shopping malls, email support, community forums, current news and weather, stock quotes, travel information, and links to other popular subject categories.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

107. Search engines are websites that group together in one convenient location popular features  
(p. 71) such as search tools, email, electronic commerce, and discussion groups.

**FALSE**

Search engines are programs that enable you to ask questions or use keywords to help locate information on the web.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

108. A subject directory allows you to search for information by selecting lists of categories or  
(p. 72) topics.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

109. Email can be sent via a particular email program, such as Microsoft Outlook, or via a browser  
(p. 78) and a website, such as through Hotmail and Gmail.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

110. Some commonly used top-level domains are .net, .com, .gov, and .edu.  
(p. 79)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

111. Sending yourself an email with a file attached is an easy way to back up that file.  
(p. 81)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

112. Instant messaging can be used to post advertisements on websites.

*(p. 81)*

**FALSE**

With instant messaging (IM), any user on a given email system can send a message and have it pop up instantly on the screen of anyone else logged onto that system.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

113. Guides to appropriate online behavior are called net rules.

*(p. 81)*

**FALSE**

Netiquette

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

114. Use of all-capital letters on the Internet is considered appropriate online behavior.

*(p. 81)*

**FALSE**

All caps are considered to mean impolite shouting ("flaming").

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*  
*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

115. "Flaming" refers to unsolicited email in the form of advertising or chain letters.

(p. 81)

**FALSE**

Flaming refers to impolite email behavior.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

116. A newsgroup is an email discussion group on a special-interest topic in which all subscribers

(p. 83) receive emails messages sent to the group's email address.

**FALSE**

This is a mailing list.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

117. FTP is used to transmit only small files.

(p. 83)

**FALSE**

Ftp is used for any files, especially large files.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*



118. Internet telephony is the method of using the Internet to make a phone call, either one-to-one  
(p. 84) or for audio conferencing.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

119. Skype is a VoIP service.  
(p. 84)

**TRUE**

Voice over Internet Protocol

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

120. Applets are small programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers to  
(p. 86) support multimedia.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

121. Applets are written in Java, a programming language that enables programmers to create  
(p. 86) animated and interactive web pages.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

122. Streaming video is the rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion,  
(p. 87) such as in a cartoon.

**FALSE**

This is animation. Streaming video is the process of transferring data in a continuous flow so that you can begin viewing a file even before the end of the file is sent.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

123. Pull technology automatically downloads information to your computer.  
(p. 88)

**FALSE**

With pull technology, you go to a website and pull down the information you want—in other words, the web page isn't delivered until a browser requests, or pulls, it.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

124. Webcasting sends customized text, video, and audio to your computer automatically on a  
(p. 88) regular basis or live on demand.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

125. RSS newsreaders and RSS aggregators are the same thing.  
(p. 88)

**TRUE**

They both scour the web and pull together "feeds" from several websites to deliver to users' computers/devices.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

126. Streaming audio allows you to listen to a file while the data is still being downloaded to your  
(p. 88) computer.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

127. Podcasting uses streaming to deliver Internet media to a computer or a device.

(p. 90)

**FALSE**

The media files must be downloaded and saved before they can be viewed.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

128. Social-networking sites are a part of Web 2.0

(p. 92)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

129. "Web 2.0" refers to a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web.

(p. 92)

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

130. Flickr and YouTube are social-networking websites.

(p. 93)

**FALSE**

They are media-sharing websites.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

131. Emails and texts are generally private and safe from snooping.

(p. 96)

**FALSE**

They can be read by almost anyone.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

132. Spam consists of little text files left on your hard disk by some websites you visit.

(p. 97)

**FALSE**

These are cookies. Spam is junk email (unwanted).

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

133. Spamming is writing an online message that uses derogatory, obscene, or inappropriate  
(p. 97) language.

**FALSE**

This is flaming; spam refers to unsolicited email, or junk mail, in the form of advertising or chain letters.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

134. In pharming, thieves implant malicious software on a victim's computer that redirects the user  
(p. 97-98) to an impostor web page even when the individual types the correct address into his or her browser.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

135. Cookies are viruses transmitted by email.  
(p. 98)

**FALSE**

Cookies are more like trackers: little text files—such as your username, password, and preferences—left on your hard disk by websites you visit. The websites retrieve the data when you visit again.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

136. Browser hijackers can record each character you type and transmit that information to  
(p. 99) someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information.

**FALSE**

This definition refers to keyloggers.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

## Fill in the Blank Questions

137. The type of data transmission that allows only one signal at a time is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(p. 52) transmission.

**baseband**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

138. When several signals can be transmitted at once, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ transmission.  
(p. 52)

**broadband**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

139. The wired or wireless means of connecting to the Internet is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ connection.

(p. 52)

**physical**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

140. Data is transmitted in characters or collections of \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 52)

**bits**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

141. The speed of a modem that is 56,000 bps can be expressed as \_\_\_\_\_ Kbps.

(p. 52)

**56**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

142. One Gbps is approximately 1 \_\_\_\_\_ bits per second.

(p. 53)

**billion**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*



143. Downloading is the transmission of data from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ computer to one's own computer.

(p. 53)

**remote**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

144. A device that sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers is called

(p. 53) a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**modem**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

145. POTS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 53)

**plain old telephone system**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

146. Transmitting data from a local PC to a website being constructed by a user can be called a(n)

(p. 53) \_\_\_\_\_.

**upload**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

147. A modem that uses telephone lines to transmit data at 56 Kbps is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ connection.

(p. 53)

**dial-up or dial up**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

148. The device that connects a personal computer to a cable-TV system that offers an Internet

(p. 56) connection is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**cable modem**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

149. A space station that transmits radio waves from earth-based stations is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 57)

**communications satellite or satellite**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

150. The radio waves transmitted from a communications satellite are called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 79)

**microwaves or microwave**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

151. Communications satellites transmit data to you at a rate of 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 57)

**Mbps or megabits per second**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

152. 3G and 4G wireless technology does not need Wi-Fi access points because it uses the

(p. 58) existing \_\_\_\_\_ system.

**cellphone or cell phone**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

153. A WISP is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 58)

**wireless Internet service provider**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

154. The Internet service provider's (ISP's) local access point for users in a particular area is its

(p. 60) \_\_\_\_\_.

**POP or point of presence**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

155. ISPs that don't run their own backbones connect to an Internet backbone through a(n)  
(p. 60) \_\_\_\_\_.

**IXP or Internet Exchange Point**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

156. The Internet's high-speed, high-capacity communication lines are its \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 60)

**backbone**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

157. When two modems connect to each other at a single ISP location, the process is called  
(p. 60) \_\_\_\_\_.

**handshaking**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

158. A set of rules that computers must follow to transmit data electronically is called a(n)  
(p. 60) \_\_\_\_\_.

**protocol**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

159. The protocol that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 60)

**TCP/IP or Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol or TCPIP**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

160. To send data over the Internet, TCP/IP breaks data into smaller blocks called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 60)

**packets or packet**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

161. Every computer on the Internet has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ address.  
(p. 61)

**IP or Internet Protocol**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

162. An IP address consists of four sets of numbers between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ separated by decimals.  
(p. 61)

**0 or 255**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

163. Each time a general web user connects to an ISP, the ISP assigns the computer a new IP  
(p. 61) address for that session; the new address is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ address.

**dynamic IP**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

164. The group established to regulate Internet domain names is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 62)

**ICANN or Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

165. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the organizational home for groups responsible for Internet infrastructure  
(p. 62) standards.

**ISOC or Internet Society**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

166. Various parts of the web can be accessed using software called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 63)

**browser or web browser**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

167. A location on a particular computer on the web that has a unique address is a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 63)

**website or web site**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

168. A website's unique address is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64)

**URL or Uniform Resource Locator**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

169. A string of characters that points to a specific piece of information anywhere on the web is

(p. 64) called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**URL or Uniform Resource Locator**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

170. A server location on the Internet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64)

**domain or domain name**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

171. The domain abbreviation for a military organization website is \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64)

.mil or mil

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

172. The domain abbreviation for an educational or research institution website is \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 64)

.edu or edu

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

173. A network website would typically have the \_\_\_\_\_ domain abbreviation.

(p. 64)

.net or net

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

174. A .gov domain abbreviation indicates that the website is a \_\_\_\_\_ site.

(p. 64)

government

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

175. A .com domain abbreviation indicates that the website is a \_\_\_\_\_ site.

(p. 64)

commercial

*Blooms: Remember*



*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

176. Documents scattered across many Internet sites are directly linked with \_\_\_\_\_.

*(p. 66)*

**hyperlinks or links**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

177. Sets of instructions that are used in HTML to specify document structure and formatting are

*(p. 66)* called \_\_\_\_\_.

**tags or markups**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

178. The welcome page that identifies the website and contains links to other pages at the site is

*(p. 67)* called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**home page**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

179. A browser's \_\_\_\_\_ keeps track of the locations of the web pages you have visited and

*(p. 67)* allows you to quickly return to them.

**history list or history**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

180. On a web page, little circles located in front of various options are called \_\_\_\_\_; options can  
(p. 70) be selected with mouse clicks.

**radio buttons or radio button**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

181. An independently controllable section of a web page is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 69)

**frame**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

182. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a "gateway" website—a major starting point—for users when they connect to  
(p. 70) the web.

**portal or web portal**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

183. The subject word of the topic one wishes to search for on the web is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 70)

**keyword**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

184. \_\_\_\_\_ are programs that enable you to ask questions or use keywords to help locate  
(p. 71) information on the web.

**Search engines or search engine**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

185. The program used to search for a web topic with the help of a keyword provided by the user is  
(p. 71) called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**search engine or search engines**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

186. A \_\_\_\_\_ search engine such as Yippy! allows you to search several search engines  
(p. 72) simultaneously.

**metasearch**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

187. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a program that can be downloaded for free and used to make a website that  
(p. 73) can be corrected or added to by anyone.

**wiki**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

188. Incoming mail is usually stored on an ISP's server, called a \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 77)

**mail server**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

189. Outgoing mail is sent to a \_\_\_\_\_ server.

(p. 77)

**SMTP or Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

190. In an email address, the first section, called the \_\_\_\_\_, identifies who is at the address.

(p. 79)

**username or user name**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

191. The user name and the domain name in an email address are linked by the \_\_\_\_\_

(p. 79) character.

**@ or at**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

192. On a display screen, a rectangular area containing a document or an activity is called a  
(p. 81) \_\_\_\_\_.

**window**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

193. You can \_\_\_\_\_ files (documents, photos, etc.) that aren't very large to emails and send  
(p. 81) them to friends.

**attach**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

194. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a web-based discussion group that does not require a newsreader; it  
(p. 83) can be accessed via a browser.

**message board**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

195. A program included with most browsers that allows access to newsgroups is called a  
(p. 83) \_\_\_\_\_.

**newsreader or news reader**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

196. FTP files can be downloaded using either a web browser or a special \_\_\_\_\_ client  
(p. 83) program such as Fetch.

### FTP

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

197. Using the net to make phone calls, either one to one or for audio conferencing (such as via  
(p. 84) Skype), is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Internet telephony or VoIP

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social*

*Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

198. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a program that adds a specific feature or function to a browser, allowing it to  
(p. 86) play or view certain files.

### plug-in or plug in or plugin

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social*

*Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

199. Small Java programs that can be quickly downloaded and run by most browsers to enhance  
(p. 86) the interactivity of web pages are called \_\_\_\_\_.

### applets or applet

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social*

*Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

200. Applets are written in a programming language called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 86)

**Java**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

201. The rapid sequencing of still images to create the appearance of motion is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 87)

**animation**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

202. The process of transferring data in a continuous flow such that the file can be viewed before the end of the file is sent is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 87)

**streaming**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

203. The technology that causes software to automatically download information to a computer is called \_\_\_\_\_ technology.

(p. 88)

**push**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

204. "Blog" is short for \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 88)

**web log**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

205. Delivering music, radio, or video from the Internet to a computer or other device is called

(p. 90) \_\_\_\_\_.

**podcasting or podcasts or podcast**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

206. Conducting business activities online is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 90)

**electronic commerce or e-commerce or ecommerce**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

207. The electronic sales or exchange of goods and services directly between companies, cutting

(p. 90) out intermediaries, is called \_\_\_\_\_ commerce.

**B2B or business-to-business**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*



*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

208. When shoppers browse for products in stores only to buy them from an online rival, this is  
(p. 90) called \_\_\_\_\_.

**showrooming**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

209. Facebook and MySpace are \_\_\_\_\_ websites.  
(p. 92)

**social-networking or social networking or social network**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

210. Youtube and Flickr are \_\_\_\_\_ websites.  
(p. 93)

**media-sharing or media sharing**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

211. "Semantic markup" and "personal browser" are terms that apply to the concept of Web  
(p. 93) \_\_\_\_\_.

**3.0 or 3**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social  
Networking*

212. \_\_\_\_\_ is the forgery of an email name so that the message appears to have originated  
(p. 97) from someone or somewhere other than the legitimate source.

**Spoofing**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

213. The sending of bogus text messages in order to obtain someone's personal information (ID  
(p. 97) theft) is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**smishing or SMS phishing**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

214. In \_\_\_\_\_, web visitors are redirected by malicious software to imposter web pages.  
(p. 97)

**pharming**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

215. Little text files left on the hard disk by some websites visited by the user are called \_\_\_\_\_;  
(p. 98) these small files help companies keep track of users' data.

**cookies**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

216. \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of spyware that tracks web surfing and online buying so that marketers  
(p. 99) can send users targeted and solicited pop-up and other ads.

**Adware or pop-up generator**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

217. Search \_\_\_\_\_ intercept your legitimate search requests made to real search engines and  
(p. 99) return results from phony search services designed to send you to sites they run.

**hijackers**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

218. \_\_\_\_\_ can record each character you type and transmit the information to  
(p. 99) someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information.

**Key loggers or Key logger**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

219. Computer viruses are a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 100)

**malware**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

## Essay Questions

220. What are the three things needed to gain access to the Internet?

(p. 52)

To access the Internet, the user needs three things:

- a. An access device, such as a personal computer with a modem;
- b. A physical connection, such as a telephone line;
- c. An Internet access provider (ISP).

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

221. What is the difference between baseband transmission and broadband transmission?

(p. 52)

Bandwidth, or channel capacity, is an expression of how much data—text, voice, video, and so on—can be sent through a communications channel in a given amount of time. Baseband transmission allows only one signal at a time; broadband transmission allows several signals to be transmitted at once. Broadband connections include various kinds of high-speed wired connections, such as coaxial and fiber-optic cable.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

222. What is the difference between download and upload?

(p. 53)

Download is the transmission of data from a remote computer to a local computer/device, as from a website to a PC or a smartphone. Upload is the transmission of data from a local computer/device to a remote computer, as from a local PC to YouTube.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

223. State the advantages and disadvantages of using a digital subscriber line (DSL) service.

(p. 54)

An advantage of using DSL is that it is always on and, unlike cable, its transmission rate is relatively consistent. Also, one can talk on the phone and send data at the same time. The disadvantage is that one has to live no farther than about 4.5 miles from a phone company central switching office, because the access speed and reliability degrade with distance.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

224. What is a T1 line?

(p. 54-  
55)

A T1 line is an expensive trunk line that carries 24 normal telephone circuits and has a transmission rate of 1.5-6 Mbps. They are generally leased by corporate, government, and academic sites.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

225. List four means of Internet connection.

(p. 52-  
58)

Some of the principal means of Internet connection:

- a. telephone (dialup) modem
- b. high-speed phone lines-DSL and T1/T3/T4
- c. cable modem/cable TV service
- d. wireless-satellite, Wi-Fi, 3G/4G

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

226. What is an Internet service provider (ISP)?

(p. 58)

In addition to having an access device and a means of connection, to get on the Internet, you need to go through an Internet access provider, or an Internet service provider (ISP)—a local, regional, or national organization that provides access to the Internet for a fee. The ISP may own the facilities that it uses to deliver services, or it may lease the facilities of another provider. Examples of national providers are Comcast, CenturyLink, Charter, Cox Cable, AT&T, Frontier, and Verizon; there are many others. There are also still some free ISPs.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Outcome: 02-01 Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

*Topic: Connecting to the Internet: Narrowband, Broadband, and Access Providers*

227. What is Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)?

(p. 60)

The protocol—set of rules—that enables all computers to use data transmitted on the Internet is Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, which was developed in 1978 by ARPA (U.S. Department of Defense, Advanced Research Projects Agency). TCP/IP is used for all Internet transactions, from sending email to downloading pictures, audio, video, etc.

Among other things, TCP/IP determines how the sending device indicates that it has finished sending a message and how the receiving device indicates that it has received the message. TCP/IP breaks the data in a message into separate packets, fixed-length blocks of data for transmission. This allows a message to be split up and its parts sent by separate routes yet still all wind up in the same place. IP is used to send the packets across the Internet to their final destination, and TCP is used to reassemble the packets in the correct order. The packets do not have to follow the same network routes to reach their destination because all the packets have the same IP address.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

228. What is an IP (Internet Protocol) address?

(p. 61)

An IP address uniquely identifies every computer and device connected to the Internet. An IP address consists of four sets of numbers between 0 and 255 separated by decimals (called a dotted quad)—for example, 1.160.10.240. An IP address is similar to a street address, but street addresses rarely change, whereas IP addresses often do. Each time you connect to your Internet access provider, it assigns your computer a new IP address, called a dynamic IP address, for your online session. When you request data from the Internet, it is transmitted to your computer's IP address. When you disconnect, your provider frees up the IP address you were using and reassigns it to another user.

Whereas a dynamic IP address changes each time you connect to the Internet, a static IP address is the same every time you connect. Established organizational websites have their own static IP addresses, which they pay for. If your computer is constantly connected to the Internet through a local network at work or school, most likely you have a static IP address.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*

229. What is the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)?

(p. 62)

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a global, private-sector, nonprofit corporation that was established to regulate human-friendly Internet domain names—those addresses ending with .com, .org, .net, and so on, that overlie IP addresses and identify the website type.

ICANN doesn't control content or deal with access to the Internet.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-02 How Does the Internet Work?*

*Topic: How Does the Internet Work?*



230. List and explain the parts of a URL.

(p. 64-  
65)

The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is a string of characters that points to a specific piece of information anywhere on the web; the URL is the website's unique address.

A URL consists of (1) the web protocol, (2) the domain name or web server name, (3) the directory name (or folder) on that server, and (4) the file within that directory (perhaps with an extension, such as html or htm).

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

231. Web pages are created with hypertext markup language (HTML). Explain what HTML is and how it relates to TCP/IP.

(p. 65-  
66)

The basic communications protocol that makes the Internet work TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). The communications protocol used to access that part of the Internet called the World Wide Web is Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). A hypertext document uses hypertext markup language (HTML), which uses hypertext links, to connect with other documents. The foundations of the World Wide Web, then, are HTML and its hypertext links.

Hypertext markup language (HTML) is the set of special instructions (called "tags" or "markups") that are used to specify document structure, formatting, and links to other multimedia documents on the web. Extensible hypertext markup language (XHTML) is the new and current version of HTML, a stricter version required by the fact that web content now needs to be delivered to smartphones and other devices that have fewer resources than traditional computers have.

Hypertext links—also called hyperlinks, hotlinks, or just links—are HTML connections to other documents or web pages that contain related information. Hyperlinks usually appear as underlined or colored words.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

232. What's the difference between a keyword index type of search engine and a subject directory type of search engine?  
(p. 71-72)

A keyword index allows you to search for information by typing one or more keywords, and the search engine then displays a list of web pages, or "hits," that contain those key words. A subject directory allows you to search for information by selecting lists of categories or topics, such as "Business and Commerce" or "Art and Humanities."

*Blooms: Remember*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

233. Explain some ways to evaluate and source information found on the web.  
(p. 75)

See the Practical Action box on page 75 for this discussion; answers should include most of the main points discussed here.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-03 The World Wide Web*

*Topic: The World Wide Web*

234. Explain what webmail is; what are two advantages and two disadvantages of webmail? Name (p. 78) the four major webmail services.

With web-based email, or webmail, you send and receive messages by interacting via a browser with a website.

The advantages of web-based email are that you can easily send and receive messages while traveling anywhere in the world, and the cost of the service itself is usually free. Also, you can use any personal computer and browser to keep up with your email.

The disadvantages are that, because you aren't paying for the service, webmail providers support it with advertising, which means you'll have to deal with lots of ads. Purveyors of junk mail (spam) also tend to heavily target webmail services, so users are bombarded with unwanted sales pitches. Finally, hackers commonly steal webmail users' address books and then send scam emails to all the people/organizations in the address lists.

The big four webmail carriers are Yahoo!Mail, Microsoft Outlook.com, Gmail (Google), and AIM Mail (AOL.com).

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

235. List some rules of email netiquette.

(p. 81)

- a. Don't waste people's time.
- b. Don't say anything online that you would not say to a person's face.
- c. Include a helpful subject line.
- d. Be clear and avoid overuse of shorthand expressions and emoticons.
- e. Use correct grammar and spelling.
- f. Avoid flaming.
- g. Avoid use of all-capital letters (shouting) unless they are required for emphasis.
- h. Avoid sloppiness.
- i. Don't send huge file attachments, unless requested.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

236. Explain what a thread is and where it is used.

(p. 83)

A message board is a web-based discussion group that does not require a newsreader. These special-interest discussions may be accessed through a web browser (not email) from Yahoo! Groups and Google Groups. Some groups are open to the public; others are members only. Users post a message—which is called an article—to the bulletin board, which other users can read and write replies to. A collection of messages on a particular subject is called a thread or a threaded discussion.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-04 Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

*Topic: Email, Instant Messaging, and Other Ways of Communicating Over the Net*

237. Define "Web 2.0."

(p. 92)

Web 2.0 can be defined as the move toward a more social, collaborative, interactive, and responsive web. As websites have become easier to use, they allow users to better harness the collective power of people, which has led to a "social web" or "social media," involving not only blogs and wikis (for sharing information) but also social networks and media sharing. The common theme of all these is human interaction.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

238. What are some negative aspects of social networking?

(p. 94)

- Social communication skills are diminished: Too much online interaction can hurt real-life relationships. Uploading photos, forwarding inane quizzes, posting dumb jokes, or tweeting unimportant information about our whereabouts are no substitute for face-to-face or phone communication. Body language and voice inflection can express nuances that typing cannot.
- Your supposedly private data is used to sell you stuff: Even people who set their Facebook profiles to the strictest privacy settings aren't necessarily protected from having their personal information leaked all over the web or used in ads.
- Your online data may exist forever and can be used against you: Your supposedly "deleted" photos and messages may remain online for years. This gives potential employers the opportunity to turn up inappropriate photos you posted and criminals the chance to use them in fraudulent schemes, such as fake adoption scams.
- Social networks may be used to attack others: Social-networking sites can become platforms for anonymous bullying and other types of attacks. Anonymity can allow Internet bloggers and site users to inflict pain and shame on others.
- Employers don't often ask for this information right now, but be aware that, when you are looking for a job, what's on your Facebook page may hurt your chances.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-05 The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

*Topic: The Online Gold Mine: Telephony, Multimedia, Webcasting, Blogs, E-Commerce, and Social Networking*

239. Distinguish spoofing, phishing, and pharming.

(p. 97-98)

Spoofing is the forgery of an email sender name so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source. Phishing is (1) the sending of a forged email that (2) directs recipients to a replica of an existing web page, both of which pretend to belong to a legitimate company. The purpose of the fraudulent sender is to "phish" for, or entice people to share, their personal, financial, or password data. In pharming, thieves implant malicious software on a victim's computer that redirects the user to an impostor web page even when the individual types the correct address into his or her browser.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

240. Explain three types of spyware.

(p. 98-  
99)

1. Adware, or pop-up generator, tracks web surfing or online buying so that marketers can send you targeted and unsolicited pop-up and other ads. This is the most common, and benign, type of spyware. Adware can be developed by legitimate companies such as Verizon and Panasonic but also by all kinds of fly-by-night purveyors of pornography and gambling operating from computer servers in Russia, Spain, and the Virgin Islands.
2. Browser hijackers change settings in your browser without your knowledge, often changing your browser's home page and replacing it with another web page, and search hijackers intercept your legitimate search requests made to real search engines and return results from phony search services designed to send you to sites they run.
3. Key loggers, or keystroke loggers, can record each character you type and transmit that information to someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information. For instance, some may secretly record the keystrokes you use to log into online bank accounts and then send the information off to who knows where.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and*

*Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

241. List five ways to avoid/fight viruses.

(p. 100-

101)

- Download virus protection software and follow instructions for installing it on your machine. (Don't use antivirus software from companies you know nothing about.) Scan your entire system with antivirus software the first time it's installed; then scan it regularly after that. Also scan any new CDs and drives before using them.
- Don't open, download, or execute any files, email messages, or email attachments if the source is unknown or if the subject line of an email is questionable or unexpected.
- Delete all spam and email messages from strangers. Don't open, forward, or reply to such messages.
- Use webmail sparingly, since viruses can hide in the HTML coding of the email. Even the simple act of previewing the message in your email program can activate the virus and infect your computer.
- Don't start your computer with a flash drive, USB thumb drive, or CD/DVD in place.
- Back up your data files regularly, and keep at least one backup device in a location separate from your computer or use an online (cloud) backup service.
- If you discover you have a virus, ask your antivirus software provider to scan your computer online; then follow its directions for cleaning or deleting the virus.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Outcome: 02-06 The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*

*Topic: The Intrusive Internet: Snooping, Spamming, Spoofing, Phishing, Pharming, Cookies, Spyware, and Malware*