Chapter 4 : Assignment

Q1. Answer by T/F

1) Advances in data storage have made routine violation of individual privacy more difficult.

2) The last step in analyzing an ethical issue should be to identify the stakeholders  people who have a vested interest in the outcome of the decision.

3) Professionals take on special rights and obligations because of their special claims to knowledge, wisdom, and respect.

4) Privacy is the right to be left alone when you want to be, without surveillance or interference from other individuals or organizations.

5) Most American and European privacy law is based on a set of five principles called COPPA.

6) A cookie is a small file containing information about you and your Web activities that is deposited on your hard disk by a Web site.

7) Spyware is software that comes hidden in downloaded applications and can track your online movements.

8) Most Internet businesses do very little to protect the privacy of their customers.

9) P3P encrypts or scrambles e-mail or data so that it cannot be read illicitly.

10) Protection for trade secrets is enforced at the federal level.

Q2. Answer The following Multiple Choice Problems:

1) Which of the following best describes how new information systems result in legal gray areas?

A) They work with networked, electronic data, which are more difficult to control than information stored manually.

B) They result in new situations that are not covered by old laws.

C) They are implemented by technicians rather than managers.

D) They are created from sets of logical and technological rules rather than social or organizational mores.

2) The introduction of new information technology has a

A) dampening effect on the discourse of business ethics.

B) ripple effect raising new ethical, social, and political issues.

C) beneficial effect for society as a whole, while raising dilemmas for consumers.

D) waterfall effect in raising ever more complex ethical issues.

3) In the information age, the obligations that individuals and organizations have concerning rights to intellectual property fall within the moral dimension of

A) property rights and obligations.

B) system quality.

C) accountability and control.

D) information rights and obligations.

4) In the information age, the obligations that individuals and organizations have regarding the preservation of existing values and institutions fall within the moral dimension of

A) family and home.

B) property rights and obligations.

C) system quality.

D) quality of life.

5) The four key technical trends responsible for current ethical stresses related to information technology are (1) doubling of computer power every 18 months, (2) data analysis advances, (3) declining data storage costs, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) advances in wireless networking

B) international standards for data protection

C) networking advances and the Internet

D) increased ease in file sharing and copying

6) The use of computers to combine data from multiple sources and create electronic dossiers of detailed information on individuals is called

A) profiling. B) phishing.

C) spamming. D) targeting.

7) Which of the five moral dimensions of the information age do the central business activities of ChoicePoint raise?

A) property rights and obligations B) system quality

C) accountability and control D) information rights and obligations

8) NORA is a

A) profiling technology used by the EU.

B) federal privacy law protecting networked data.

C) new data analysis technology that finds hidden connections between data in disparate sources.

D) sentencing guideline adopted in 1987 mandating stiff sentences on business executives.

29) Accepting the potential costs, duties, and obligations for the decisions you make is referred to as

A) responsibility. B) accountability.

C) liability. D) due process.

30) The feature of political systems in which a body of laws is in place that permits individuals to recover the damages done to them by other actors, systems, or organizations is referred to as

A) accountability. B) responsibility.

C) due process. D) liability.