Name:

Internet and New Media (INM) (706.003 1VU Internet und neue Medien WS 2011/2012)

Multiple Choice Test (15 Minutes)

- Write your name and Matrikelnummer at the top of the page.
- For each choice, clearly mark the circle ⊗, if that choice is correct (true, T). Clearly mark the box ×, if that choice is incorrect (false, F). Do not mark both the circle and the box, do not leave both empty.
- If you make a mistake, clearly write the word "true" or "false" in the margin next to the boxes.
- There may be zero, one, or multiple correct choices for each question.
- For each question, you will either gain full points or zero points. To gain full points, you must *correctly* identify each choice as true or false (exact match).
- Unless otherwise stated, the questions assume a Microsoft Windows computing environment.
- This is a closed book test. No books, lecture notes, or other materials are allowed.
- No calculators, mobile phones, PDAs, or other electronic devices are allowed.
- A printed English-German dictionary may be used.
- Please place your student id on the desk in front of you.
- _ 1. The internet:
- \bigcirc \square A. is a loose, international collection of networks.
- \bigcirc \square B. is governed by the US Department of Defense.
 - \bigcirc \square C. and the web are the same thing.
- \bigcirc \square D. connects more than one trillion (one million million = 10¹²) computers.
 - _ 2. Regarding Usenet:
- \bigcirc \square A. Usenet delivers news like Reuters and CNN.
- \bigcirc \square B. Usenet comprises some 85,000 discussion groups.
- \bigcirc \square C. Usenet is a democratic organisation.
- \bigcirc D. Every news server provides access to every newsgroup.
 - _E 3. Regarding *webmail*:
- \bigcirc \square A. You install a dedicated webmail client on your own computer.
- \bigcirc \square B. Webmail is retrieved using the IMAP protocol.
- \bigcirc \square C. Your mail is physically stored on the provider's server.
- \bigcirc D. You log into a web server to collect, write, and send your email.
 - $_{\rm F}$ 4. Regarding *spam*:
- \bigcirc \square A. Spam means unsolicited or undesired bulk electronic messages.
- \bigcirc \square B. Originally, spam was (and is) canned processed fish.
- \bigcirc \square C. The best way to avoid spam is to avoid exposing your real email address.
- D. Replying to a spammer's invitation to be removed from further mail reduces the amount of spam you receive.

5. Regarding *paraphrasing*:

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- \bigcirc \square A. Paraphrasing is quoting with the source cited.
- \bigcirc \square B. When paraphrasing you must have permission from the copyright holder.
- \bigcirc \square C. Paraphrasing is summarising the ideas of someone else in your own words.
- \bigcirc \square D. Paraphrasing means reordering the words in the original source.
 - $_{\rm F}$ 6. Regarding *bandwidth*:
- \bigcirc \square A. Connection speeds are measured in bits per second (bps).
- □ B. Listening to one hour of BBC Radio 1 on the internet at 44 kbps requires around 20 mb of data transfer.
- \bigcirc \square C. In OECD terminology, *broadband* means an internet connection faster than 2 mbps.
- \bigcirc D. Higher bandwidth means higher latency.
 - 7. Which of these are *high-risk* file extensions under Microsoft Windows:
- 🔾 🗌 🛛 A. .mov
- \bigcirc \square B. .com
- ○□ C. .scr
- \bigcirc \square D. .vbs
 - $_{\rm F}$ 8. With anonymous FTP:
- \bigcirc \square A. You typically have read-only access.
- \bigcirc \square B. You typically have to log in to the FTP server with a user name and password.
- \bigcirc \square C. You typically cannot delete or rename files.
- \bigcirc \square D. Your user name is encrypted by the FTP server.
- $_{T}$ = 9. Regarding web browsers and servers:
- \bigcirc \square A. A web browser must be able to display images in order to be W3C-conformant.
- \bigcirc \square B. JavaScript does not work in every web browser.
- \bigcirc \square C. HTTPS is a web protocol at layer 2 of the TCP/IP model.
- \bigcirc D. A web browser connects to a web server using HTTP protocol on port 81 by default.
 - _F 10. XHTML:
- \bigcirc \square A. is a replacement protocol for HTTP.
- \bigcirc \square B. provides structural information for a web page.
- \bigcirc \square C. is used to provide colours and background images for a web page.
- \bigcirc D. exists in different versions such as XHTML 1.0 Strict or XHTML 1.1.