Cyberlaw Quiz

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1. An article that is not libelous in a print publication can nevertheless become libelous if published online.
   True
   False

2. It is against the law for student-edited media to publish online the full names or photographs of minors without parental permission.
   True
   False

3. Works published online have less copyright protection than works published in print-based media.
   True
   False

4. The First Amendment significantly restricts the authority of public school officials to punish students who publish private, off-campus websites from their homes even if they harshly or unfairly criticize school district policies or administrators.
   True
   False

5. The federal Communications Decency Act makes it illegal to publish “indecent” material on the Internet.
   True
   False

6. Public school officials have unlimited authority to restrict access to websites and other internet-based resources from school computers.
   True
   False

7. Because they quickly disappear, Snapchats and direct messages cannot be defamatory.
   True
   False
8. School officials always have more control over online student media than print-based media.
   True
   False

9. Websites and other internet-based information resources are inherently unreliable and should generally not be used as sources for news reporting.
   True
   False

10. It is generally not necessary to obtain permission from a website owner before adding a link to their website from yours.
    True
    False

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