



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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