

Chapter 19 Cyberlaw and E-Commerce

Section 19.1 Cyberlaw and Cybercrime



Note Taking

Directions As you read, write notes, facts, and main ideas in the Note Taking column. Write key words and short phrases in the Cues column. Then summarize the section in the Summary box.

| Cues | Note Taking |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyberlaw also called computer law, electronic law, e-law | <p>CYBERCRIME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyberlaw: area of law concerning computers and computer-related crimes • Cybercrimes include crimes directed at people using computers and at other computers. <p>CYBERTORTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cybertort is the use of a computer to commit a tort. • Two most common cybertorts are: |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>Cyberlaw is the area of law which concerns computers and computer-related crimes.</p> | |

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Section 19.1 Cyberlaw and Cybercrime



Reading Comprehension Matching

Directions Match each cybercrime or cybertort with its definition. Write the letter of the term on the line next to its matching definition.

- a. cyberspoofing
- b. cyberpiracy
- c. cyberblackmail
- d. identity theft
- e. cyberterrorism
- f. cybervandalism
- g. cybergerm warfare
- h. cyberdefamation
- i. cyberinvasion of privacy

- _____ 1. adopting the identity of another computer user or creating a false identity to commit fraud
- _____ 2. communication via computer of false data that damages a person's reputation
- _____ 3. disrupting, damaging, or destroying a Web site or computer network
- _____ 4. using illegally obtained information from a computer to pressure a victim into granting a payoff
- _____ 5. using a computer to steal financial, employment, educational, medical, and personal data
- _____ 6. transmitting computer viruses to destroy computer systems or files
- _____ 7. unwelcome intrusion by computer into the private matters of an individual
- _____ 8. using a computer to disrupt the national electronic infrastructure
- _____ 9. using a computer to steal data

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Study Skills Staying Healthy

Directions Read the tips below. Then answer the questions that follow.

TIPS FOR STAYING HEALTHY

Staying healthy will improve your ability to learn. Follow these tips to help maintain your physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

- Keep your mind active by reading, working math problems or crossword puzzles, or playing games.
- Exercise regularly to keep oxygen moving to your brain and throughout your body.
- Keep your stress level low. When you feel stressed, take a few deep breaths, talk to an understanding friend, or go for a walk.
- Talk to a parent or other wise adult, a teacher, or a school counselor if you are depressed.
- Stay away from alcohol and drugs of all types, including cigarettes.
- Participate in stimulating discussions with friends and family members.

1. What do you do to stay healthy? List the practices and activities that keep your mind and body in tip-top shape.

2. What benefits do your healthy practices provide you?

3. What practices and activities do you do that are unhealthy?

4. What benefits, if any, do your unhealthy practices provide you? Explain your answer.

5. What can you do to make your mind and body healthier? Develop a plan for the next four weeks to become a healthier person.

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Test Taking Short-Answer Tests

Directions Read the tips below for taking short-answer tests. Then answer the practice test questions below.

TAKING SHORT-ANSWER TESTS

- Read the question carefully. Look for key words and facts.
- On another piece of paper, jot down notes about the facts and important information for your answer.
- Organize your notes.
- Write two or three short sentences.
- Pack as much information as possible into your answer.

1. What is the difference between a cybercrime and a cybertort?

2. Provide two examples of cybercrime. Explain what each is.

3. Explain the difference between identity theft and cyberinvasion of privacy.

4. List as many examples of cyberspoofing as you can think of.

Section 19.2 Internet Transactions



Directions As you read, write notes, facts, and main ideas in the Note Taking column. Write key words and short phrases in the Cues column. Then summarize the section in the Summary box.

| | |
|--|---|
| Cues <ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-commerce = electronic commerce | Note Taking E-COMMERCE LAWS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-commerce is the process of conducting business using electronic means, especially the Internet.• E-commerce has raised several legal issues: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Copyrights: CYBERCONTRACT LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deals with the buying and selling of computers and computer programs |
| Summary <p>E-commerce is the process of conducting business using electronic means such as the Internet. E-commerce has raised jurisdiction, taxation, and authentication issues.</p> | |

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Section 19.2 Internet Transactions



Reading Comprehension Critical Thinking

Directions Read the tips below. Then answer the questions that follow.

CRITICAL-THINKING TIPS

Critical thinking allows you to understand what you read beyond the literal level. Critical thinking goes beyond the memorization of facts. It helps you to use those facts to draw conclusions; make generalizations, judgments, predictions, and inferences; and form your own opinions. Critical thinking involves:

- Applying new things you have learned to what you already know
- Using logical reasoning based on clues in what you have read
- Making judgments about information
- Looking for and understanding unstated ideas in the text

1. Currently, the courts have ruled that sellers who do not have a store, office, or wholesale shop within a state cannot be taxed by that state. That means a store that sells CDs over the Internet does not pay taxes to the state even though it sells CDs in the state. However, a brick-and-mortar store that sells CDs in a shopping mall pays taxes to the state in which it is located. Do you think the Internet store should also pay taxes to the state? Explain your answer.

2. Copyright laws prohibit the illegal duplication of intellectual property. However, duplicating music from CDs for personal use has become common. Do you think this duplication is a violation of the copyright laws? Why or why not?

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Section 1.2 Internet Transactions



Study Skills Improving Memory

Directions Read the tips below. Then answer the questions that follow by writing the word(s) that completes the statement.

TIPS ON IMPROVING YOUR MEMORY

- Focus on remembering what you are reading.
- Be alert while you are reading.
- Stop reading after one or two paragraphs. Ask yourself what you just read. Reread the paragraphs if necessary.
- Relate the information to your personal life. Think of something that happened to you or a friend to help you put the information into a real-world context.
- Use your imagination to visualize, or see, the information as a picture in your mind's eye.

1. _____ is the process of conducting business using electronic means, especially the Internet.
2. The Internet address of a business is called the _____.
3. The _____ makes it illegal for anyone to create an electronic duplicate of a copyrighted work for commercial profit or private financial gain.
4. An encoded message that appears at the end of a contract created online is called a(n) _____.
5. A copyright extends for the creator's life plus _____ years.
6. When a copyright expires, it goes into the _____ where it may be copied by others.
7. A book, CD, or painting is an example of a fixed _____ medium of expression.
8. The area of law that deals with the buying and selling of computers and computer programs is called _____.

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Test Prep

What to Ask before a Test

Directions Read the tips below. Then take the practice test that follows by circling the letter of the correct answer.

WHAT TO ASK BEFORE A TEST

Before the day of the test, ask your teacher these questions:

- What material will be covered on the test?
- What type of test will it be: essay, multiple choice, true/false, short answer, or a combination?
- How long will I have to complete the test?
- Will the test be on the computer or in printed form?
- Will the test be open book or closed book?
- How much will this test count toward my grade for this class?

1. The process of conducting business using electronic means is called
 - a. cybercrime.
 - b. cyberlaw.
 - c. e-commerce.
 - d. cybertorts.
2. Laws that protect people and businesses that create or invent ideas and products for computers are called
 - a. cybercrime law.
 - b. cyberprotection law.
 - c. e-commerce law.
 - d. cybertort law.
3. A distinctive name, word, symbol, image, or slogan used by a business to identify and distinguish its goods from products sold by others is called a
 - a. copyright.
 - b. patent.
 - c. domain name.
 - d. trademark.
4. A property right that inventors can acquire to protect their rights to make, use, and sell their inventions for a number of years is called a
 - a. copyright.
 - b. patent.
 - c. domain name.
 - d. trademark.
5. Legal protection for literary, artistic, and scientific works is called a
 - a. copyright.
 - b. patent.
 - c. domain name.
 - d. trademark.
6. An encoded message that appears at the end of a contract created online is called
 - a. a duplicate signature.
 - b. a tangible medium of expression.
 - c. a digital signature.
 - d. identity theft.

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Chapter Academic Vocabulary



English Language Arts

Reading Skills

Directions Match each word in the box below with its definition. Write the letter of the word on the line next to the matching definition.

- a. broadcast
- b. duplicate
- c. infrastructure
- d. sabotage
- e. simulate
- f. tangible

1. _____ to take on the appearance of something
2. _____ the basic installations and facilities that a community relies on
3. _____ able to be touched or felt; real or solid
4. _____ to make an exact copy or copies of
5. _____ any harm done to some effort in order to get it to fail
6. _____ to publish information or images through electronic means