

KNOW THE RULES...

INTERNET SAFETY QUIZ FOR ADULTS



1. Where is the best place to locate your family computer?

- A. Child's bedroom
- B. Family room
- C. Home office in remote area of house

Answer B. The safest location for the computer is in a room where there is sufficient adult supervision.

2. Which is the best example of how to protect your children online?

- A. Post clear, simple, easy-to-read house rules on or near the monitor and supervise your child's online activity
- B. Only allow your child to use the computer at the public library or school
- C. Do not allow your child to "surf" the Internet without having a friend nearby

Answer A. Posting clear, simple, easy-to-read house rules is an excellent way to set boundaries for your child's Internet use. Consider signing the rules along with your child, and they should be periodically reviewed. Visit www.NetSmartz.org for examples of rules. This site provides safety tips and definitions to help you better understand the many different areas of the world wide web. Remember nothing beats your supervision of and attention to what your children do while online.

3. Your children are completely safe if they only visit child-friendly chatrooms. True or False?

Answer False. Although it is recommended your child only visit child-friendly sites, realize anyone may access these sites. Those who wish to harm children have been known to entice children in child-oriented chatrooms. Nothing should replace your supervision.

4. What should you do if your children tell you someone they have "met" online has asked for their telephone number and wants to meet them in person?

- A. Take away their computer privileges
- B. Praise them for telling you this, and discuss with them the reasons why it is unsafe to meet in person with someone they have first met online without your supervision
- C. Tell them it's okay to meet their friend as long as you know where they are going

Answer B. Rewarding your child for being forthcoming with information is an excellent way to keep the lines of communication between you open. Furthermore, your acceptance and praise of this may encourage them to report incidents to you in the future. You should remind your child not to give out personal information or meet anyone in person without your prior knowledge and consent. If you want to consider a meeting, ask to talk to the other child's parents/guardians. If you agree to the meeting, accompany your child and meet with the other child and his or her parents/guardians in a public place.

5. Of the choices below, which is the worst screenname for a child?

- A. katie_ny13
- B. CuteLitlAngel
- C. BlueEyes7642

Answer A. Those online who wish to harm children often use screennames to select their potential targets. A screenname should never reveal any identifying information about a child especially things such as a name, age, location, year of birth, school name, and year of graduation.





6. How many children received a sexual solicitation or approach over the Internet in a one-year period of time?

- A. 1 in 7 children
- B. 1 in 100 children
- C. 1 in 500 children

Answer A. As reported by Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchell, and David Finkelhor in *Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later*. Alexandria, Virginia: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, 2006, page 1.

7. If you are not familiar with computers and the Internet you should

- A. Take a basic class to become familiar with them
- B. Sit down with your children to have them show you web sites they visit and how they navigate through the world wide web
- C. Both

Answer C. Taking a class is an excellent way to begin to learn about the Internet. Check your local adult community education schedules or with computer retailers for suggested classes. There are also many excellent books available about computers and the Internet you could either checkout from the local library or purchase. Furthermore, sitting down with your children at the computer is not only an excellent way to learn, it is also a great way to connect with them. And it could be a pleasurable experience for both your children and you.

8. What should you do if you suspect online “stalking” or sexual exploitation of a child?

- A. Ignore it, and hope it goes away
- B. Report it to your local law-enforcement agency and the CyberTipline®
- C. Change Internet Service Providers

Answer B. Immediately report the information to local law enforcement and the **CyberTipline at www.cybertipline.com or 1-800-843-5678**. The Federal Bureau of Investigation recommends – if your child or anyone in your household has received pornography depicting children, your child has been sexually solicited by someone who knows your child is younger than 18, or your child has received sexually explicit images from someone who knows your child is younger than 18 – you keep the computer screen turned off in order to preserve any evidence for future law-enforcement use. Unless directed to do so by law enforcement, you should not attempt to copy any of the images and/or text found on the computer. As reported in *A Parent’s Guide to Internet Safety*. Calverton, Maryland: U.S. Department of Justice’s Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2000, page 4.



9. It is OK for your children to post pictures of themselves on their own personal web site, especially if they promise to only give the web-site address to people they know. True or False?

Answer False. Tell them it is not safe to put photographs or any type of personally identifying information on web sites. Remember anyone in the world may access a web page, and doing these things could make children targets for abduction or sexual exploitation. If your child is a member of a group with a web site, photographs of children published online should not be accompanied with identifying information. Group shots are preferable to individual pictures. The group may be identified as “Members of the basketball team.” Remember, even a first name may be a tool empowering those who use the Internet to identify and stalk children. Also many schools are now posting individual information about students in Internet yearbooks. Check with your child’s school to determine their policy about posting information online.