**Test Bank**

**Chapter 1**

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to unauthorized access to computer systems and digital devices utilizing the Internet, computers, and related technology.

1. Cybertrespass
2. Cybervandalism
3. Cybertheft
4. Cyberdeviance
5. Public order cybercrime

**Answer:** A (p. 4)

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the virtual defacement of someone else’s property.

1. Cybertrespass
2. Cybervandalism
3. Cybertheft
4. Cyberdeviance
5. Public order cybercrime

**Answer:** B (p. 5)

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves the preying on children, adults, and the elderly through communications, information, and computer technologies.

1. Cyberdeviance
2. Public order cybercrime
3. Cybervice
4. Cyberpredation
5. None of the above

**Answer:** D (p. 8)

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an act wherein an individual places a hoax call to emergency services that a crime or other critical incident that requires an emergency police response is underway.

1. Hacking
2. Website defacement
3. Swatting
4. Wardriving
5. None of the above

**Answer:** C (p. 8)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the use of the Internet, computers, and related technology to engage in conduct that violates social norms and expectations.

1. Cyberdeviance
2. Cybertrespass
3. Cybervandalism
4. Cyberpredation
5. None of the above

**Answer:** A (p. 9)

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves the planning and executing of illegal business ventures online by either hierarchical groups or decentralized networks that often conduct their operations from more than one country.

1. Cyberdeviance
2. Cybervice
3. Cybervandalism
4. Organized cybercrime
5. None of the above

**Answer:** D (p. 10)

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a cybercrime committed by individuals, groups, or nations in furtherance of some political goal or agenda.

1. Public order cybercrime
2. Political cybercrime
3. Cybervice
4. Organized cybercrime
5. None of the above

**Answer:** B (p. 11)

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a crime committed via the Internet, computers, and related technology that offends the public’s shared norms, morals, values, and customs.

1. Public order cybercrime
2. Political cybercrime
3. Cybervice
4. Organized cybercrime
5. None of the above

**Answer:** A (p. 9)

9. Cybercrime \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. occurs on a far greater scale than traditional crime
2. transcends borders
3. has the ability to reach and affect individuals around the globe
4. all of the above
5. none of the above

**Answer:** D (p. 4)

10. Cyberspace has transformed and enhanced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the way information is viewed, exchanged, and retrieved
2. the way in which individuals develop and maintain relationships
3. trade
4. the way money is moved
5. all of the above

**Answer:** E (p. 4)

**Fill-in-the-blank**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is an act that violates existing laws.

**Answer:** crime (p. 4)

2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who violates the law.

**Answer:** criminal (p. 4)

3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an illicit act that targets digital devices or is committed via the Internet, computers, and related technology.

**Answer:** cybercrime (p. 4)

4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who utilizes the Internet, computers, and related technology to violate the law.

**Answer:** cybercriminal (p. 4)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the system of rules that regulate the public’s actions and provide penalties for noncompliance.

**Answer:** Law (p. 4)

6. Those engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ drive around areas looking for vulnerable Wi-Fi networks to hack into.

**Answer:** wardriving (pp. 6–7)

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the environment within which communications and other online activities through Internet-enabled digital devices take place.

**Answer:** Cyberspace (p. 4)

8. Cybercrime can fall under \_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed typologies.

**Answer:** six (p. 4)

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of the causes of crime, the scope of crime, the responses to crime by the public, media, social and political institutions, and criminal justice systems, and the ways to control, mitigate, and prevent crime.

**Answer:** Criminology (p. 12)

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of cybercrime through the lens of criminology.

**Answer:** Cybercriminology (pp. 12–13)

**True or False**

1. Cybertheft refers to the stealing of personal information, medical information, financial information, and/or money via the Internet, computers, and related technology for personal or other use.

**Answer:** True (p. 6)

2. A cybervice is a crime committed via communications, information, and computer technologies against an individual with whom the perpetrator is communicating or has some form of relationship (real or imagined).

**Answer:** False (p. 7; this is an interpersonal cybercrime)

3. An example of an interpersonal cybercriminal is an online child sexual predator.

**Answer:** True (p. 8)

4. A cybervice is online behavior that is deemed immoral because it violates accepted codes of conduct.

**Answer:** True (p. 9)

5. An example of cyberdeviance is online paraphilia.

**Answer:** True (p. 9)

6. Biastophilia involves abnormal sexual desires obtained from violent assaults.

**Answer:** True (p. 9)

7. Impersonation fraud involves the manipulation of financial markets or the defrauding of investors through deception; it has also been perpetrated online.

**Answer:** False (p. 7; this is securities fraud)

8. Skimmers are electronic devices that are used to steal the personal information stored on users’ credit or debit cards and to record the users’ PIN numbers.

**Answer:** True (p. 10)

9. Impersonation fraud takes advantage of people’s interest in important news stories and celebrities to get individuals to click on links that surreptitiously download malware onto a user’s machine.

**Answer:** False (p. 7; this is a click bait scam)

10. Lulz is a term used to describe actions that occur at someone’s expense to hurt the individual or create mayhem for enjoyment purposes.

**Answer:** True (p. 5)

**Chapter 2**

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Part 1 offense in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

1. Forgery and counterfeiting
2. Fraud
3. Motor vehicle theft
4. Embezzlement
5. Drunkenness

**Answer:** C (p. 21)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Part 1 offense in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

1. Murder
2. Fraud
3. Embezzlement
4. Vagrancy
5. Gambling

**Answer:** A (p. 21)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Part 2 offense in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

1. Arson
2. Forcible rape
3. Robbery
4. Disorderly conduct
5. Burglary

**Answer:** D (p. 21)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Part 2 offense in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

1. Drug abuse violation
2. Arson
3. Aggravated assault
4. Larceny-theft
5. Motor vehicle theft

**Answer:** A (p. 21)

5. An example/examples of Part 1 offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting program is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. arson
2. burglary
3. motor vehicle theft
4. larceny-theft
5. all of the above

**Answer:** E (p. 21)

6. The Federal Crime Data report includes data about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. human trafficking
2. hate crime
3. criminal computer intrusion
4. all of the above
5. none of the above

**Answer:** D (p. 22)

7. An example/examples of Group B offenses in the National Incident-Based Reporting System is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. embezzlement
2. extortion
3. bad checks
4. gambling
5. all of the above

**Answer:** C (p. 24)

8. An example/examples of Group A offenses in the National Incident-Based Reporting System is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. fraud
2. drunkenness
3. trespass of real property
4. disorderly conduct
5. all of the above

**Answer:** A (p. 24)

9. An example/examples of an official data source for U.S. crime statistics is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the National Incident-Based Reporting System
2. the Uniform Crime Reporting program
3. the National Crime Victimization
4. all of the above
5. none of the above

**Answer:** D (pp. 21, 23, 27)

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ collects victimization data from several countries and victims’ views on their own security.

1. Crime Survey for England and Wales
2. International Crime Victim Survey
3. National Crime Victimization Survey
4. National Computer Security Survey
5. National Incident-Based Reporting System

**Answer:** B (p. 33)

**Fill-in-the-blank**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is viewed as one of the greatest economic and national security threats facing the United States.

**Answer:** Cybercrime (p. 20)

2. Since 1958, crime data in the United States have been made available in the FBI \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ publication.

**Answer:** Crime in the United States (p. 21)

3. The UCR Program in its traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes data about Part 1 and Part 2 offenses.

**Answer:** Summary Reporting System (p. 21)

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can explain why individuals may choose not to report cybercrime.

**Answer:** Expected utility theory (p. 25)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ provides guidance on how organizations can enhance their cybersecurity posture.

**Answer:** NIST Cybersecurity Framework (p. 30)

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an official crime measurement tool in Canada that collects information about victimization.

**Answer:** General Social Survey (p. 33)

7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asks respondents to report on their own participation in criminal activity.

**Answer:** self-report survey (p. 34)

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires that only the most serious crime of multiple offenses be recorded in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

**Answer:** hierarchy rule (p. 22)

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collected information from U.S. businesses about cybercrimes they were subjected to.

**Answer:** National Computer Security Survey (p. 29)

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the probability of harm or damage or threat of harm or damage from a security threat because of vulnerabilities.

**Answer:** Risk (p. 34)

**True or False**

1. Part 1 offenses of the Uniform Crime Reporting program include only property crimes.

**Answer:** False (p. 21; violent crimes and property crimes are included)

2. Part 2 offenses of the Uniform Crime Reporting program include violent crimes and property offenses.

**Answer:** False (p. 21; violent crimes and property crimes are included in Part 1 offenses)

3. Of the offenses listed in Part 1 of the Uniform Crime Reporting program, property crimes are considered the most severe.

**Answer:** False (p. 21; violent crimes are considered the most severe)

4. Arson can be classified as a violent crime or a property crime.

**Answer:** True (p. 21)

5. If multiple offenses are committed in one criminal incident, only the most serious of the offenses is recorded in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

**Answer:** True (p. 22)

6. Unlike the Crime in the United States publication, the National Incident-Based Reporting System does not apply estimation procedures for missing crime data by participating and nonparticipating jurisdictions.

**Answer:** True (p. 23)

7. Cybercrime is not listed as part of Group A or Group B offenses, but it is recorded in the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

**Answer:** True (p. 23)

8. The Crime Survey for England and Wales is distributed to households to obtain information about the dark figure of crime.

**Answer:** True (p. 28)

9. An international measurement tool exists that validly and reliably measures cybercrime against individuals and businesses.

**Answer:** False (p. 31; there is no such tool)

10. Cybersecurity companies’ surveys provide valid and reliable cybercrime data.

**Answer:** False (p. 30)