

Module 1: True or False questions

1. **T/F** Cybersecurity issues are connected to cultural, political, legal, ethical, and business domains.
2. **T/F** Disciplines are foundational to interdisciplinarity.
3. **T/F** Disciplines are not foundational to interdisciplinarity.
4. **T/F** Separate disciplines are inadequate to address complexity comprehensively.
5. **T/F** Among the characteristics of interdisciplinarity are flexibility, innovative thinking and the development of new strategies to deal with complex ideas.
6. **T/F** Students, faculty, universities, disciplines and the society all benefit from interdisciplinarity.
7. **T/F** Students, faculty, universities, and society, but not disciplines, benefit from interdisciplinarity.
8. **T/F** Some of the benefits for students offered by interdisciplinarity are integration, teamwork and communication.
9. **T/F** Some of the benefits for faculty offered by interdisciplinarity are less isolation and an ability to identify common concerns across programs.
10. **T/F** Among other disciplines, cybersecurity is related to the study of sociology, psychology and leadership.
11. **T/F** Cybersecurity is related to the study of sociology, psychology and leadership but not to philosophy.
12. **T/F** The definition of information technology given by the Information Technology Association of America relates to the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware.
13. **T/F** Information security performs four functions: protects organizations' ability to function, protects data, enables safe operation of applications and safeguards the technology assets of the organization.
14. **T/F** Information security protects organizations' ability to function, protects data, and enables safe operation of applications but does not protect technology assets of the organization.
15. **T/F** Computer engineers, electrical engineers, systems engineers, modeling, simulation and visualization are interested in cybersecurity because it has to do a lot with their fields.
16. **T/F** Jaishankar identifies cybercriminology as the study of causation of crimes that occur in the cyberspace and its impact in the physical space.
17. **T/F** Jaishankar identifies cybercriminology as the study of causation of crimes that occur in the physical space and its impact in the cyber space.
18. **T/F** Sociology's focus of study is structure of groups organizations, and societies, and how people interact within these contexts.
19. **T/F** Philosophy is the systematic analysis of the basic concepts, logic, and evidentiary structures of all other fields of knowledge.
20. **T/F** Among others, some of the psychological factors related to hacking are reciprocation, commitment, authority, scarcity and cognitive biases.

21. **T/F** Among others, some of the psychological factors related to hacking are reciprocation, commitment, authority, scarcity and social proof.
22. **T/F** Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior. The discipline embraces all aspects of the human experience — from the functions of the brain to the actions of nations, from child development to care for the aged.
23. **T/F** Victimology is the study of the victim, their role in victimization, the consequences of victimization, and society's response.
24. **T/F** Victimology is the study of the victim, their role in victimization, the consequences of victimization but not society's response.
25. **T/F** Among the reasons why victims do not report crimes is shame, believe that the crime is not that serious and fear of the negative publicity that could harm the victim.
26. **T/F** Among the reasons why victims do not report crimes is shame, believe that the crime is not that serious and because they are not sure who to report to.