Module 6: Multiple-choice questions

1. The legal and the sociological definitions of cybercrime:
   a) Both state that cybercrimes are always illegal acts
   b) Both state that cybercrimes are sometimes legal acts
   c) Both state that cybercrimes are sometimes wrong in the eyes of society
   d) One states that cybercrimes are illegal acts and the other that they are just wrong in the eyes of society

2. All of the following are examples of traditional crimes that are now committed in the cyber space except for:
   a) Bullying
   b) Battery
   c) Embezzlement
   d) Fraud

3. All of the following are myths about cybersecurity except for:
   a) Cybercrime can be prevented with virus protection software
   b) When caught, cybercriminals go to prison
   c) Most cybercriminals are skilled hackers
   d) When caught, cybercriminals usually plead guilty and do not go to trial

4. Neutralization stated by the neutralization theory are:
   a) Denial of injury
   b) Appeal to higher loyalties
   c) All of the above
   d) None of the above

5. Situational crime prevention focuses on:
   a) The offender
   b) The crime
   c) The society
   d) The criminal justice system

6. The following is a description belonging to a particular research technique: "it is accessible and convenient method and the data is available over time". To which does this refer?
   a) Interviews
   b) Self-report surveys
   c) Reports to agencies
   d) Ethnographical research

7. "It proscribes regulations enforces by administrative bodies at state or federal level". This is the definition of:
   a) Civil law
   b) Regulatory law
   c) Corporate law
   d) Criminal law

8. All of the following are types of hackers, except for:
   a) Empirical hackers

b) White hat hackers
c) Script kiddies
d) Hackaton masters

9. All of the following are characteristics typical for hackers, except for:
a) They are mostly males
b) They are mostly college educated
c) They are mostly younger
d) They are mostly Caucasian

10. All of the following describe ways in which cyber fraud is different than robbery, except for:
a) There is no force used in cyber fraud
b) There are economic losses as a consequence of the cyber fraud
c) No physical contact in cyber fraud is necessary to complete the crime
d) The victim in cyber fraud does not suffer physical injuries

11. The Routine activities theory states that crime occurs when:
a) The offender was in need of material or non-material goods
b) There was an absence of capable guardian
c) The offender was motivated to commit the crime
d) There was a vulnerable target

12. Digital right management systems include:
a) Encryption
b) Decryption
c) All of the above
d) None of the above

13. All of the following are true for digital piracy except for:
a) Piracy is easy to commit
b) There is a belief that punishment is rare
c) There is a perception that no one is hurt
d) In some unique cases digital piracy is not illegal

14. All of the following refer to explanations of cyber bullying, except for:
a) Affiliation
b) Empathy
c) Anger
d) Fun

15. Police departments have:
a) Reactive functions
b) Proactive functions
c) All of the above
d) None of the above

16. All of the following regarding sntencing patterns of cybercriminals are true, except for:
a) When convicted, most cybercriminals go to jail or prison
b) Male cyber offenders receive longer prison sentences than female cyber offenders
c) Most cyber offenders go to trial and do not plead guilty
d) All of the answers are true