Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

***Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism, 5e* (Taylor / Fritsch / Liederbach / Saylor / Tafoya)**
Chapter 1 Introduction and Overview of Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following is MOST true?
A) Digital crimes are not of great concern to the public.
B) The public perception is that law enforcement and government officials are well-equipped to deal with cyber crime.
C) The public relies on computers for a host of societal functions including military operations, finance, communications, utilities, and mass transit.
D) Threats of cyber terrorism are grossly exaggerated.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Describe the current issues, trends, and problems in cyber crime and cyber terrorism.
Level: Intermediate

2) Which of the following is MOST true?
A) All forms of digital crimes are covered in the text.
B) The text focuses mainly on Macintosh-based systems.
C) Practitioners in both the criminal justice field and the computer science field typically have limited knowledge of each other's occupations.
D) The authors of the text treat digital crime and digital terrorism as separate concepts.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Basic

3) Which of the following is NOT an example of Donn Parker's work as an early commentator on problems associated with computer crime?
A) The ease with which criminals could misuse information.
B) The observation that researchers felt that computer crime was not worthy of specific explicit research.
C) The "cyber" prefix describes computer crimes.
D) The observation that losses increase substantially with intentional acts involving computers.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Difficult

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

4) Which of the following is MOST true?
A) The character and nature of cyber crime and their frequency of occurrence has changed significantly since 1995.
B) Cyber crime is well researched.
C) Law enforcement is prepared to handle the newest threats of digital crime.
D) Cyber victimization is likely leveling off.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Intermediate

5) Criminal statistics/data on computer crime are:
A) Collected by the FBI
B) Very accurate and reliable
C) Inconsistent because there is an absence of any attempt to collect offense data systematically
D) Submitted by all federal agencies and represent a fairly accurate picture of the problem
Answer: C
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Basic

6) Which of the following is NOT a common theme to emerge from the research on the problems of computer crime?
A) Computer fraud within government agencies
B) The work of hackers
C) Incidences of network incursion
D) Behavioral approaches of cyber criminals
Answer: D
Page Ref: 8-9
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Difficult

7) Which of the following is MOST true?
A) Case studies offer generalizations on cyber criminals.
B) Most research of cyber crime focuses on behavioral approaches.
C) Early researchers felt that computer crime would be a large problem.
D) A great deal of effort is dedicated to computer security.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Difficult

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

8) Which country has the highest rate of cyber victimization?
A) United States
B) England
C) China
D) North Korea
Answer: A
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Basic

9) Which of the following is MOST true?
A) The processes and dynamics involved in the production of cyber crime and cyber terrorism are virtually the same.
B) Cyber terrorism does not pose as great a threat as digital crime.
C) Cyber crime is another term for digital terrorism.
D) Cyber crime and digital terrorism are not on parallel tracks.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

10) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic noted by Anderson and colleagues in 2012?
A) Traditional crimes that are now "cyber" because they are conducted online.
B) Traditional crimes that have changed with the advent of the Internet.
C) New crimes that have been originated since the advent of the Internet.
D) Crimes that facilitate other crimes through the proper use of computers.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Difficult

11) Which of the following is NOT considered in the calculation of costs associated with each type of computer crime?
A) Reputational damage
B) Anti-virus software
C) Loss of revenue
D) All of these
Answer: D
Page Ref: 1
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Intermediate

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

12) Which of the following is MOST true?
A) Estimates concerning the costs of cyber crime are derived from crime statistics.
B) Indirect costs have not traditionally been considered in the calculation of costs.
C) Estimates of costs are easy to calculate across different categories of computer crime.
D) Employers always report computer crimes committed by employees.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Intermediate

13) Which of the following is NOT an example of indirect cost associated with cyber crime?
A) Damages to international trade
B) Damages to competitiveness
C) Physical damages to the computer
D) Damages to innovation
Answer: C
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Basic

14) Which of the following is NOT one of the four categories of computer crime?
A) The computer as a target
B) Computer vandalism
C) The computer as incidental to the crime
D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

15) Data alteration, denial of service, network intrusions, thefts of information, and computer vandalism are examples of which type of computer crime?
A) Computer as a target
B) Computer as an instrument of a crime
C) Computer as incidental to crime
D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
Answer: A
Page Ref: 15-16
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

16) Network intrusion:
A) Is characteristic of the computer criminal who commits these offenses
B) Is not sophisticated
C) Often targets the server and may cause harm to the network owners or the operation of their business
D) Requires punishment imposed for the offenses
Answer: C
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

17) Which type of computer crime describes actions in which the computer is used only to further a criminal end? In other words, the computer or data contained therein is not the object of the crime.
A) Computer as a target
B) Computer as an instrument of a crime
C) Computer as incidental to a crime
D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
Answer: B
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

18) The Nigerian bank scheme and pyramid schemes are examples of which type of computer crime?
A) Computer as a target
B) Computer as an instrument of a crime
C) Computer as incidental to a crime
D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
Answer: B
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

19) Child pornography is an example of which type of computer crime?
A) Computer as a target
B) Computer as an instrument of a crime
C) Computer as incidental to a crime
D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
Answer: C
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

20) Intellectual property violations and corporate espionage are examples of which type of computer crime?
A) Computer as a target
B) Computer as an instrument of a crime
C) Computer as incidental to a crime
D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
Answer: D
Page Ref: 18-19
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

1.2 True/False Questions

1) Computer crime is not an international problem.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Describe the current issues, trends, and problems in cyber crime and cyber terrorism.
Level: Basic

2) Identity theft is perhaps the most feared online crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Describe the current issues, trends, and problems in cyber crime and cyber terrorism.
Level: Basic

3) The text seeks to merge knowledge of criminal justice with knowledge of computer science.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Basic

4) "Cyber" refers to almost anything "real" or "virtual" attached to a computer or network.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Basic

5) The Department of Justice systematically collects computer crime data.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe the current issues, trends, and problems in cyber crime and cyber terrorism.
Level: Basic

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

6) Case studies offer generalizations about trends in cyber criminality or patterns of offending.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Basic

7) Rapid growth in the computer security industry has largely occurred without adequate research on the nature of cyber crimes and criminals.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Basic

8) In general, the threat of computer crime victimization increases with industrialization.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

9) Research has shown that most dangers of economic computer crimes come from outsiders.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

10) Computers may be used as both criminal instruments and weapons of warfare.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Basic

11) Estimates on the cost of cyber crime are largely derived from criminal reports.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Basic

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

12) The full extent of the cost of cyber crime is hard to determine, in part, because some government and law enforcement officials tend to underreport or underestimate these costs in order to manage public perceptions and potential fears about the problem.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12-13
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Basic

13) It is relatively easy to place a monetary value on the indirect costs.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Intermediate

14) Computer "vandalism" falls under the category of crimes where the computer is a target.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

15) Computerized theft never deprives a legitimate owner of a tangible asset.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Basic

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) More closely related to the goals of this text, the _____ pandemic also had an enormous impact on the prevalence and character of cyber crime.
Answer: Covid-19
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Describe the current issues, trends, and problems in cyber crime and cyber terrorism.
Level: Basic

2) Malware is often referred to as malicious software or computer _____.
Answer: contaminant
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Basic

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

3) One of the earliest commentators on the problems associated with computer crime, Donn _____, recognized the potential for computer-related criminality even in systems that in comparison to today's systems are archaic.
Answer: Parker
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

4) The Cuckoo's Egg and _____ are case studies that looked at specific instances of network incursion.
Answer: Takedown
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

5) Cyber victimization can be referred to as "crimes" and can be defined as acts of "_____."
Answer: Terrorism
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

6) _____ has been described as the world's first precision guided cybermunition.
Answer: Stuxnet
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

7) Early studies by the American Bar Association gave estimated costs of cyber crime, which mainly derived from _____ of corporations and government agencies.
Answer: Surveys
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Intermediate

8) _____ schemes have found a new source of legitimacy with professional-appearing websites and official-sounding Web addresses.
Answer: Pyramid
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

9) The _____ bank scheme is a computer crime that convinces unsuspecting victims to send their bank account numbers overseas, with the promise of getting millions of dollars in return.
Answer: Nigerian
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

10) Anderson developed a classification scheme in which _____ crime are crimes that have changed with the advent of the Internet.
Answer: Transitional
Page Ref: 20
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

1.4 Matching Questions

Match the term in Column 1 to the appropriate category or definition/statement in Column 2.

A) Uses convincing and extremely accurate fraudulent Websites to trick victims into providing their financial information to a criminal.
B) Falls under the category of the computer as a target.
C) Defined, along with "acts of terrorism" by the National Infrastructure Protection Plan as among the most important evolving threats to critical infrastructure.
D) Any destructive software aimed at disrupting normal computer network services, collecting sensitive information, or gaining access to private computers, systems, and/or networks.
E) The illegal act of copying, duplicating, or sharing a digital work without the permission of the copyright holder or owner of that work.
F) Traditional crimes that are now "cyber" because they are conducted online as identified by Anderson and colleagues.
G) Falls under the category of the computer as an instrument of a crime.
H) Falls under the category of the computer as incidental to a crime.
I) Have found a new source of legitimacy with professional-looking Web sites and official sounding Web addresses.

1) Digital piracy
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Describe the current issues, trends, and problems in cyber crime and cyber terrorism.
Level: Intermediate

2) Malware
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Understand the intended audience, purpose, and scope of this text.
Level: Intermediate

3) Cyberthreats
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Intermediate

4) Cost of cyber crime
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

5) Data alteration
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

6) Child pornography
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

7) Cyberstalking
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

8) Money laundering
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

9) Phishing
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

10) Pyramid schemes
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) E 2) D 3) C 4) F 5) B 6) H 7) G 8) H 9) A 10) I

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

1.5 Essay Questions

1) What are some of the efforts in place to combat cyber crime?
Answer: (should include points such as):
Firewalls and cyber security
Encryption technologies
Awareness of the problem and the need to address it
Changes in legislation, law enforcement, policy, procedure, law, and convictions
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Basic

2) Discuss the debate regarding cyber victimization coming from "insiders" versus "outsiders."
Answer: (should include points such as):
Van Duyn in the 1980s suggests insider threats were far more serious because they were familiar with the data and how it was processed.
One study estimated that 90% of economic computer crime was committed by employees.
Merit of outsiders has recently increased due to the emergence of networking.
Outsiders have an expansive growth of user friendly Internet protocols and adaptable databases.
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Discuss the developmental perspective on the problem and changes in cyber victimization.
Level: Intermediate

3) What are the four categories of computer crime identified by Carter? In your answer, provide examples of the types of crimes that fall under each category.
Answer: (should include points such as):
The computer as a target, which involves seeking to deny the legitimate user access to his or her data or computer. This category also includes alteration of data and computer "vandalism."
The second category is using the computer as an instrument, most often as a vehicle to commit fraud.
Examples include Nigerian bank schemes, Pyramid schemes, phishing, and attempts to harass or threaten individuals.
The third category is the computer as an incidental, which uses the computer as a facilitator for loansharking, money laundering, and child pornography.
The fourth category includes crimes associated with the prevalence of computers. Examples of this category might be considered white collar crimes, identity theft, and cell phone theft.
Page Ref: 15-19
Objective: Describe the schemes for classifying computer crimes, and compare and contrast them.
Level: Intermediate

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) A major corporation has just discovered that a significant amount of money has been embezzled. Why would this corporation be hesitant to report such a computer crime?
Answer: (should include points such as):
To limit the public perception of vulnerability
Unable to determine the amount of money embezzled
Unable to trace it back to a particular person
Expose potential security threats
Page Ref: 7-11
Objective: Understand the estimates of the costs of cyber crime.
Level: Difficult

2) Find a recent example of a cyber crime (one not discussed in this chapter), and write a summary of your findings. Be sure to discuss the incident, how it was discovered, the cost of the crime, the outcome of the case, and what category the crime fell into.
Answer: Answers will vary.
Page Ref: n/a
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Access Complete Test Bank for Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 5th Taylor