Cybercrime and Society 3rd edition Yar Test Bank

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Chapter 1: Cybercrime and the Internet – An Introduction

1. The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network's (ARPANET) original purpose was to _____.?

a. improve the transmission of radio waves of technology within the commercial sector
b. ensure secure and resilient communication and coordination of military activities
c. establish a global esoteric network of world leaders
d. provide universities channels through which they could secure future funding for projects
Ans: B

2. The researchers at CERN physics laboratory in Switzerland are credited in developing one of the first _____.?

a. operating systems
b. microprocessors
c. hard drives
d. web browsers
Ans: D

3. The first commercial web browser was _____.?

a. America Online
b. Internet Explorer
c. Netscape Navigator
d. Mozilla Firefox
Ans: C

4. William Gibson (1984) introduced 'cyberspace' to the popular lexicon through his novel _____.?

a. *Ender's Game*
b. *Neuromancer*
c. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*
d. *Cryptonomicon*
Ans: B

5. What was the name of the computer network developed by the US military during the Cold War, a network that would provide the foundation for the Internet?
a. FidoNet
b. DARPALINK
c. ARPANET
d. DERINET
e. Interweb
Ans: C

6. Which one of the following actions are classified as 'computer-focused crimes'?

a. Hate speech
b. Money laundering
c. Hacking
d. Identity theft
Ans: C

7. According to Wall (2001a), a legal category of cybercrime which posits individuals virtually crossing boundaries into other people's property and/or causing damage is known as _____.?

a. cyber-trespassing
b. cyber-deceptions and thefts
c. cyber-pornography
d. cyber-violence
Ans: A

8. According to Wall (2001a), a legal category of cybercrime where individuals steal things like money and property via the Internet is known as _____.?

a. cyber-trespassing
b. cyber-deceptions and thefts
c. cyber-pornography
d. cyber-violence
Ans: B

9. What was the name of a famous black marketplace where users could go online and buy illegal drugs which was shut down in 2013?

a. The Silk Road
b. The Underground Railroad
c. The Hidden Network
d. The Encryption Network
Ans: A

10. Electronic mail was developed in which decade?
a. 1940s
b. 1990s
c. 2000s
d. 1970s
Ans: D

11. The World Wide Web was developed by _____ and his associates at CERN, Geneva.?
a. David Wall
b. Tim Berners-Lee
c. John Perry Barlow
d. Mark Knopfler
Ans: B

12. The prefix "cyber" was originally derived from "cybernetics," a term coined by _____ in the 1940s.?
a. Robert Sampson and Elias Groves
b. Todd Clear and Dina Rose
c. Norbert Wiener and Arturo Rosenblueth
d. Peter Venkman and Egon Spengler
Ans: C

13. _____ refers to the content indexed through search engines as part of the World Wide Web.?
a. deep web
b. surface web
c. catalogued web
d. dim web
Ans: B

14. _____ refers to content not indexed in search engines and comprises the bulk of what is available on the internet.?
a. deep web
b. surface web
c. catalogued web
d. dim web
Ans: A

Chapter 2: Researching and Theorizing Cybercrime

1. This notion posits that human beings are willing to surrender some of their freedoms to be protected from those whose unfettered exercise of freedom harms others.?

a. Social contract theory
b. Cultural theory
c. Basic social theory
d. Environmental theory
Ans: A

2. Which of the following is *not* one of Beccaria's three components of effective punishment?

a. They should be *swift* in execution
b. The offender should be publicly *scrutinized*
c. Punishment should be sufficiently *severe*
d. The offender should be *certain* that punishment will occur
Ans: B

3. This theory assumes that offenders conduct cost-benefit analyses before conducting criminal behaviour.?

a. Social learning theory
b. Labelling theory
c. Social disorganization theory
d. Rational choice theory
Ans: D

4. This theory credits the propensity to commit crime to intimate peer groups which encourage favourable definitions to crime.?

a. Social disorganization theory
b. Radical criminological theory
c. Differential association theory
d. General strain theory

Ans: C

5. According to Merton (1938), which of the five adaptations of strain describe individuals who accept both the institutionally approved goals and means?

a. Conformists
b. Retreatist
c. Innovators
d. Ritualists
Ans: A

6. According to Merton (1938), which of the five adaptations of strain describe individuals who reject the culturally approved goals while accepting socially approved means to do so?

a. Rebels
b. Ritualists
c. Conformists
d. Innovators
Ans: B

7. Sykes and Matza (1957) state that delinquents will provide justification for their behaviour before engaging in criminal activity in attempts to nullify dominant social controls. What do they call this phenomenon?

a. Techniques of neutralization
b. Neutralization theory
c. Delinquent drift
d. Containment theory
Ans: A

8. Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime states that crimes, simply put, are a product of _____.?

a. low impulsivity
b. low intelligence
c. low self-control
d. low self-esteem
Ans: C

9. Edwin Lemert (1951) described the process through which a person could be so intensely stigmatized that their future behaviour was driven toward deviance. What did he call this?

a. The "dramatization of evil"
b. Primary deviance
c. Secondary deviance
d. Societal rationalization
Ans: C

10. Which of the following is *not* an area of life which Steffensmeier and Allan (1996) state inhibit female crime while encouraging male crime?

a. Sexuality
b. Physical strength and aggression
c. Gender norms

d. Media influences
Ans: D

11. Miller (2002) views crime as a result of gendered _____.?

a. biology
b. performances
c. history
d. psychology
Ans: B

12. What was the 'GamerGate' fiasco?

a. A conspiracy theory detailing how video game developers remove content from games in development only to sell it later as 'downloadable content'
b. An event where hackers claimed to have successfully penetrated a video game company and began to 'leak' information of a game that was being released
c. A cyberharassment campaign carried out against a female video game developer
d. A high-profile case where the CEO of a video game company was cyberstalked for months
Ans: C

13. Which of the following is *not* one of the three components of routine activities theory?

a. A suitable target
b. A detailed plan
c. A motivated offender
d. The absence of a capable guardian
Ans: B

14. Which of the following is not one of Robert Agnew's three sources of strain?
a. Failure to achieve positively valued stimuli
b. Removal of negating stimuli
c. Removal of positively valued stimuli
d. Presentation of negative stimuli
Ans: B

15. According to Goldsmith and Brewer (2015), the internet is said to present an interactive environment that empowers individuals through anonymity, provides a cornucopia of relatively easy-to-access information, and acts as a 'facilitator of encounters' with individuals and opportunities conducive to criminal engagement. This context is conducive to what they call _____.?
a. Digital drift
b. Restrictive deterrence
c. Techniques of neutralization
d. Differential association
Ans: A

16. _____ argue that the dominant mode of production--capitalism--shapes motivations and opportunities to engage in crime as well as the processes of criminalization and crime control.?
a. Feminist criminologists
b. Social disorganization theorists
c. Radical criminologists
d. Constitutive criminologists

Ans: C

17. According to Yar, _____ refers to the domination of field by businesses regarding the provision of information security services and solutions.?
a. computer crime control industry
b. cybercrime prevention nexus
c. cybercrime-commercial complex
d. computer crime prevention coalition
Ans: A

18. _____ is the idea that instead of avoiding committing a crime entirely, a criminal may change the way they engage in a crime when confronted with threat of punishment.?
a. Perceptual deterrence
b. General deterrence
c. Specific deterrence
d. Restrictive deterrence
Ans: D

19. Which of the following is NOT one of the methodological approaches used by criminologists to study cybercrime discussed in Chapter 2?
a. Self-report surveys
b. Interviews
c. Experimental/quasi-experimental designs
d. Autoethnography
Ans: D

Chapter 3: Hackers, Crackers, and Viral Coders

1. In the 1960s, hacking was generally viewed as _____.?

a. a means of global domination
b. a neutral term for software developers
c. the act of coughing after clearing dust from computer parts.
d. an innovative, free use of technology
Ans: D

2. Constructing and viewing the hacker as an "archetypal 'cybercriminal'" is an example of what Becker (1963) would identify as the _____.?

a. labelling process
b. learning process
c. socialization process
d. cultural process
Ans: A

3. In attempts to estimate *interest* in hacking, what is the example the book provides as an indicator?

a. Dark web activity
b. Reddit posts
c. DEF CON attendance
d. Amount of 4chan users
Ans: C