

FBQ1: The-----have monopoly to the use of violence.

Answer: *State*

FBQ2: Security threat can be natural and -----

Answer: *Man-made*

FBQ3: -----threats are basically natural geologic phenomenon.

Answer: *Geological threats*

FBQ4: Threats that require a rapid change in climatic conditions are called----

Answer: *Climatic threat*

FBQ5: What type of security threat is robbery?

Answer: *Manmade*

FBQ6: The kind of robbery that takes place on the road, streets and bridges is called----

--

Answer: *Highway robbery*

FBQ7: The illegal taking of a person's property without his/her freely given consent is -----

Answer: *Theft*

FBQ8: The deliberate act of destructively setting ones or another person's property on fire for specific motives is called

Answer: *Arson*

FBQ9: The taking away of a person against his/her will for false imprisonment without legal authority is called-----.

Answer: *Kidnapping*

FBQ10: The coercion of a person to part with either money or property or services by the offender is called -----

Answer: *Extortion*

FBQ11: -----is an armed conflict or rebellion challenging the sovereign power of a constituted authority.

Answer: *Insurgency*

FBQ12: The targeted killing of a political leader or any other person is called-----

Answer: *Assassination*

FBQ13: Violent criminal behaviour meant to generate fear in the community or a substantial part of it is called-----

Answer: *Political terrorism*

FBQ14: Terrorists acts carried out by governments to pursue some political objectives is called-----

Answer: *Political terrorism*

FBQ15: The use of information technology by terrorist groups to further their agenda is called-----

Answer: *Cyber terrorism*

FBQ16: The employment of living agents such as viruses, bacteria and other biological toxins to attack societies or government for political or ideological reasons is called-----

Answer: *Bioterrorism*

FBQ17: Open armed conflict between nations and states is called-----

Answer: *War*

FBQ18: The war between two powerful nations fighting for political goals is called----war.

Answer: *High intensity warfare*

FBQ19: Charles Taylor faced trial in Hague over alleged-----

Answer: *War crimes*

FBQ20: Well identified armed confrontation between parties is called-----

Answer: *Conventional warfare*

FBQ21: Computers have brought a new dimension into-----warfare.

Answer: *Information*

FBQ22: Information warfare is not prosecuted like----warfare.

Answer: *Traditional*

FBQ23: The insertion of data into an information system to distort its functionality is known as-----

Answer: *Data attack*

FBQ24: A massive wave around the harbour is called-----.

Answer: *Tsunami*

FBQ25: Earthquake is a natural-----threat.

Answer: *Security*

FBQ26: -----can cause flooding and reduction in agricultural productivity.

Answer: *Landslide*

FBQ27: The term "GIS" is an abbreviation for Geographic-----

Answer: *Information Systems*

FBQ28: Volcanic eruption is another form of-----threat or hazard.

Answer: *Geological*

FBQ29: The ground and -----surveys can be used to assess the impact of volcanoes.

Answer: *Ariel*

FBQ30: The trapping of the atmosphere with CO₂ has been the major cause of-----

Answer: *Climatic change*

FBQ31: The dumping of waste in canals can cause-----

Answer: *Flood*

FBQ32: Droughts that propel poor yields in farm cultivation is called-----.

Answer: *Agricultural droughts*

FBQ33: The culture of water management should be promoted in homes and -----

Answer: *Offices*

FBQ34: Desertification is one of the major-----threats

Answer: *Environmental*

FBQ35: Deforestation contributes to----- change.

Answer: *Climatic*

FBQ36: Forestation is important to water-----

Answer: *Cycle*

FBQ37: People pollute their environment ignorantly through some----practices.

Answer: *Cultural*

FBQ38: Environmental pollution can pose a great security risk to -----health.

Answer: *Public*

FBQ39: Pest infestation can affect the capacity of a community to produce-----

Answer: *Food*

FBQ40: Pests may destroy-----

Answer: *Plants*

FBQ41: The branch of technology known as information security as applied to computers is called-----

Answer: *Computer security*

FBQ42: Computer security is an aspect of-----security.

Answer: *Information*

FBQ43: A set of computer programmes designed to block or destroy computer viruses and malicious agents is called-----software

Answer: *Anti-virus*

FBQ44: A technique in which we create password to restrict access of people to one's computer is called-----

Answer: *Authentication*

FBQ45: The techniques that help us to secure information in our computing systems by copying and keeping our important files in another storage locations is called-----

Answer: *Backups*

FBQ46: -----theory is concerned with the process by which people become criminalized through interaction with others.

Answer: *Differential Association Theory*

FBQ47: ----- is used to verify the authenticity of any software loaded on the system.

Answer: *Chain of Trust*

FBQ48: The tool is used to prevent any strange or unintended person from comprehending the content of the message is called:-----

Answer: *Encryption*

FBQ49: -----technique helps to protect a system against any malicious attack or illegal access by hackers and intruders when one is online.

Answer: *Firewalls*

FBQ50: Confidentiality is an approach to-----security.

Answer: *Information*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: The-----is the custodian and ultimate beneficiary of the monopoly use of violence.

Answer: Criminal

MCQ2: -----can be described as capacity of any human and non-human elements to destroy the vital interests of other considered as targets.

Answer: Drought

MCQ3: Hurricane (cyclone), earthquake, drought and flood are major -----security threats.

Answer: Natural

MCQ4: Â ----- hazards are types of threat, which usually involve entrapment of the environment with various forms of pollution.

Answer: Biological

MCQ5: The taking or attempting to take something of value from another by violence or the threat of violence is called----

Answer: Robbery

MCQ6: Â The robbery that usually involves organised criminal activities being perpetrated on underground trains is called-----

Answer: Cracking

MCQ7: Â .The use of a deadly weapon or what appears to be a deadly weapon to robs

is called-----.

Answer: Aggravated robbery

MCQ8: .The taking away of a person against the person's will, usually to hold the person for ransom or in furtherance of another crime si known as-----

Answer: Molesting

MCQ9: Â Official crime statistics of a country are provided by -----

Answer: Private agencies

MCQ10: Insurgency is another form of -----security threatÂ

Answer: Natural

MCQ11: -----strike posses little or no security threat to the community.Â

Answer: Electricity

MCQ12: Demonstration is a ----- threat that also has the tendency to pose a danger to any community.

Answer: Natural

MCQ13: Â Many people have been killed through-----action

Answer: Mob

MCQ14: Â A form of collective violence interfering with the peace, security, and normal functioning of the community is called-----

Answer: Civil fight

MCQ15: Â Terrorist acts carried out by governments in pursuit of political objectives, often as part of their foreign policy is called

Answer: Political terrorism

MCQ16: The application of chemical agents like poisonous gases, liquid or solid that may have very toxic effects on any targeted persons and ecosystem si called-----

Answer: Medical terrorism

MCQ17: The use of ----- agents has the capacity to cause mass deaths in any target community.

Answer: Economic

MCQ18: The use of -----agents has the capacity to cause mass deaths in any target community.

Answer: Detergent

MCQ19: -----involves an act of dispersing radiological devices with the aim of causing public panic or attacking nuclear facilities.

Answer: Political terrorism

MCQ20: -----is both deadly and a gamble

Answer: Game

MCQ21: Any armed conflict that does not involve the parties engaging in an open confrontation is called-----

Answer: Conventional warfare

MCQ22: The offensive and defensive use of information and information systems to exploit, corrupt, or destroy an adversary's information and information systems, while protecting one's own is called-----

Answer: Information security

MCQ23: -----aim to expose the absence of women and girls in mainstream criminology both as offenders and victims.

Answer: Classical criminology

MCQ24: A ----- is the unlawful entry into or control of information system(s) to steal information or cause some forms of damage or destruction to the system(s).

Answer: Manipulation

MCQ25: A Security threats could be human and -----

Answer: People

MCQ26: Non-human security threats can also be classified into three including geological hazards or threats, climatic hazards or threats----- hazards or threats.

Answer: Environmental

MCQ27: -----can be described as massive waves around the harbour capable of causing enormous destruction to lives and property.

Answer: Rain

MCQ28: -----cannot be adequately predicted because of the very little warning signal it gives before it strikes.

Answer: Rain

MCQ29: A ----- mapping can greatly assist to reduce the effect that the occurrence of earthquake can have on any community.

Answer: Road

MCQ30: -----is a natural security threat. A

Answer: Landslide

MCQ31: A Communities with very little or no hazard mitigation education are always ----
--to landslide and other hazardous events

Answer: Vulnerable

MCQ32: A -----education is important in mitigating the impact of volcanic eruption. A

Answer: Primary

MCQ33: A Hurricane, flood and drought have increased in Africa and elsewhere due to
-----change and environmental pollution.

Answer: Political

MCQ34: A -----can reduce the capacity to produce food.

Answer: Soil

MCQ35: A Pest infestation can cause a-----hazard to any people or communities. A

Answer: Academic

MCQ36: ----- security is a branch of technology known as information security.

Answer: Private

MCQ37: A ----- is used to detect, prevent and destroy any malware like computer viruses, worms as well as trojan horses.

Answer: Smart software

MCQ38: The creation of password to restrict access of people to one's computer is called-----

Answer: Authentication

MCQ39: -----is used to prevent any strange or unintended person from comprehending the content of the message.

Answer: Folder

MCQ40: The tool used for reversing encryption is called-----

Answer: Security

MCQ41: A The design artefacts that explain the state of existing security controls or security countermeasures is known as-----

Answer: Security wall

MCQ42: The means of protecting information systems from any illegitimate access and use, theft, amendment, or malicious attacks is called-----.

Answer: Information awareness

MCQ43: The continual activities that make sure the protection mechanisms are continually maintained and operational is known as -----

Answer: Due care

MCQ44: A The act of clarifying the genuineness of information is called-----

Answer: Authenticity

MCQ45: The aspect of security designed purposely to provide protection for specific infrastructure particularly those infrastructure considered critical is called-----

Answer: Home land security

MCQ46: A The defense, law and treaty enforcement, and counterterrorism activities that fall within the port and maritime domain is called-----

Answer: Land security

MCQ47: -----is the probability that a hazard will turn into a disaster.Â

Answer: Risk

MCQ48: Measures and strategies meant to ensure that every individual in the state is entitled to employment and has the right to a living wage is called-----

Answer: Economic security

MCQ49: The reliable availability of a sufficient quantity and quality of nutritious food for a population is called-----security.

Answer: Stomach

MCQ50: A free health service for the people is another form of-----security.

Answer: Economic