

# Unit 1

## Topic: Evolution of Computer Technology

1. Which generation of computers used vacuum tubes?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

**Answer: A**

2. The transition from mechanical to electronic computing marked which era?

- A. Pre-modern
- B. First Generation
- C. Modern
- D. Digital Revolution

**Answer: B**

3. What technology did second-generation computers use?

- A. Vacuum tubes
- B. Integrated circuits
- C. Transistors
- D. Microprocessors

**Answer: C**

4. Fourth generation computers are based on:

- A. Vacuum tubes
- B. Transistors
- C. Microprocessors
- D. Integrated circuits

**Answer: C**

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of fifth-generation computers?

- A. Mechanical input
- B. Artificial Intelligence
- C. Magnetic core memory
- D. Punch cards

**Answer: B**

6. The ENIAC computer is an example of which generation?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

**Answer: A**

7. Which of the following is considered the first general-purpose electronic digital computer?

- A. UNIVAC
- B. ENIAC
- C. IBM 360
- D. Altair 8800

**Answer: B**

8. Moore's Law refers to:

- A. Decreasing size of computers
- B. Doubling of transistors every two years
- C. Growth of the Internet
- D. Increasing RAM speed

**Answer: B**

9. Who is known as the father of the computer?

- A. Bill Gates
- B. Steve Jobs
- C. Charles Babbage
- D. Alan Turing

**Answer: C**

10. Which generation marked the use of GUI-based systems?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

**Answer: D**

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## **Topic: Emergence of Cyberspace**

11. Who coined the term "cyberspace"?

- A. Bill Gates
- B. William Gibson
- C. Steve Jobs
- D. Tim Berners-Lee

**Answer: B**

12. Cyberspace primarily refers to:

- A. Physical hardware
- B. Virtual computer environments
- C. Computer games
- D. Internet cable networks

**Answer: B**

**13.** Which of the following is a key feature of cyberspace?

- A. Tangibility
- B. Decentralization
- C. Physical access only
- D. No interactivity

**Answer: B**

**14.** What enabled the real emergence of cyberspace in the 1990s?

- A. Invention of telephone
- B. Development of mainframe computers
- C. Growth of the World Wide Web
- D. Invention of floppy disks

**Answer: C**

**15.** The internet is often considered the infrastructure of:

- A. Cyber law
- B. Cybercrime
- C. Cyberspace
- D. E-Governance

**Answer: C**

**16.** One of the major concerns of cyberspace is:

- A. Air pollution
- B. Water theft
- C. Data security and privacy
- D. Food shortage

**Answer: C**

**17.** Virtual communities in cyberspace mean:

- A. People living in one house
- B. Online social networks and forums
- C. Virtual machines
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**18.** Which of these is an example of activity in cyberspace?

- A. Online banking
- B. ATM withdrawal
- C. Printing documents
- D. Scanning ID cards

**Answer: A**

**19.** The emergence of cyberspace gave rise to:

- A. Agricultural reforms
- B. Cyber law and regulations
- C. Physical education

D. Railway signaling

**Answer: B**

20. The primary ethical issue in cyberspace is:

A. Digital divide

B. Typing speed

C. Hardware maintenance

D. Printer sharing

**Answer: A**

## **Topic: Jurisprudence and Law**

1. Jurisprudence refers to the:

A. Application of mathematics in law

B. Study of computers

C. Science or philosophy of law

D. Rules of grammar

**Answer: C**

2. Which jurist is known for analytical jurisprudence?

A. Salmond

B. Austin

C. Bentham

D. Savigny

**Answer: B**

3. Which of the following is *not* a source of law?

A. Legislation

B. Custom

C. Religion

D. Internet

**Answer: D**

4. The branch of jurisprudence concerned with legal duties and rights is:

A. Analytical

B. Historical

C. Sociological

D. Ethical

**Answer: A**

5. The term 'law' is derived from the word:

A. Legare (Latin)

B. Lexmark

C. Lingo

D. Linear

**Answer: A**

6. Which of these best describes the purpose of jurisprudence?

- A. To frame laws only
- B. To give legal advice
- C. To study and interpret laws
- D. To build software

**Answer: C**

7. Legal positivism holds that:

- A. Law is based on social customs
- B. Law should follow religious texts
- C. Law is the command of the sovereign
- D. Law is not necessary

**Answer: C**

8. Natural law theory believes law should be based on:

- A. Society
- B. Technology
- C. Morality and ethics
- D. Economics

**Answer: C**

9. Who is considered the father of modern jurisprudence?

- A. Austin
- B. Kelsen
- C. Bentham
- D. Hart

**Answer: A**

10. Which school of thought views law as a means to serve society?

- A. Sociological school
- B. Analytical school
- C. Historical school
- D. Realist school

**Answer: A**

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## **Topic: Cyber Jurisprudence**

11. Cyber Jurisprudence is the study of:

- A. Legal philosophy of online environments
- B. Internet marketing
- C. Network protocols
- D. Hardware design

**Answer: A**

**12.** Cyber Jurisprudence deals primarily with:

- A. Mechanical engineering
- B. Laws governing cyberspace
- C. Urban planning
- D. Meteorology

**Answer: B**

**13.** One of the major challenges in cyber jurisprudence is:

- A. Paper availability
- B. Jurisdiction issues in cyberspace
- C. Hardware compatibility
- D. Printer speed

**Answer: B**

**14.** Which of these is not typically part of cyber jurisprudence?

- A. Cyber ethics
- B. Cybercrime laws
- C. E-Governance
- D. Highway traffic laws

**Answer: D**

**15.** Cyber law finds its philosophical foundation in:

- A. Code of Hammurabi
- B. Traditional jurisprudence
- C. Cyber jurisprudence
- D. Criminal code

**Answer: C**

**16.** Which Indian Act mainly deals with cyber law?

- A. Indian Penal Code
- B. Right to Information Act
- C. Information Technology Act, 2000
- D. Consumer Protection Act

**Answer: C**

**17.** Which of the following is a principle of cyber jurisprudence?

- A. Territorial sovereignty
- B. Speed of judgment
- C. Cyberspace neutrality
- D. Military power

**Answer: C**

**18.** Jurisdiction in cyberspace is difficult because:

- A. Websites load slowly
- B. Crimes are committed using typewriters
- C. There are no physical boundaries

D. Data is stored on paper

**Answer: C**

19. What does *cyber tort* relate to?

A. Paper-based defamation

B. Internet-related civil wrong

C. Road accidents

D. Copyright of songs

**Answer: B**

20. One objective of cyber jurisprudence is:

A. Promoting piracy

B. Limiting access to websites

C. Developing a legal framework for digital issues

D. Controlling software pricing

**Answer: C**

## **Topic: Doctrinal Approach**

1. What is the main focus of the doctrinal legal research approach?

A. Conducting field interviews

B. Studying case laws and statutes

C. Performing lab experiments

D. Collecting online survey data

**Answer: B**

2. Doctrinal research is also known as:

A. Field research

B. Empirical research

C. Library-based research

D. Experimental research

**Answer: C**

3. In doctrinal approach, the researcher primarily works with:

A. Citizens

B. Judges and lawyers only

C. Legal texts and precedents

D. Political leaders

**Answer: C**

4. Which of the following best describes doctrinal research?

A. Practical and field-oriented

B. Based on legal theory and documents

C. Observation-based

D. Laboratory-based

**Answer: B**

5. The doctrinal method is mostly used to:
- A. Frame policies
  - B. Solve legal disputes
  - C. Analyze existing laws and their application
  - D. Conduct clinical trials

**Answer: C**

6. What is a key strength of the doctrinal approach?
- A. Quick data collection
  - B. Legal interpretation and clarity
  - C. High public interaction
  - D. Statistical accuracy

**Answer: B**

7. The doctrinal research method is most commonly followed in:
- A. Social science
  - B. Chemistry
  - C. Legal studies
  - D. Mathematics

**Answer: C**

8. Which of the following is a primary source in doctrinal legal research?
- A. Legal journals
  - B. Survey results
  - C. Case laws
  - D. Public opinion polls

**Answer: C**

9. Doctrinal approach helps in:
- A. Creating new laws
  - B. Understanding how laws have been applied
  - C. Developing new medicines
  - D. Polling political trends

**Answer: B**

10. The doctrinal method is also referred to as:
- A. Applied legal research
  - B. Analytical legal research
  - C. Fieldwork legal research
  - D. Descriptive legal research

**Answer: B**

11. What is a limitation of doctrinal legal research?
- A. Time-consuming data entry
  - B. Lack of empirical data
  - C. Involves too many people

D. Over-reliance on questionnaires

**Answer: B**

**12.** Which of these is NOT a source in doctrinal research?

A. Statutes

B. Judicial decisions

C. Legal commentaries

D. Face-to-face interviews

**Answer: D**

**13.** The doctrinal approach is most useful for:

A. Studying how law affects society

B. Analyzing how law is written and interpreted

C. Understanding political campaigns

D. Comparing public and private companies

**Answer: B**

**14.** Which of the following is a secondary source for doctrinal research?

A. Constitution

B. High Court ruling

C. Legal textbook

D. Government Gazette

**Answer: C**

**15.** The ultimate goal of doctrinal research is to:

A. Create public awareness

B. Evaluate social behavior

C. Clarify and interpret legal principles

D. Influence elections

**Answer: C**

## **Topic: Cyber Ethics**

**1.** Cyber ethics refers to:

A. Hardware repair rules

B. Moral principles guiding online behavior

C. Tax rules for digital companies

D. Network configurations

**Answer: B**

**2.** Which of the following is considered unethical online behavior?

A. Sending polite emails

B. Using secure passwords

C. Spreading malware

D. Logging out after use

**Answer: C**

3. What is "netiquette"?

- A. Internet equipment
- B. Rules of polite behavior on the internet
- C. Antivirus software
- D. Network speed

**Answer: B**

4. Which of the following violates cyber ethics?

- A. Respecting copyright
- B. Hacking into someone's account
- C. Giving credit to authors
- D. Reporting online abuse

**Answer: B**

5. Cyberbullying is:

- A. Ethical conduct
- B. A respectful opinion
- C. Harassment using digital technologies
- D. Part of cybersecurity

**Answer: C**

6. Plagiarism in the cyber world means:

- A. Creating a new blog
- B. Copying someone else's content without credit
- C. Posting original ideas
- D. Linking legal websites

**Answer: B**

7. Respecting other users' privacy online is part of:

- A. Cyber laws only
- B. Cyber ethics
- C. Criminal code
- D. Commercial ethics

**Answer: B**

8. Which of the following supports ethical internet use?

- A. Downloading pirated movies
- B. Posting fake reviews
- C. Reporting fake news
- D. Sharing confidential data

**Answer: C**

9. Using someone's personal data without permission violates:

- A. Network speed rules
- B. Internet settings
- C. Privacy and ethical norms

D. ISP protocols

**Answer: C**

**10.** Cyber ethics encourages users to:

- A. Break software licenses
- B. Spread misinformation
- C. Respect digital rights and responsibilities
- D. Avoid antivirus software

**Answer: C**

**11.** Which of the following is NOT an ethical cyber practice?

- A. Using licensed software
- B. Giving credit to sources
- C. Cyberstalking
- D. Respecting others' opinions

**Answer: C**

**12.** Digital piracy refers to:

- A. Buying software online
- B. Illegally copying and distributing digital content
- C. Watching legal YouTube videos
- D. Writing your own code

**Answer: B**

**13.** One of the core principles of cyber ethics is:

- A. Breaking security
- B. Digital dishonesty
- C. Honesty and integrity online
- D. Spamming

**Answer: C**

**14.** Cyber ethics apply to:

- A. Only tech professionals
- B. Only government employees
- C. All internet users
- D. Only teachers

**Answer: C**

**15.** Sending phishing emails is:

- A. Legal
- B. Ethical
- C. Unethical and illegal
- D. Good for marketing

**Answer: C**

16. Practicing cyber ethics can help reduce:

- A. Internet speed
- B. Online fraud and abuse
- C. Government control
- D. Software development time

**Answer: B**

17. Using strong and private passwords is part of:

- A. Graphic design
- B. Cybersecurity only
- C. Cyber ethics and safety
- D. Web development

**Answer: C**

18. Which of these practices is ethical in cyberspace?

- A. Sharing fake job posts
- B. Copying assignments from internet
- C. Reporting bugs to developers
- D. Creating clickbait scams

**Answer: C**

19. Teaching students about cyber ethics promotes:

- A. Cybercrime
- B. Responsible digital behavior
- C. Internet censorship
- D. More ad revenue

**Answer: B**

20. Which of the following is an example of good cyber ethics?

- A. Using someone else's login
- B. Disabling firewall
- C. Respecting digital copyright
- D. Downloading paid apps for free

**Answer: C**

## **Topic: Cyber Jurisdiction**

1. Cyber jurisdiction refers to:

- A. Ownership of computers
- B. Control over software companies
- C. Legal authority over cyber activities
- D. License of hardware

**Answer: C**

2. The biggest challenge in cyber jurisdiction is:

- A. Software installation

- B. No physical boundaries in cyberspace
- C. Lack of electricity
- D. Expensive devices

**Answer: B**

**3.** Which case established cyber jurisdiction in India?

- A. Yahoo! Inc. v. Akash Arora
- B. Avnish Bajaj v. State (Bazee.com case)
- C. Keshavananda Bharati v. State
- D. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan

**Answer: B**

**4.** Territorial jurisdiction applies to:

- A. Physical land only
- B. Any content regardless of origin
- C. The location where crime occurs or affects
- D. The central government only

**Answer: C**

**5.** Which factor makes cyber jurisdiction complex?

- A. High internet speed
- B. Location of data and servers
- C. WiFi signals
- D. Device battery life

**Answer: B**

**6.** Universal jurisdiction in cyber law applies to:

- A. Serious international cyber crimes
- B. Domestic crimes only
- C. Data theft in schools
- D. Free WiFi zones

**Answer: A**

**7.** Personal jurisdiction in cyberspace means:

- A. Identifying a person using Aadhar
- B. Authority over the individual based on online activity
- C. Jurisdiction of mobile companies
- D. Controlling printers

**Answer: B**

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## **Topic: Cyberspace**

**8.** Cyberspace refers to:

- A. Area inside a computer

- B. Physical space in server rooms
- C. Virtual environment created by computer networks
- D. Wi-Fi router zone

**Answer: C**

**9.** Who coined the term "Cyberspace"?

- A. Tim Berners-Lee
- B. William Gibson
- C. Elon Musk
- D. Larry Page

**Answer: B**

**10.** Cyberspace includes:

- A. Social media
- B. E-mails
- C. Online databases
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**11.** A key challenge of cyberspace is:

- A. Dust in CPUs
- B. Physical cable damage
- C. Legal regulation and privacy
- D. Air-conditioning in data centers

**Answer: C**

**12.** Which of the following is NOT part of cyberspace?

- A. Facebook
- B. Twitter
- C. ATM machine interface
- D. Virtual meetings

**Answer: C**

**13.** Cybercrimes mostly take place in:

- A. Physical world
- B. Legal courts
- C. Cyberspace
- D. Book libraries

**Answer: C**

**14.** The boundary-less nature of cyberspace causes:

- A. Easy network cabling
- B. Jurisdiction issues
- C. Higher internet bills
- D. Quick downloads

**Answer: B**

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## Topic: Web Space

15. Web space is primarily:

- A. A physical cloud
- B. Storage allocated on a web server
- C. Space on a phone
- D. Google search box

**Answer: B**

16. A website is hosted using:

- A. Web cable
- B. Web browser
- C. Web space
- D. WhatsApp

**Answer: C**

17. More web space allows a website to:

- A. Load faster
- B. Store more content and files
- C. Run without electricity
- D. Appear on Google automatically

**Answer: B**

18. Web hosting companies provide:

- A. Laws for websites
- B. Cyber ethics courses
- C. Web space and server access
- D. VPN tracking

**Answer: C**

19. Web space is measured in:

- A. Kilometers
- B. GB or MB
- C. Users
- D. Pixels

**Answer: B**

20. Which of these services uses web space?

- A. MS Paint
- B. Gmail
- C. Local Notepad
- D. Google Drive

**Answer: D**

21. Web space is mostly related to:
- A. Website hosting and development
  - B. Programming errors
  - C. Cyber police
  - D. Ethical hacking

**Answer: A**

## **Topic: Web Hosting and Web Development Agreement**

1. A web hosting agreement is a contract between:
- A. Two website users
  - B. Developer and designer
  - C. Website owner and hosting provider
  - D. Web browser companies

**Answer: C**

2. A web development agreement is primarily made to:
- A. Buy a domain name
  - B. Hire a developer to build a website
  - C. Stream YouTube videos
  - D. Create antivirus software

**Answer: B**

3. Which clause is most important in a web hosting agreement?
- A. IP address
  - B. Storage location
  - C. Uptime guarantee
  - D. Font style

**Answer: C**

4. Web hosting agreement often includes:
- A. Water supply terms
  - B. Power backup terms
  - C. Terms of service and liability
  - D. Employee salary

**Answer: C**

5. A development agreement typically includes:
- A. Developer's favorite color
  - B. Project timeline and deliverables
  - C. Internet speed
  - D. Server location

**Answer: B**

6. Intellectual property rights in development agreements refer to:
- A. Ownership of hardware

- B. Ownership of code and content
- C. Server installation
- D. Power usage

**Answer: B**

7. In hosting agreements, “uptime” refers to:

- A. Data usage
- B. Hours of internet speed
- C. Time server remains operational
- D. Client’s sleeping hours

**Answer: C**

8. Which of the following is commonly included in a web hosting contract?

- A. Refund policy
- B. Privacy policy
- C. Termination clause
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

9. A "Service Level Agreement (SLA)" in hosting defines:

- A. Software budget
- B. Penalty for hacking
- C. Minimum expected performance and uptime
- D. Employee roles

**Answer: C**

10. In case of a dispute in a development agreement, which clause is important?

- A. Jurisdiction
- B. Login ID
- C. Server name
- D. IP mask

**Answer: A**

11. The clause that defines who owns the final website and its content is called:

- A. Termination clause
- B. Ownership clause
- C. Access rights clause
- D. Encryption clause

**Answer: B**

12. Which of the following is *NOT* typically included in a web development agreement?

- A. Project scope
- B. Payment schedule
- C. Coffee machine policy
- D. Maintenance plan

**Answer: C**

**13.** Indemnity clause in a hosting agreement protects:

- A. Server rooms
- B. Hosting company from third-party claims
- C. Graphic design rules
- D. Font licenses

**Answer: B**

**14.** The "limitation of liability" clause in such agreements aims to:

- A. Increase speed
- B. Reduce service
- C. Limit financial damages in case of failure
- D. Improve font appearance

**Answer: C**

**15.** Confidentiality clause ensures:

- A. No one shares the project name
- B. Developer doesn't disclose sensitive client information
- C. Hosting fees are hidden
- D. Server passwords are public

**Answer: B**

**16.** A well-drafted web development agreement avoids:

- A. Project disputes and delays
- B. Network errors
- C. Bugs in HTML
- D. Internet charges

**Answer: A**

**17.** Domain registration responsibility is generally mentioned in:

- A. Hosting agreement only
- B. Development agreement only
- C. Both, if applicable
- D. Network policies

**Answer: C**

**18.** Termination clause allows parties to:

- A. Break the agreement under defined conditions
- B. Buy new servers
- C. Upgrade domains
- D. Hire interns

**Answer: A**

**19.** In web hosting, data backup policy is essential for:

- A. Internet installation
- B. Disaster recovery
- C. Tax deduction

D. Creating memes

**Answer: B**

**20.** Which agreement mentions who provides post-launch support and updates?

A. Web hosting agreement

B. Web development agreement

C. Privacy policy

D. Terms of use

**Answer: B**

## **Legal Significance of Domain Names**

**1.** Domain names are legally treated as:

A. Software tools

B. Internet slang

C. Intellectual property

D. Operating systems

**Answer: C**

**2.** Which law in India protects domain names under trademark rights?

A. Indian Contract Act

B. Indian Penal Code

C. Trademark Act, 1999

D. IT Act, 2000

**Answer: C**

**3.** Dispute over domain names is legally known as:

A. Cybersquatting

B. Domain crashing

C. Domain filtering

D. Site cloning

**Answer: A**

**4.** Which international organization handles domain name disputes?

A. WIPO

B. UN

C. ICANN

D. ISO

**Answer: A**

**5.** In the famous Yahoo Inc. v. Akash Arora case, the Indian court protected:

A. Computer hardware

B. Copyright

C. Domain name as trademark

D. Hosting company

**Answer: C**

6. A domain name acts as a(n):

- A. Brand identifier
- B. License to code
- C. Computer network
- D. VPN service

**Answer: A**

7. Cyber law considers unauthorized domain registration as:

- A. Ethical marketing
- B. Trademark infringement
- C. Open source promotion
- D. Network alignment

**Answer: B**

8. Which body is responsible for internet domain name management globally?

- A. TRAI
- B. WIPO
- C. ICANN
- D. ITU

**Answer: C**

9. Domain name disputes are handled in India under:

- A. IPC Section 420
- B. IT Act only
- C. INDRP (IN Domain Dispute Resolution Policy)
- D. TRAI Act

**Answer: C**

10. Use of a confusingly similar domain name may amount to:

- A. Digital branding
- B. Fair competition
- C. Passing off
- D. Server mirroring

**Answer: C**

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## Technological Significance of Domain Names

11. A domain name is used to:

- A. Control WiFi
- B. Identify websites on the Internet
- C. Display advertisements
- D. Block hackers

**Answer: B**

12. A domain name maps to a:

- A. MAC address
- B. Server room
- C. IP address
- D. Firewall

**Answer: C**

13. DNS stands for:

- A. Domain Network Server
- B. Digital Name System
- C. Domain Name System
- D. Data Numbering Server

**Answer: C**

14. What is the top-level domain in “www.example.com”?

- A. www
- B. example
- C. .com
- D. DNS

**Answer: C**

15. A domain name is technically a part of:

- A. Database
- B. URL
- C. ISP
- D. Cloud storage

**Answer: B**

16. Which of these is *not* a valid domain extension?

- A. .org
- B. .xyz
- C. .pdf
- D. .in

**Answer: C**

17. Domain names are managed using:

- A. SSL certificates
- B. DNS servers
- C. Routers
- D. HTML

**Answer: B**

18. Which of the following is a country-code top-level domain (ccTLD)?

- A. .com
- B. .edu
- C. .in

D. .net

**Answer: C**

**19.** Technically, domain names improve:

- A. Data speed
- B. User access and memorability
- C. Screen resolution
- D. Security audits

**Answer: B**

**20.** Domain names help prevent confusion by:

- A. Blocking sites
- B. Replacing IP numbers with human-readable names
- C. Encrypting WiFi
- D. Compressing webpages

**Answer: B**

### **Topic: Internet as a Tool for Global Access**

**1.** The internet enables global access by:

- A. Locking content regionally
- B. Restricting websites to countries
- C. Connecting people and information worldwide
- D. Blocking search engines

**Answer: C**

**2.** The internet is considered a global tool because it:

- A. Requires passports
- B. Supports multiple languages
- C. Works only in cities
- D. Is only for government use

**Answer: B**

**3.** Which of the following is a major benefit of internet access?

- A. Limited communication
- B. Global collaboration and knowledge sharing
- C. Offline gaming
- D. File hiding

**Answer: B**

**4.** The global reach of the internet is facilitated through:

- A. LAN only
- B. Satellites, fiber optics, and wireless networks
- C. UPS power
- D. Antivirus software

**Answer: B**

5. Which protocol is essential for accessing the internet globally?

- A. SMTP
- B. HTTP/HTTPS
- C. BIOS
- D. DSL

**Answer: B**

6. The term “digital divide” refers to:

- A. Difference between mobile and desktop users
- B. Gap between those who have and do not have internet access
- C. Online and offline data
- D. File size limits

**Answer: B**

7. Internet access has boosted globalization by:

- A. Isolating nations
- B. Promoting national websites only
- C. Increasing international communication and trade
- D. Slowing down email

**Answer: C**

8. Which of the following supports free global internet access?

- A. Google Search
- B. Private LANs
- C. Dark web
- D. Offline applications

**Answer: A**

9. The internet helps in promoting education globally through:

- A. Cloud cooking
- B. Online courses and e-learning platforms
- C. Roadshows
- D. Fax services

**Answer: B**

10. Which global organization promotes internet accessibility as a right?

- A. FIFA
- B. WIPO
- C. United Nations (UN)
- D. Adobe

**Answer: C**

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## Ethical & Legal Aspects of Global Internet Access

11. Universal internet access is crucial for:

- A. Reducing taxes
- B. Global equality and digital inclusion
- C. Increasing software prices
- D. Controlling governments

**Answer: B**

12. Which of the following may limit global internet access?

- A. High-speed fiber
- B. Language localization
- C. Government censorship and regulations
- D. Use of HTTPS

**Answer: C**

13. Which country code TLD allows access to Indian content?

- A. .com
- B. .net
- C. .uk
- D. .in

**Answer: D**

14. Which term refers to providing internet access in rural or poor areas?

- A. Cybercrime
- B. E-waste
- C. Digital empowerment
- D. Server migration

**Answer: C**

15. Internet supports democracy by:

- A. Silencing opinions
- B. Blocking users
- C. Enabling free expression and access to information
- D. Promoting monopoly

**Answer: C**

16. Which of the following is an internet-based tool promoting global access to knowledge?

- A. Google Scholar
- B. MS Paint
- C. WordPad
- D. VLC Player

**Answer: A**

17. The concept of “net neutrality” supports:

- A. Priority to selected sites

- B. Charging extra for education sites
- C. Equal access to all web content
- D. Government control over search engines

**Answer: C**

**18.** Free internet access projects are run by:

- A. Railways
- B. ISPs only
- C. Tech giants like Google, Meta
- D. Cable TV operators

**Answer: C**

**19.** Which sector has seen massive global impact due to internet?

- A. Handwritten letters
- B. Global communication, commerce & education
- C. Landline networks
- D. Textile industry only

**Answer: B**

**20.** Which is a challenge in global internet access?

- A. Mobile technology
- B. Internet of Things
- C. Infrastructure gaps in remote areas
- D. E-commerce websites

**Answer: C**

## **Unit 2**

### **Cyber Law & Ethics – Overview of IT Act 2000:**

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**1.** The IT Act 2000 came into force on:

- A. 15 August 2000
- B. 17 October 2000
- C. 1 January 2000
- D. 26 January 2001

**Answer: B**

---

**2.** The main objective of the IT Act 2000 is:

- A. Regulate offline business
- B. Promote tourism in India
- C. Provide legal recognition to electronic transactions

D. Control traffic laws

**Answer: C**

---

**3.** Which section of the IT Act deals with hacking?

A. Section 66

B. Section 72

C. Section 43

D. Section 79

**Answer: A**

---

**4.** The IT Act 2000 was amended in:

A. 2005

B. 2008

C. 2010

D. 2012

**Answer: B**

---

**5.** Which section of the IT Act provides legal recognition to electronic records?

A. Section 2

B. Section 4

C. Section 66A

D. Section 1

**Answer: B**

---

**6.** What is a “Digital Signature” as per the IT Act?

A. Manual signature

B. Biometric signature

C. Encrypted electronic signature

D. Printed signature

**Answer: C**

---

**7.** Under the IT Act 2000, who is a Certifying Authority?

A. Government employee

B. A person who verifies e-mail

C. An entity issuing digital signature certificates

D. A computer scientist

**Answer: C**

---

**8.** The Cyber Appellate Tribunal (CAT) was established under which section?

A. Section 45

B. Section 48

C. Section 66

D. Section 72

**Answer: B**

---

**9.** Which section defines cyber terrorism?

A. Section 66F

B. Section 67

C. Section 69A

D. Section 43

**Answer: A**

---

**10.** Section 67 of the IT Act deals with:

A. Data theft

B. Publishing obscene material in electronic form

C. Cyber bullying

D. Network downtime

**Answer: B**

---

**11.** What is the punishment under Section 66C for identity theft?

A. 2 years imprisonment

B. 3 years + fine

C. Only fine

D. Warning letter

**Answer: B**

---

**12.** Section 79 provides:

A. Penalty for data theft

B. Exemption to intermediaries in certain cases

C. Rights to hackers

D. Compensation to cyber victims

**Answer: B**

---

**13.** The IT Act applies to:

A. Only Indian citizens

B. Indian and foreign companies

C. Whole of India and outside if offense involves Indian computer

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

---

**14.** The IT Act 2000 is based on:

A. British Law

B. UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce

C. US Data Protection Law

D. European Cyber Law

**Answer: B**

---

**15.** Section 66E deals with:

A. Sending offensive messages

B. Privacy violation by capturing, publishing private images

C. Financial fraud

D. Email spoofing

**Answer: B**

---

**16.** The term “Cyber Café” is defined under:

A. Section 2

B. Section 4

C. Section 43

D. Section 67

**Answer: A**

---

**17.** Intermediaries include:

A. Only banks

B. Only cyber cafés

C. ISPs, web hosting providers, search engines

D. None

**Answer: C**

---

**18.** IT Act empowers which authority to monitor and intercept information?

A. Telecom Authority

B. RBI

C. Central Government

D. Supreme Court

**Answer: C**

---

**19.** Which of the following is NOT covered under IT Act 2000?

A. Electronic contracts

B. Intellectual property

C. Cyber terrorism

D. Digital signatures

**Answer: B**

---

**20.** The IT Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in:

A. May 2000

B. June 2000

C. July 2000

D. August 2000

**Answer: A**

## **Cyber Law & Ethics –**

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### **A. Amendments & Limitations of IT Act**

**1.** The major amendment to the IT Act was made in:

A. 2005

B. 2008

C. 2010

D. 2011

**Answer: B**

**2.** The IT (Amendment) Act 2008 introduced:

A. Digital locker

B. Digital certificate

- C. Section 66A to 66F
- D. Aadhaar system

**Answer: C**

**3.** Which section of the IT Act was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2015?

- A. Section 43
- B. Section 79
- C. Section 66A
- D. Section 67

**Answer: C**

**4.** One major limitation of the IT Act 2000 is:

- A. Covers international law
- B. Fully updated with tech
- C. Doesn't define jurisdiction clearly
- D. Focuses only on criminal issues

**Answer: C**

**5.** The IT Act does NOT cover:

- A. Obscene content
- B. Cyber terrorism
- C. Taxation of e-commerce
- D. Data protection

**Answer: C**

**6.** Which of the following is a limitation of IT Act 2000?

- A. Applies worldwide
- B. Lacks proper enforcement mechanism
- C. Supports global treaties
- D. Clearly defines all cyber offences

**Answer: B**

---

## **B. Digital Signature**

**7.** A digital signature is used to:

- A. Send emails
- B. Encrypt text messages
- C. Authenticate the identity of sender
- D. Format documents

**Answer: C**

**8.** Who issues Digital Signature Certificates in India?

- A. Election Commission
- B. RBI

- C. Certifying Authority
- D. ISPs

**Answer: C**

**9.** Digital Signature uses:

- A. Symmetric encryption
- B. Biometric methods
- C. Asymmetric cryptography
- D. None

**Answer: C**

**10.** A digital signature ensures:

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Authenticity and non-repudiation
- C. Speed of internet
- D. Backup of data

**Answer: B**

**11.** What is a hash function used in digital signatures?

- A. Compress data
- B. Create a unique code from input
- C. Encrypt images
- D. Send SMS

**Answer: B**

---

## **C. Cryptography**

**12.** Cryptography is the science of:

- A. Data storage
- B. Data protection using codes
- C. Software installation
- D. Antivirus design

**Answer: B**

**13.** In asymmetric cryptography, we use:

- A. One key
- B. Two different keys
- C. Only hash codes
- D. User IDs

**Answer: B**

**14.** The public key is used to:

- A. Decrypt
- B. Encrypt

- C. Delete
- D. Backup

**Answer: B**

**15.** What is the function of a private key in cryptography?

- A. To format hard disk
- B. To compress files
- C. To decrypt data
- D. To upload documents

**Answer: C**

**16.** Which of the following uses cryptographic techniques?

- A. Passwords
- B. Digital signatures
- C. Web browsers
- D. Email folders

**Answer: B**

**17.** The goal of cryptography is to achieve:

- A. High-speed internet
- B. Secure communication
- C. Open access
- D. Large storage

**Answer: B**

**18.** Symmetric cryptography is also known as:

- A. One-way encryption
- B. Dual-key encryption
- C. Secret key encryption
- D. Certificate-based encryption

**Answer: C**

**19.** Which algorithm is commonly used in digital signatures?

- A. SHA
- B. RSA
- C. MD5
- D. DES

**Answer: B**

**20.** Digital Signature is verified using:

- A. Sender's private key
- B. Recipient's private key
- C. Sender's public key
- D. Password

**Answer: C**

## Electronic Governance

1. Which section of the IT Act 2000 deals with Electronic Governance?

- A. Section 4
- B. Section 5
- C. Section 6
- D. Section 7

**Answer: C**

2. E-Governance aims to:

- A. Promote manual work
- B. Reduce use of computers
- C. Deliver services through electronic means
- D. Monitor international trade

**Answer: C**

3. Which of the following is an example of e-Governance?

- A. Aadhar card enrollment
- B. School classroom
- C. Library management
- D. Passport photo

**Answer: A**

4. E-Governance helps improve:

- A. Corruption
- B. Delay in services
- C. Transparency and accountability
- D. Illiteracy

**Answer: C**

5. Which Indian initiative is a result of e-Governance?

- A. IRCTC
- B. Flipkart
- C. WhatsApp
- D. Snapchat

**Answer: A**

---

## Legal Recognition of Electronic Records

6. Which section of IT Act gives legal recognition to electronic records?

- A. Section 3
- B. Section 4
- C. Section 7

D. Section 9

**Answer: B**

7. Legal recognition of electronic records means:

- A. They are illegal
- B. They are treated like physical documents
- C. They require no authentication
- D. Only used for internal use

**Answer: B**

8. The IT Act allows digital documents to be:

- A. Ignored in court
- B. Destroyed without concern
- C. Considered as evidence
- D. Restricted to government offices

**Answer: C**

9. The term “electronic record” includes:

- A. Only emails
- B. Any digital data
- C. Printed books
- D. Handwritten notes

**Answer: B**

10. What is required for an electronic record to be accepted legally?

- A. Physical presence of sender
- B. Proper format and authentication
- C. Printed hard copy
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

---

## Mixed / Application-Based

11. E-Governance ensures which of the following?

- A. Privacy of user is always violated
- B. Quick and efficient service delivery
- C. Manual signature is mandatory
- D. Government works slower

**Answer: B**

12. Which of the following is NOT a challenge in e-Governance?

- A. Lack of digital literacy
- B. Cybersecurity risks
- C. Easy documentation

D. Poor infrastructure

**Answer: C**

**13.** Electronic records include which of the following?

A. Audio files

B. Video clips

C. Emails and messages

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**14.** One key benefit of recognizing electronic records legally is:

A. Encourages use of paper

B. Simplifies legal process for digital communication

C. Stops digitization

D. Makes laws outdated

**Answer: B**

**15.** Which government mission promotes e-Governance in India?

A. Startup India

B. Make in India

C. Digital India

D. Skill India

**Answer: C**

## **Basics of Cyber Crime**

**1.** Cyber crime refers to:

A. Crime involving physical violence

B. Crime involving digital devices or internet

C. Traditional theft

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**2.** Which of the following is a cyber crime?

A. Sending threatening emails

B. Unauthorized access to a computer

C. Online financial fraud

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**3.** The term "hacking" refers to:

A. Writing blogs

B. Unauthorized access to a system

C. Designing software

D. Registering domain names

**Answer: B**

4. Which section of the IT Act deals with hacking?

- A. Section 66
- B. Section 69
- C. Section 43
- D. Section 72

**Answer: A**

---

## Types of Cyber Offences

5. Defacing a government website is an example of:

- A. Identity theft
- B. Cyber terrorism
- C. Online fraud
- D. Spamming

**Answer: B**

6. Phishing means:

- A. Installing antivirus software
- B. Trying to catch fish
- C. Tricking people to give personal info
- D. Sending physical letters

**Answer: C**

7. Creating a fake profile on social media can be charged under:

- A. Section 66D
- B. Section 65
- C. Section 70
- D. Section 43

**Answer: A**

8. Which is a punishable offence under Section 66C of the IT Act?

- A. Identity theft
- B. Email spoofing
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**

---

## Legal Provisions & Penalties

9. Section 43 of the IT Act provides penalty for:

- A. Sending spam
- B. Data theft or damage without authorization
- C. Terrorist threats

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**10.** Cyber terrorism is covered under which section?

A. Section 66F

B. Section 65

C. Section 72

D. Section 43A

**Answer: A**

**11.** What is the punishment for cyber terrorism as per IT Act?

A. Fine only

B. Imprisonment up to 1 year

C. Life imprisonment

D. Warning

**Answer: C**

**12.** Publishing obscene material online is an offence under:

A. Section 66

B. Section 67

C. Section 69

D. Section 72

**Answer: B**

---

## Real-World Scenarios

**13.** Sneha receives a threatening message online. This is:

A. Not a cyber crime

B. A friendly gesture

C. Cyber bullying

D. Email marketing

**Answer: C**

**14.** Ramesh hacks his college's result portal. It is a crime under:

A. Section 43

B. Section 66

C. Both A and B

D. Section 70

**Answer: C**

**15.** Data leakage by an employee is punishable under:

A. Section 65

B. Section 72

C. Both A and B

D. Section 67

**Answer: C**

**16.** A person sells pirated software. It is an offence under:

A. Copyright Act

B. IT Act Section 65

C. Both A and B

D. None

**Answer: C**

---

## General Knowledge

**17.** Which of the following is a preventive measure against cyber crime?

A. Using strong passwords

B. Ignoring system updates

C. Sharing OTPs

D. Using same password everywhere

**Answer: A**

**18.** Which agency investigates cyber crimes in India?

A. RBI

B. CBI

C. NIA

D. Cyber Crime Cell / CERT-In

**Answer: D**

**19.** What is cyber stalking?

A. Playing games online

B. Repeatedly sending unwanted messages online

C. Following someone in real life

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**20.** Which of the following is NOT a cyber crime?

A. Software piracy

B. ATM skimming

C. Identity theft

D. Manual robbery

**Answer: D**

### *Penalties (Section 43–47)*

**1.** Under the IT Act, 2000, if someone accesses a computer system without permission, they are liable under:

- A. Section 66
- B. Section 72
- C. Section 43
- D. Section 67

**Answer: C**

2. The penalty for damage to a computer system without permission may include:

- A. ₹1 lakh
- B. ₹10 lakh
- C. Compensation not exceeding ₹1 crore
- D. No penalty

**Answer: C**

3. Section 44 of the IT Act deals with:

- A. Penalty for unauthorized access
- B. Penalty for failure to furnish documents or returns
- C. Cyber terrorism
- D. Digital signature misuse

**Answer: B**

4. What is the maximum penalty for failure to furnish information under Section 44?

- A. ₹5,000
- B. ₹10,000
- C. ₹1.5 lakh per failure
- D. ₹2 crore

**Answer: C**

5. Under the IT Act, the penalty for publishing obscene content online is under:

- A. Section 66A
- B. Section 67
- C. Section 65
- D. Section 43A

**Answer: B**

---

⇒ *Adjudication Officer*

6. Who has the power to adjudicate matters under Section 46 of the IT Act?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. Police Inspector
- C. Adjudicating Officer (appointed by Central Government)
- D. Cyber Appellate Tribunal

**Answer: C**

7. The Adjudicating Officer must be of the rank:

- A. IAS Officer

- B. Joint Secretary or above
- C. Inspector General
- D. Magistrate

**Answer: B**

**8.** The Adjudicating Officer can impose penalties up to:

- A. ₹1 crore
- B. ₹10 crore
- C. ₹5 lakh
- D. Unlimited

**Answer: A**

**9.** The Adjudicating Officer can hear cases related to:

- A. Criminal cyber offences only
- B. Civil damages under IT Act
- C. Marriage disputes
- D. Labour law violations

**Answer: B**

**10.** Adjudication proceedings under IT Act follow which type of procedure?

- A. Civil Procedure Code
- B. Criminal Procedure Code
- C. Summary procedure
- D. Corporate law

**Answer: C**

---

⇨ *Cyber Appellate Tribunal (now merged with TDSAT)*

**11.** Appeals against Adjudicating Officer's decisions are heard by:

- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- D. Police Department

**Answer: C**

**12.** Within how many days should an appeal be filed before Cyber Appellate Tribunal?

- A. 15 days
- B. 30 days
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

**Answer: B**

**13.** As per 2017 update, the powers of Cyber Appellate Tribunal are now under:

- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court

- C. TDSAT
  - D. Lok Sabha
- Answer: C**

**14.** If a person fails to comply with adjudication orders, the penalty may include:

- A. Additional fine
- B. Imprisonment
- C. Both A and B
- D. No consequence

**Answer: C**

---

### ◆ Other Important Points

**15.** Section 45 of IT Act deals with:

- A. Residuary penalty (no specific section)
- B. Cyber terrorism
- C. Digital certificates
- D. Police powers

**Answer: A**

**16.** The objective of adjudication is to:

- A. Provide jail sentence
- B. Settle civil disputes and award compensation
- C. Conduct elections
- D. Create IT companies

**Answer: B**

**17.** Penalty for failure to protect data under Section 43A is applicable to:

- A. Public authorities only
- B. Companies handling sensitive personal data
- C. Government agencies
- D. NGOs

**Answer: B**

**18.** Section 72 of IT Act deals with:

- A. Unauthorized access
- B. Breach of confidentiality and privacy
- C. Website blocking
- D. None

**Answer: B**

**19.** Adjudicating Officer can summon:

- A. The accused only
- B. Only witnesses

- C. Both parties and witnesses
- D. None

**Answer: C**

- 20.** Compensation under IT Act is awarded for:
- A. Emotional distress
  - B. Personal property damage
  - C. Damage to computer system, data or network
  - D. Criminal intentions

**Answer: C**