Unit 3

Importance of Cyber Law & Cyber Ethics

1. **Cyber law primarily deals with which of the following?**
   a) Criminal law
   b) Civil disputes
   c) Crimes committed on the internet
   d) Labour law
   Answer: c) Crimes committed on the internet

2. **Which of the following is a key importance of cyber law?**
   a) Regulating fashion trends
   b) Controlling fuel prices
   c) Protecting users in cyberspace
   d) Promoting print media
    Answer: c) Protecting users in cyberspace

3. **Cyber ethics refers to:**
   a) Ethics followed in sports
   b) Rules of internet behavior and usage
   c) Laws related to physical theft
   d) None of the above
    Answer: b) Rules of internet behavior and usage

4. **Why are cyber laws necessary?**
   a) To control television shows
   b) To regulate internet-related crimes and disputes
   c) To increase telecom tariffs
   d) To ban social media
    Answer: b) To regulate internet-related crimes and disputes

5. **Which one of the following is NOT a benefit of cyber law?**
   a) Protection from cyber crimes
   b) Regulation of e-commerce
   c) Encouraging illegal hacking
   d) Legal recognition of digital transactions **Answer:** c) Encouraging illegal hacking

6. **Which act governs cyber laws in India?**
   a) Information Protection Act, 1995
   b) Cyber Crimes Act, 2001
   c) IT Act, 2000
   d) Internet Safety Act, 1999 **Answer:** c) IT Act, 2000

7. **Which of the following is a principle of cyber ethics?**
   a) Stealing data is acceptable
   b) Always respect other users' privacy
   c) Spamming is encouraged
   d) Copyright violations are ethical

Answer: b) Always respect other users' privacy

8. **Cyber ethics help to:**
   a) Promote online bullying
   b) Reduce ethical use of the internet
   c) Ensure responsible digital behavior
   d) Create viruses
   Answer: c) Ensure responsible digital behavior

9. **Which of these best describes the need for cyber law?**
   a) To encourage hacking
   b) To punish students using computers
   c) To protect data and privacy
   d) To promote offline crime **Answer:** c) To protect data and privacy

10. **Significance of cyber ethics lies in:**
    a) Promoting unethical behavior online
    b) Establishing moral standards for internet usage
    c) Eliminating the internet
    d) Increasing cyber bullying
    Answer: b) Establishing moral standards for internet usage

Need for Cyber Regulations and Ethics

1. **Why is there a need for cyber regulations?**
   a) To restrict mobile usage
   b) To promote data breaches
   c) To handle cyber crimes and ensure digital security
   d) To support piracy
   Answer: c) To handle cyber crimes and ensure digital security

2. **Cyber regulations are required to:**
   a) Increase social media followers
   b) Maintain discipline in online activities
   c) Encourage hacking
   d) Reduce computer usage
   Answer: b) Maintain discipline in online activities

3. **The absence of cyber laws can lead to:**
   a) Internet freedom
   b) Growth of digital economy
   c) Increase in cyber crimes and misuse of technology
   d) Better data protection
   Answer: c) Increase in cyber crimes and misuse of technology

4. **Cyber ethics help to:**
   a) Create malicious software
   b) Promote responsible behavior online
   c) Support unauthorized data sharing

d) Ignore privacy concerns
   Answer: b) Promote responsible behavior online
5. **Which of the following is a major concern addressed by cyber regulations?** a) Road safety
   b) Climate change
   c) Identity theft and cyber fraud
   d) Water pollution
   Answer: c) Identity theft and cyber fraud
6. **Why are ethical guidelines essential in cyberspace?**
   a) To encourage online scams
   b) To avoid moral responsibility
   c) To ensure fairness, respect, and honesty in online behavior
   d) To block all websites
   Answer: c) To ensure fairness, respect, and honesty in online behavior
7. **Cyber regulations are part of which broader legal framework in India?**
   a) Indian Penal Code
   b) Civil Procedure Code
   c) IT Act, 2000
   d) Indian Evidence Act
   Answer: c) IT Act, 2000
8. **Which of the following best describes cyber ethics?**
   a) Laws for political campaigning
   b) Rules for online exams
   c) Moral principles that govern internet usage
   d) Traffic rules for online games
   Answer: c) Moral principles that govern internet usage
9. **A strong cyber law system helps to:**
   a) Increase fake news
   b) Promote online abuse
   c) Safeguard users and digital transactions
   d) Stop online education
   Answer: c) Safeguard users and digital transactions
10. **Ethical use of technology includes:**
    a) Plagiarizing online content
    b) Respecting intellectual property rights
    c) Sharing pirated software
    d) Hacking social media accounts
    Answer: b) Respecting intellectual property rights

Ethics in Information Society

1. **What does 'ethics in information society' primarily refer to?**
   a) Traffic rules in cities

b) Moral principles governing the use of information technology
c) Ethical farming techniques
d) Rules for sports tournaments
  Answer: b) Moral principles governing the use of information technology

2. **Which of the following is a key ethical concern in an information society?** a) Traffic control
   b) Food pricing
   c) Privacy of personal data
   d) Building regulations
   Answer: c) Privacy of personal data

3. **In an information society, ethics guide the use of:**
   a) Cooking tools
   b) Construction equipment
   c) Computers and digital communication
   d) Sports accessories
   Answer: c) Computers and digital communication

4. **Which one is NOT an ethical issue in the information society?**
   a) Data privacy
   b) Cyber bullying
   c) Respect for intellectual property
   d) Choosing a phone ringtone **Answer:** d) Choosing a phone ringtone

5. **Ethical use of information includes:**
   a) Copying content without credit
   b) Using information to manipulate others
   c) Sharing false information
   d) Ensuring authenticity and fairness in digital actions **Answer:** d) Ensuring authenticity and fairness in digital actions

6. **Plagiarism in the digital age is considered:**
   a) A form of appreciation
   b) A harmless mistake
   c) An ethical violation
   d) An innovation technique
   Answer: c) An ethical violation

7. **Which term refers to respecting someone's personal information online?**
   a) Transparency
   b) Intellectual property
   c) Privacy
   d) Accessibility
   Answer: c) Privacy

8. **Which of these actions promotes ethical behavior online?**
   a) Sharing passwords
   b) Downloading pirated movies
   c) Reporting online abuse

d) Spamming email accounts
   Answer: c) Reporting online abuse
9. **Why are ethics important in an information society?**
   a) To delay technology growth
   b) To encourage online crimes
   c) To ensure responsible and fair use of information
   d) To ban the internet
   Answer: c) To ensure responsible and fair use of information
10. **A person sharing fake news intentionally is violating:**
    a) Information security policy
    b) Internet speed
    c) Ethical standards in the information society
    d) Hardware maintenance
    Answer: c) Ethical standards in the information society

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI) Ethics

1. **AI ethics primarily deals with:**
   a) How to build robots
   b) Moral and responsible use of Artificial Intelligence
   c) Increasing hardware speed
   d) Playing video games with AI
   Answer: b) Moral and responsible use of Artificial Intelligence
2. **Which of the following is an ethical issue in AI?**
   a) Fast processing
   b) Unbiased data training
   c) Facial recognition and privacy
   d) Screen brightness
   Answer: c) Facial recognition and privacy
3. **The aim of AI ethics is to:**
   a) Stop AI development
   b) Make AI as expensive as possible
   c) Guide development and use of AI responsibly
   d) Ban all machine learning tools
   Answer: c) Guide development and use of AI responsibly
4. **Which of the following is NOT an AI ethical principle?**
   a) Transparency
   b) Bias and fairness
   c) Accountability
   d) Rapid deployment **Answer:** d) Rapid deployment
5. **Bias in AI systems refers to:**
   a) Using low-quality hardware
   b) Programming errors

   c) Favoring certain groups or outcomes unfairly

   d) Fast internet connectivity

   Answer: c) Favoring certain groups or outcomes unfairly

6. **Which principle of AI ethics ensures that humans remain in control?**

   a) Autonomy

   b) Human oversight

   c) Bias minimization

   d) Speed optimization

   Answer: b) Human oversight

7. **What is a major concern regarding AI in decision-making?**

   a) Its power consumption

   b) Lack of human touch and ethical judgment

   c) Its screen resolution

   d) Memory size

   Answer: b) Lack of human touch and ethical judgment

8. **AI should be developed in a way that respects:**

   a) Cultural traditions only

   b) All legal and ethical standards

   c) Gaming rules

   d) None of the above

   Answer: b) All legal and ethical standards

9. **Which is an example of ethical AI usage?**

   a) AI tracking user data without consent

   b) AI used to generate misinformation

   c) AI used for fair recruitment and screening

   d) AI used to hack websites

   Answer: c) AI used for fair recruitment and screening

10. **One of the key goals of AI ethics is to prevent:**

   a) Use of AI in mobile phones

   b) Responsible innovation

   c) Harmful or discriminatory outcomes

   d) Open-source usage

   Answer: c) Harmful or discriminatory outcomes

Ethical Issues in AI & Core Principles

1. **Which of the following is a major ethical issue in Artificial Intelligence?**

   a) Low internet speed

   b) Bias and discrimination in algorithms

   c) Increasing screen brightness

   d) Faster hardware speed

   Answer: b) Bias and discrimination in algorithms

2. **What does the principle of 'transparency' in AI mean?**

a) Hiding AI logic
b) Making AI decisions unclear
c) Making AI decision-making processes understandable
d) Encrypting user data
Answer: c) Making AI decision-making processes understandable

3. **Which ethical issue in AI involves the risk of machines replacing human jobs?**
a) Privacy
b) Surveillance
c) Unemployment
d) Transparency
Answer: c) Unemployment

4. **Which of the following is not a core principle of ethical AI?**
a) Privacy
b) Bias
c) Fairness
d) Accountability **Answer:** b) Bias

5. **One of the key ethical concerns in AI surveillance systems is:**
a) Low resolution
b) Unauthorized access to private data
c) Delay in detection
d) High power usage
Answer: b) Unauthorized access to private data

6. **The principle of 'accountability' in AI suggests:**
a) No one is responsible for AI outcomes
b) AI should be open-source
c) Developers should be responsible for AI behavior
d) Only machines should be blamed
Answer: c) Developers should be responsible for AI behavior

7. **Which of the following principles ensures AI systems treat all users equally?** a) Fairness
b) Efficiency
c) Profitability
d) Precision
Answer: a) Fairness

8. **Which of these is an example of unethical AI use?**
a) AI used for climate monitoring
b) AI used for automated spam detection
c) AI used to spread fake news or deepfakes
d) AI used for medical diagnosis
Answer: c) AI used to spread fake news or deepfakes

9. **Which AI ethical principle focuses on protecting sensitive personal data?** a) Accuracy
b) Privacy

c) Profit

d) Reliability

 Answer: b) Privacy

10. **What is the aim of incorporating core principles in AI development?**

a) Make AI more secretive

b) Allow AI to evolve freely without control

c) Ensure AI is safe, fair, and human-centered

d) Replace human decision-making completely **Answer:** c) Ensure AI is safe, fair, and human-centered

Introduction to Blockchain Ethics

1. **What is the core ethical focus of blockchain technology?**

a) Reducing screen time

b) Increasing internet speed

c) Promoting trust and transparency

d) Replacing mobile devices

 Answer: c) Promoting trust and transparency

2. **Which of the following is an ethical concern in blockchain usage?**

a) Centralized power

b) Immutable and permanent storage of harmful content

c) Fast processing speed

d) Offline usage

 Answer: b) Immutable and permanent storage of harmful content

3. **Which principle is promoted by blockchain ethics?**

a) Lack of accountability

b) Openness and decentralization

c) Hiding financial records

d) One-party control

 Answer: b) Openness and decentralization

4. **What ethical issue arises from blockchain's anonymity feature?**

a) Improved performance

b) Encouraging illegal or criminal transactions

c) Better data storage

d) Faster networking

 Answer: b) Encouraging illegal or criminal transactions

5. **Which of the following is NOT an ethical advantage of blockchain?**

a) Transparency

b) Data integrity

c) Immutability

d) Data manipulation

 Answer: d) Data manipulation

6. **The decentralization aspect of blockchain aims to:**

a) Increase monopoly
b) Avoid third-party interference
c) Create government control
d) Ban public access
   Answer: b) Avoid third-party interference

7. **Which sector faces ethical dilemmas due to blockchain use in illegal trade?** a) Healthcare
   b) Education
   c) Cryptocurrency markets
   d) Sports
   Answer: c) Cryptocurrency markets

8. **Why is 'data ownership' an important ethical aspect in blockchain?**
   a) It reduces cost
   b) It helps in UI design
   c) It ensures users control their personal information
   d) It removes encryption
   Answer: c) It ensures users control their personal information

9. **One ethical benefit of blockchain in record-keeping is:**
   a) Easy deletion of history
   b) Tamper-proof and verifiable logs
   c) Data leakage
   d) Reduced security
   Answer: b) Tamper-proof and verifiable logs

10. **Which of the following can be a challenge in blockchain ethics?**
    a) Open-source code
    b) Energy consumption of blockchain networks
    c) Better mobile access
    d) Reduced internet speed
    Answer: b) Energy consumption of blockchain networks

Unit 4

Intellectual Property & Copyright

1. **What does 'Intellectual Property' refer to?**
   a) Physical property like land
   b) Inventions, artistic works, symbols, and designs
   c) Electronic appliances
   d) Bank accounts
   Answer: b) Inventions, artistic works, symbols, and designs

2. **Which of the following is a type of Intellectual Property (IP)?**

a) Currency
b) Vehicles
c) Patents
d) Buildings
 Answer: c) Patents
3. **What is the primary purpose of copyright?**
   a) To encourage open copying
   b) To allow illegal use of content
   c) To protect original works of authorship
   d) To tax creative content
    Answer: c) To protect original works of authorship
4. **Which of the following cannot be copyrighted?**
   a) Books
   b) Music
   c) Ideas
   d) Movies **Answer:** c) Ideas
5. **Copyright protection is automatically granted when:**
   a) Work is submitted to the government
   b) Work is posted on social media
   c) Work is fixed in a tangible form
   d) Work is made viral
    Answer: c) Work is fixed in a tangible form
6. **The owner of a copyrighted work has the right to:**
   a) Copy and distribute the work
   b) Destroy public property
   c) Use pirated software
   d) Ban criticism
    Answer: a) Copy and distribute the work
7. **How long does copyright protection last in most countries?**
   a) 5 years
   b) 10 years
   c) Lifetime of the author plus 60–70 years
   d) Until next software update
    Answer: c) Lifetime of the author plus 60–70 years
8. **Which of the following is NOT protected under copyright law?**
   a) Software code
   b) Paintings
   c) Names and slogans
   d) Films
    Answer: c) Names and slogans (They are protected under trademark law)
9. **Violation of copyright law is known as:**
   a) Fair use
   b) Open source

c) Infringement
d) Innovation
 Answer: c) Infringement
10. **Which international agreement protects Intellectual Property Rights globally?**
a) TRIPS
b) WTO
c) UNDP
d) IMF
 Answer: a) TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights)

Plagiarism, Reverse Engineering, and Open Source Code

Plagiarism

1. **What is plagiarism?**
a) Writing original content
b) Copying someone else's work without credit
c) Creating a public license
d) Fixing software bugs
 Answer: b) Copying someone else's work without credit
2. **Which of the following is an example of plagiarism?**
a) Quoting a source with citation
b) Rewriting in your own words with citation
c) Copy-pasting someone else's work without permission
d) Creating your own original content
 Answer: c) Copy-pasting someone else's work without permission
3. **Plagiarism is considered:**
a) Legal reuse
b) Ethical writing practice
c) Intellectual dishonesty
d) Freedom of speech
 Answer: c) Intellectual dishonesty
4. **Which tool is commonly used to detect plagiarism?**
a) Compiler
b) Turnitin
c) Photoshop
d) GitHub
 Answer: b) Turnitin
5. **What is the best way to avoid plagiarism?**
a) Use of paraphrasing tools
b) Avoiding references
c) Providing proper citation and references
d) Copying from blogs

Answer: c) Providing proper citation and references

6. **Which of the following is not a form of plagiarism?**
   a) Quoting with citation
   b) Copy-pasting from internet
   c) Submitting someone else's project
   d) Buying assignments online **Answer:** a) Quoting with citation

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Reverse Engineering

7. **What is reverse engineering?**
   a) Building software from scratch
   b) Breaking a system into parts to understand its design
   c) Creating backup copies
   d) Encrypting data
   Answer: b) Breaking a system into parts to understand its design

8. **Reverse engineering is commonly used to:**
   a) Create malware
   b) Design original software
   c) Understand existing software or hardware
   d) Hack social media
   Answer: c) Understand existing software or hardware

9. **Is reverse engineering always illegal?**
   a) Yes, in all countries
   b) No, it depends on the purpose and jurisdiction
   c) Yes, if done privately
   d) No, if used for social media
   Answer: b) No, it depends on the purpose and jurisdiction

10. **Which of the following is a common ethical concern in reverse engineering?** a) Battery drain
    b) Design theft and violation of intellectual property
    c) Making software user-friendly
    d) Increasing speed
    Answer: b) Design theft and violation of intellectual property

11. **Reverse engineering of software can violate which law?**
    a) Copyright law
    b) Labour law
    c) Property tax law
    d) Road safety law
    Answer: a) Copyright law

12. **Reverse engineering is legally permitted when:**
    a) Used to develop compatible software

b) Used to steal trade secrets
c) Used to modify malware
d) Used to create pirated content
 Answer: a) Used to develop compatible software

Open Source Code

13. **What is open source software?**
    a) Software that is paid and locked
    b) Software whose source code is publicly available
    c) Software that comes with hardware
    d) Trial software only
     Answer: b) Software whose source code is publicly available
14. **Which of the following is an example of open source software?**
    a) MS Word
    b) Photoshop
    c) Linux
    d) CorelDraw
     Answer: c) Linux
15. **Open source software allows users to:**
    a) View, modify and distribute code
    b) Only use it without any changes
    c) Sell it without license
    d) Access it for 1 day only
     Answer: a) View, modify and distribute code
16. **Which license is commonly associated with open source?**
    a) EULA
    b) GNU GPL
    c) Commercial License
    d) Adobe License
     Answer: b) GNU GPL
17. **Which is a major ethical issue with open source usage?**
    a) Code readability
    b) Unauthorized commercial use of free software
    c) File size
    d) Color schemes
     Answer: b) Unauthorized commercial use of free software
18. **One major benefit of open source software is:**
    a) No collaboration allowed
    b) Increased software cost
    c) Community-driven innovation

d) Closed code development
   Answer: c) Community-driven innovation
19. **Open source licenses often require that:**
   a) Code should be hidden
   b) Code should be sold
   c) Modified code should be shared under same license
   d) Software must be offline
   Answer: c) Modified code should be shared under same license
20. **Which of the following is NOT a feature of open source software?**
   a) Free access to source code
   b) User collaboration
   c) Closed modification
   d) Transparency
   Answer: c) Closed modification

Competitive Intelligence

1. **What is the purpose of Competitive Intelligence (CI)?**
   a) To hack competitor systems
   b) To gather and analyze legal information about competitors
   c) To spread rumors
   d) To access confidential emails
   Answer: b) To gather and analyze legal information about competitors
2. **Which of the following is a legal method of collecting competitive intelligence?**
   a) Social engineering
   b) Phishing
   c) Reading competitor's public website and reports
   d) Spying on private emails
   Answer: c) Reading competitor's public website and reports
3. **Ethical competitive intelligence does NOT include:**
   a) Market research
   b) Data mining from public sources
   c) Theft of trade secrets
   d) Industry trend analysis
   Answer: c) Theft of trade secrets
4. **One of the main ethical risks in CI is:**
   a) Overpricing products
   b) Violating privacy and confidentiality
   c) Improving customer service
   d) Publishing ads
   Answer: b) Violating privacy and confidentiality
5. **Which industry commonly uses competitive intelligence?**
   a) Banking

b) FMCG
c) IT & Tech
d) All of the above
 Answer: d) All of the above

Trademark Infringement

6. **What is trademark infringement?**
   a) Using your own brand name
   b) Using someone else's registered trademark without permission
   c) Filing a patent
   d) Copying a website layout
    Answer: b) Using someone else's registered trademark without permission
7. **Which of the following is protected by a trademark?**
   a) Website code
   b) A brand name or logo
   c) Scientific formula
   d) Software algorithm
    Answer: b) A brand name or logo
8. **Trademark infringement may lead to:**
   a) Copyright benefits
   b) Legal actions and penalties
   c) More customers
   d) Tax deductions
    Answer: b) Legal actions and penalties
9. **Which law protects trademarks in India?**
   a) The IT Act, 2000
   b) The Indian Trademark Act, 1999
   c) Cybercrime Act, 2015
   d) Indian Patent Act
    Answer: b) The Indian Trademark Act, 1999
10. **One key purpose of trademark law is to:**
    a) Hide brand identity
    b) Encourage confusion among users
    c) Protect brand identity and avoid misuse
    d) Allow free name usage
     Answer: c) Protect brand identity and avoid misuse

Cybersquatting

11. **What is cybersquatting?**
    a) Buying and using domain names legally
    b) Registering domain names similar to popular brands to sell later
    c) Hosting websites
    d) Renting IP addresses
    Answer: b) Registering domain names similar to popular brands to sell later

12. **Cybersquatting is considered:**
    a) A legal business model
    b) Ethical branding
    c) A form of trademark violation
    d) A hosting service
    Answer: c) A form of trademark violation

13. **Which organization handles domain disputes related to cybersquatting globally?** a) ICANN
    b) RBI
    c) WIPO
    d) TRAI
    Answer: c) WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)

14. **Which of the following is an example of cybersquatting?**
    a) Registering your name as a domain
    b) Registering *appleelectronics.com* to sell phones using Apple's brand
    c) Hosting educational content
    d) Buying a domain for personal use
    Answer: b) Registering *appleelectronics.com* to sell phones using Apple's brand

15. **How can a company protect itself from cybersquatting?**
    a) Ignoring domain purchases
    b) Registering multiple variations of its domain name
    c) Using free hosting services
    d) Publishing online ads
    Answer: b) Registering multiple variations of its domain name

Quality: Concept & Definition

1. **What is meant by 'quality' in software or product development?** a) High cost
    b) Popularity on social media
    c) Meeting user requirements with reliability
    d) Unlimited features
    Answer: c) Meeting user requirements with reliability

2. **Which of the following best defines software quality?**
    a) Fast delivery
    b) Low memory usage
    c) Degree to which software meets specified requirements

d) Use of latest technology
 Answer: c) Degree to which software meets specified requirements
3. **Why is quality important in any product or service?**
   a) Increases production cost
   b) Reduces customer satisfaction
   c) Builds trust, reputation, and long-term success
   d) Causes software delays
    Answer: c) Builds trust, reputation, and long-term success
4. **Which of these is a key attribute of quality software?**
   a) Irregular performance
   b) Unverified source
   c) Reliability and maintainability
   d) High graphics
    Answer: c) Reliability and maintainability
5. **In terms of ethics, quality is important because:**
   a) It helps companies cheat customers
   b) It ensures fair pricing
   c) It reflects honesty, accountability, and user focus
   d) It increases data leakage
    Answer: c) It reflects honesty, accountability, and user focus
6. **Poor quality software can lead to:**
   a) Improved reputation
   b) System crashes, data loss, and legal issues
   c) User appreciation
   d) Cost reduction
    Answer: b) System crashes, data loss, and legal issues
7. **Which standard is widely used for defining quality in software development?**
   a) ISO 14000
   b) ISO 9001
   c) ISO 31000
   d) ISI Mark
    Answer: b) ISO 9001

Importance of Quality in Ethical Context

8. **Ethical companies focus on quality to:**
   a) Avoid accountability
   b) Mislead consumers
   c) Ensure customer rights and product safety
   d) Increase profits unethically
    Answer: c) Ensure customer rights and product safety
9. **What is a sign of ethical quality practice in a company?**

a) Hiding defects
b) Releasing half-finished products
c) Transparent testing and quality assurance
d) Overpricing without service
   Answer: c) Transparent testing and quality assurance
10. **Maintaining quality reduces chances of:**
    a) Software updates
    b) Security and privacy risks
    c) Marketing campaigns
    d) Teamwork
       Answer: b) Security and privacy risks
11. **High quality in software development leads to:**
    a) Frequent customer complaints
    b) Fewer users
    c) Reduced cost of maintenance
    d) More crashes
       Answer: c) Reduced cost of maintenance
12. **Which of the following is an unethical quality practice?**
    a) Proper testing before release
    b) Continuous updates and bug fixes
    c) Releasing buggy software knowingly
    d) User-friendly design
       Answer: c) Releasing buggy software knowingly
13. **What is the relationship between quality and user trust?**
    a) No connection
    b) Low quality increases trust
    c) High quality builds user trust and loyalty
    d) Trust is built only through advertisement
       Answer: c) High quality builds user trust and loyalty
14. **Which of the following reflects a high-quality software?**
    a) High number of crashes
    b) Frequent data corruption
    c) Smooth functionality and accurate results
    d) Hidden source code
       Answer: c) Smooth functionality and accurate results
15. **Why is quality seen as an ethical responsibility?**
    a) To make products expensive
    b) To hide flaws from users
    c) To protect users from harm and deliver promised value
    d) To delay release cycles
       Answer: c) To protect users from harm and deliver promised value

Software Quality Strategies

1. **What is the primary goal of strategies for developing quality software?**
   a) To increase project cost
   b) To delay project deadlines
   c) To ensure reliability, security, and user satisfaction
   d) To impress stakeholders
   Answer: c) To ensure reliability, security, and user satisfaction

2. **Which one is a preventive strategy in software quality?**
   a) User feedback
   b) Maintenance
   c) Code review and testing
   d) Marketing
   Answer: c) Code review and testing

3. **Which of the following is a proactive software quality strategy?**
   a) Ignoring user feedback
   b) Continuous integration and testing
   c) Skipping test cases
   d) Using outdated tools
   Answer: b) Continuous integration and testing

4. **What does SQA stand for in software engineering?**
   a) Software Query Algorithm
   b) System Quality Analyzer
   c) Software Quality Assurance
   d) Secure Quality Access
   Answer: c) Software Quality Assurance

5. **Which of the following helps improve software quality?**
   a) Code reusability
   b) Guess-based testing
   c) Late documentation
   d) User ignorance
   Answer: a) Code reusability

6. **Which testing technique is best for ensuring high-quality output?**
   a) Black-box testing
   b) Manual entry only
   c) Ignoring errors
   d) Random selection
   Answer: a) Black-box testing

7. **Why is requirement analysis important in quality development?**
   a) To reduce code size
   b) To eliminate design
   c) To understand user expectations clearly
   d) To skip testing

Answer: c) To understand user expectations clearly

Ethical and Professional Practices

8. **Which practice ensures ethical quality software delivery?**
   a) Delivering incomplete features
   b) Meeting deadlines at any cost
   c) Following coding standards and user needs
   d) Copying others' work
   Answer: c) Following coding standards and user needs

9. **Which document guides quality assurance during software development?** a) Visiting card
   b) Business proposal
   c) Quality assurance plan (QAP)
   d) Poster
   Answer: c) Quality assurance plan (QAP)

10. **What is the ethical reason to follow quality strategies in software?**
   a) To manipulate users
   b) To reduce effort
   c) To deliver safe, functional, and fair software
   d) To finish work early
   Answer: c) To deliver safe, functional, and fair software

11. **Which one is not a quality development strategy?**
   a) Unit testing
   b) Code documentation
   c) Ignoring security concerns
   d) Version control
   Answer: c) Ignoring security concerns

12. **Which of these improves quality through teamwork?**
   a) Pair programming
   b) Ignoring feedback
   c) Solo coding always
   d) Skipping planning meetings
   Answer: a) Pair programming

13. **Which of the following improves software quality post-deployment?** a) Adding ads
   b) Collecting and acting on user feedback
   c) Ignoring bug reports
   d) Disabling updates
   Answer: b) Collecting and acting on user feedback

14. **A software quality strategy must include:**

a) Hacking tools
b) Legal shortcuts
c) Secure coding, testing, and review processes
d) Fake testimonials
   Answer: c) Secure coding, testing, and review processes

15. **Which model focuses on continuous quality improvement?**
a) Spiral Model
b) Waterfall Model
c) CMMI (Capability Maturity Model Integration)
d) Trial and Error Model
   Answer: c) CMMI (Capability Maturity Model Integration)

Contingent Workers

1. **Who are contingent workers?**
a) Permanent full-time employees
b) Temporary or contract-based workers
c) Government officials
d) Freelancers with pensions
   Answer: b) Temporary or contract-based workers

2. **Which of the following is a type of contingent worker?**
a) Intern
b) Contractor
c) Freelancer
d) All of the above
   Answer: d) All of the above

3. **One major benefit of hiring contingent workers is:**
a) Long-term commitment
b) Higher retirement costs
c) Flexibility and cost-effectiveness
d) Free housing benefits
   Answer: c) Flexibility and cost-effectiveness

4. **What is a common challenge with contingent workers?**
a) Low salary
b) Lack of loyalty or training
c) High retirement benefits
d) Over-promotion
   Answer: b) Lack of loyalty or training

5. **Which industry commonly uses contingent workers?**
a) Construction
b) IT
c) Healthcare
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above
6. **Contingent workers are usually not eligible for:**
   a) Training
   b) Salary
   c) Employee benefits like insurance and PF
   d) Office access
   Answer: c) Employee benefits like insurance and PF
7. **Ethical use of contingent workers includes:**
   a) Underpayment
   b) Misleading job roles
   c) Transparent contracts and fair pay
   d) No onboarding
   Answer: c) Transparent contracts and fair pay

H-1B Workers

8. **What is the H-1B visa used for?**
   a) Tourism
   b) Education
   c) Hiring foreign skilled workers in the U.S.
   d) Permanent citizenship
   Answer: c) Hiring foreign skilled workers in the U.S.
9. **Which profession is most associated with H-1B visa holders?**
   a) Agriculture
   b) Hospitality
   c) Information Technology
   d) Teaching yoga
   Answer: c) Information Technology
10. **Which country issues the H-1B visa?**
    a) India
    b) United Kingdom
    c) United States of America
    d) Canada
    Answer: c) United States of America
11. **One ethical concern related to H-1B workers is:**
    a) They are overpaid
    b) They reduce work culture
    c) Exploitation and underpayment compared to locals
    d) They don't pay tax
    Answer: c) Exploitation and underpayment compared to locals
12. **Which organization regulates H-1B visa rules?**

a) RBI
b) USCIS (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services)
c) WHO
d) CBI
Answer: b) USCIS (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services)

13. **Ethical hiring of H-1B workers should include:**
    a) Fake resumes
    b) Transparency, fair salary, and role clarity
    c) False job contracts
    d) Threats of deportation
    Answer: b) Transparency, fair salary, and role clarity

14. **H-1B visas are typically valid for:**
    a) 1 year
    b) 3 years (extendable to 6)
    c) 10 years
    d) No fixed duration
    Answer: b) 3 years (extendable to 6)

Outsourcing

15. **What is outsourcing?**
    a) Hiring only from local vendors
    b) Sending internal jobs to external companies
    c) Training in-house employees only
    d) Buying office property abroad
    Answer: b) Sending internal jobs to external companies

16. **Which is a common reason for outsourcing?**
    a) Increasing internal job stress
    b) Reducing cost and increasing efficiency
    c) Increasing travel
    d) Reducing company control
    Answer: b) Reducing cost and increasing efficiency

17. **Which of the following countries is a major outsourcing hub?**
    a) USA
    b) Australia
    c) India
    d) Brazil
    Answer: c) India

18. **One ethical issue in outsourcing is:**
    a) Reduced cost
    b) Time zone difference

c) Data privacy and exploitation of workers
d) Internet speed
   Answer: c) Data privacy and exploitation of workers

19. **Outsourcing is best used when:**
    a) The task is core to company success
    b) The task is non-core but repetitive
    c) No one is available
    d) Only IT tasks are pending
       Answer: b) The task is non-core but repetitive

20. **An unethical outsourcing practice would be:**
    a) Signing legal contracts
    b) Clear communication of deliverables
    c) Sharing client data without consent
    d) Hiring trained vendors
       Answer: c) Sharing client data without consent

Whistle-blowing

1. **Whistle-blowing refers to:**
   a) Promoting a product online
   b) Reporting unethical or illegal activities in an organization
   c) Spying on competitors
   d) Hiring temporary employees
      Answer: b) Reporting unethical or illegal activities in an organization

2. **The person who exposes wrongdoing is called a:**
   a) Hacker
   b) Informer
   c) Whistle-blower
   d) Spy
      Answer: c) Whistle-blower

3. **Which of the following is NOT a risk faced by whistle-blowers?**
   a) Job loss
   b) Promotion
   c) Retaliation
   d) Legal threats
      Answer: b) Promotion

4. **An example of whistle-blowing is:**
   a) A programmer reporting data misuse in the company
   b) A student complaining about marks
   c) A manager resigning for better job
   d) A user changing passwords
      Answer: a) A programmer reporting data misuse in the company

5. **Which act in India protects whistle-blowers?**

a) RTI Act
b) IT Act
c) Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014
d) Cyber Security Act
   Answer: c) Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014

6. **Ethical whistle-blowing includes all EXCEPT:**
   a) Intent to improve the system
   b) Malicious rumors
   c) Evidence-based reporting
   d) Internal escalation
   Answer: b) Malicious rumors

7. **Whistle-blowers help in:**
   a) Promoting illegal software
   b) Strengthening corporate governance
   c) Reducing profit
   d) Blocking innovation
   Answer: b) Strengthening corporate governance

8. **Which of the following is a challenge in whistle-blowing?**
   a) Salary hike
   b) Fear of retaliation
   c) Extra holidays
   d) Software training
   Answer: b) Fear of retaliation

9. **Anonymous whistle-blowing is:**
   a) Illegal in all countries
   b) Always unethical
   c) Done without revealing identity
   d) Done on social media only
   Answer: c) Done without revealing identity

10. **Which organization type sees more whistle-blowing cases?**
    a) Sports clubs
    b) Government and corporate organizations
    c) NGOs only
    d) Restaurants
    Answer: b) Government and corporate organizations

Green Computing

11. **What is Green Computing?**
    a) Use of computers in agriculture
    b) Environmentally responsible use of computers

c) Gaming computers with RGB lights

d) Recycling mobile phones

Answer: b) Environmentally responsible use of computers

12. **Main goal of green computing is:**

a) Increase sales

b) Reduce cost

c) Reduce environmental impact

d) Promote more gadgets

Answer: c) Reduce environmental impact

13. **Which of the following supports green computing?**

a) Using CRT monitors

b) Keeping systems on always

c) Energy-efficient hardware and virtualization

d) Disabling power saving

Answer: c) Energy-efficient hardware and virtualization

14. **E-waste stands for:**

a) Educational waste

b) Electric waste

c) Electronic waste

d) Environmental waste

Answer: c) Electronic waste

15. **One way to practice green computing is:**

a) Disabling sleep mode

b) Upgrading systems frequently

c) Turning off computers when not in use

d) Buying new printers frequently

Answer: c) Turning off computers when not in use

16. **Which practice is NOT green computing?**

a) Paperless work

b) Virtual meetings

c) Continuous printing

d) Cloud storage

Answer: c) Continuous printing

17. **Which is a green computing benefit?**

a) More heat emission

b) Lower energy consumption

c) Higher pollution

d) Increased paper usage **Answer:** b) Lower energy consumption

18. **E-waste should be:**

a) Burned in open

b) Thrown in landfills

c) Disposed through certified recyclers

d) Stored at home

Answer: c) Disposed through certified recyclers
19. **Which technology supports green computing?**
    a) Thermal printers
    b) Virtualization and cloud computing
    c) Mechanical hard disks only
    d) Tube monitors
    Answer: b) Virtualization and cloud computing
20. **What is the role of government in green computing?**
    a) Encourage digital addiction
    b) Promote paper usage
    c) Create e-waste management laws
    d) Ban solar power
    Answer: c) Create e-waste management laws