

100 sample questions TYBSc.IT-sem-6- Cyber Laws (USIT607)

- 1) Punishment for Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy of IT Act offence is
 - a) Imprisonment up to 2 years
 - b) Imprisonment up to 3 years
 - c) Imprisonment up to 5 years
 - d) None of above
- 2) Which are the grounds which section 80 covers
 - a) Of being about to commit
 - b) of having committed
 - c) of committing
 - d) all of above
- 3) Cognizable offences as described as
 - a) It is the offence in which a police officer can arrest the convict without the warrant.
 - b) It is a non-bailable offence.
 - c) The police officer is bound to register the FIR even without the permission of Magistrate.
 - d) All of Above
- 4) What is not the definition of Hacking
 - a) The gaining of unauthorized access to data in a system or computer.
 - b) Breaking into computer system
 - c) Deliberate deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain
 - d) system
- 5) What is the person called when they try to hurt a group of people with the use of a computer.
 - a) Cyber Terrorist
 - b) Whitehat intruder
 - c) Cracker
 - d) Social Engineer
- 6) What is the name of the IT law that India is having in the Indian legislature?
 - a) India's Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000
 - b) India's Technology (IT) Act, 2000
 - c) India's Digital Information Technology (DIT) Act, 2000
 - d) The Technology Act, 2008
- 7) Non cognizable offence is an offence in which a police-officer cannot arrest any person without
 - a) Notice
 - b) Warrant
 - c) Authority Letter
 - d) None of these
- 8) The example of computer crime are:
 - a) Software piracy
 - b) Pornography
 - c) Cracking
 - d) All of these

- 9) What worm emailed people with the words "I LOVE YOU" in the year 2000?
- The Love Bug
 - The Love
 - The valentine connection
 - The darling Link
- 10) An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called_____.
- Schedule offence
 - Nonailable offence
 - Bailable offence
 - None of these
- 11) What is the punishment in India for stealing computer documents, assets or any software's source code from any organization, individual, or from any other means?
- 3 years of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500,000
 - 6 months of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000
 - 1 year of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100,000
 - 2 years of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250,000
- 12) Which is reason for delaying the justice are_____.
- All of these
 - The population of India is increasing.
 - Government Negligence
 - The lack of responsibility and sensibility and having slow attitude.
- 13) An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called_____.
- Nonailable offence
 - Bailable offence
 - Schedule offence
 - None of these
- 14) Which sections for Monetary penalties, adjudication and appeals under IT Act, 2000?
- Section 43,44,45
 - Section 42,44,46
 - Section 42,44,47
 - Section 42,44,48
- 15) When IT ACT 2000 came into effect?
- 17 October, 2000
 - 11 November, 2000
 - 17 October, 2001
 - 11 November, 2001
- 16) Which one of the following is outside the scope of IT Act 2000A.
- Electronic gift
 - Power of Attorney with digital signature
 - Electronic message
 - Electronic Evidenc
- 17) Non-disclosure/confidentiality clauses seek to protect _____ property.
- Private
 - confidential
 - sufficient
 - intellectual

- 18) The mechanism of arbitration has been strengthened by legislating the Arbitration and Conciliation act, 1996, which is based on _____.
- a) Jurisdictional law
 - b) Arbitrators law
 - c) Unictral model law
 - d) Foreign arbitration law
- 19) A person who unauthorizedly secures access to a protected system as declared by a notification in the official gazette by the Government shall be liable for which punishment?
- a) Imprisonment upto 15 years and liable to fine
 - b) Imprisonment upto 12 years and liable to fine
 - c) Imprisonment upto 10 years and liable to fine
 - d) Imprisonment upto 8 years and liable to fine
- 20) according to the IT Act, 2008 is a person who is intended by the originator to receive the electronic record but does not include any Intermediary
- a) Originator
 - b) Addressee
 - c) Agent
 - d) Leader
- 21) Who are Network service providers as per IT Act?
- a) ISP who offer services such as hosting content
 - b) Access providers who specialize in offering access to the internet
 - c) Online service providers who provide propriety content for subscribers.
 - d) All of the above
- 22) Necessary element for determining knowledge of the offeree and acknowledgement is received by him then called as
- a) Offer Completed
 - b) Agreement Completed
 - c) Offer Partial Completed
 - d) Offer InCompleted
- 23) The offeror is able to revoke the offer any time
- a) After the communication of acceptance is complete
 - b) before the communication of acceptance is complete
 - c) After Agreement
 - d) Before Contract
- 24) Which of the following is cannot be contractual Party?
- a) Autonomous Computer
 - b) Originator
 - c) Addressee
 - d) Natural And Legal Person
- 25) agreements are those which can only be read and accepted by the consumer after the opening of a particular product is called as
- a) Shrink Wrap
 - b) Click Wrap
 - c) Click Shrink

- d) Browse-Wrap
- 26) Choosing to make payments online or choosing to reject it is an example of a_____.
- a) Click wrap agreement.
 - b) Click Shrink agreement
 - c) shrink wrap agreement.
 - d) Browse-Wrap agreement
- 27) An enforceable agreement created and signed in electronic form----that is to say, no paper or other hard copies are used is called as
- a) E Commerce
 - b) E contract
 - c) E Business
 - d) E Market
- 28) An agreement becomes a contract if :
- a) It is by free consent of the parties.
 - b) Parties are competent.
 - c) It is enforceable by law.
 - d) Acceptance
- 29) Which one of the following element is not necessary for a contract of E-Commerce ?
- a) Entire Agreement
 - b) Warranties
 - c) Garantee
 - d) Arbitration Clauses
- 30) Which one of the following element is not necessary to make agreement void?
- a) Fobidden By law
 - b) Expiry of Specific Period
 - c) Infringe Right of Parties
 - d) Goverment Law Clause
- 31) EDI stands for----
- a) Electronic Data Interchange
 - b) Electronic Data Intersect
 - c) Electronic Domain Interchange
 - d) Electronic Data Internet
- 32) e-commerce transactions define
- a) information access
 - b) virtual enterprises
 - c) interpersonal communication
 - d) all of the above
- 33) icon clicking is also known as
- a) type and click
 - b) click wrap
 - c) take-it-or-leave-it
 - d) shrink wrap
- 34) section 4 and 5 of indian contract act stated
- a) communication of offer
 - b) acceptance
 - c) revocation

- d) all of the above
- 35) cyber world section 11 of IT Act 200 provides----
- a) e-commerce
 - b) e-record
 - c) contract
 - d) none of the above
- 36) contract formation on internet determine
- a) time and place
 - b) system
 - c) contract
 - d) all of the above
- 37) section 26 of indian contract act stated
- a) business
 - b) restraint of marriage
 - c) property
 - d) legal concept
- 38) warranties term consider in
- a) IT act 2000
 - b) sale of good act 1930
 - c) data protection act
 - d) all of the above
- 39) arbitration clause defined
- a) procedural
 - b) jurisdictional
 - c) substantive
 - d) all of the above
- 40) arbitration and concillation act enacted at
- a) 1997
 - b) 1996
 - c) 1998
 - d) 2000
- 41) which section provides mechanism of appointment of arbitral tribunal
- a) section 11
 - b) section 12
 - c) section 11(1)
 - d) section 10
- 42) non-disclosure or confidentiality clause stated in
- a) employment contract
 - b) sale of good act 1930
 - c) arbitrary act
 - d) all of the above
- 43) trust is defined in act
- a) section 3 of indian trust act
 - b) section 2 of indian trust act
 - c) section 1 of indian trust act
 - d) section 4 of indian trust act

- 44) section 2 of indian contract act define
- concept of proposal
 - concept of trust
 - concept of sale of goods
 - sale of goods
- 45) a person who intended by originator to receive electronic record is
- promisor
 - addressor
 - addressee
 - party
- 46) confidentiality clause define
- agreement
 - contract
 - document
 - seek to protect intellectual property
- 47) arbitration agreement includes
- document of parties
 - claim
 - communication
 - all of the above
- 48) software licence is
- exclusive right
 - non-exclusive
 - static
 - dynamic
- 49) section 12 and 13 of IT Act 2000 signifies
- proposal
 - licence
 - contract formation
 - claim
- 50) software licence agreement based on
- shrink wrap
 - click wrap
 - tender
 - static
- 51) The risk of websites facing litigation in foregin lands thereby causing them_____.
- Extreme Loss
 - Easy Hardship
 - Extreme Hardship
 - Extreme Compition
- 52) Inconsistent and _____ decisions of the courts on the applicability of the law of jurisdiction to the cyber world.
- Easy
 - Harsh
 - Regular

- d) Pending
- 53) _____ Jurisdiction implies jurisdiction based upon monetary limit.
- a) Pecunairy
 - b) Subject Matter
 - c) Territorial
 - d) Appellate
- 54) _____ that the court has the authority to hear the type of case or controversy initiated in its court.
- a) Pecunairy
 - b) Subject Matter
 - c) Territorial
 - d) Appellate
- 55) The concept of _____ has been explained by the courts time and again.
- a) Cause of action
 - b) Law
 - c) Judgement
 - d) Remedy
- 56) _____ means the whole bundle of material facts which are necessary for the plaintiff to prove in order to entitle him to succeed in the suit.
- a) Judgement
 - b) Cause of action
 - c) Subject Matter
 - d) Appellate
- 57) The _____ also clarifies that the stipulated place of despatch and receipt of electronic records is notwithstanding the fact that place where the computer resource is located.
- a) IT Act 2000
 - b) IPC
 - c) Contract Act
 - d) The Repealing and Amending Act
- 58) Based on the principle of _____ , the courts in India also have jurisdiction over foreigners.
- a) Cause of action
 - b) Subject Matter
 - c) Territorial
 - d) Appellate
- 59) Contractual and _____ disputes are likely to dominate amongst the litigations, directly or indirectly, arising out of , or in connection with, the internet and e-commerce.
- a) IPR
 - b) Cyber Crime
 - c) Family
 - d) Business
- 60) _____ generally take the view that the parties ought to exercise care while entering into a contract.
- a) Court

- b) Agent
 - c) Government
 - d) Owner
- 61) a licence to act as a Certifying Authority is valid for a period of ___year from the date of issuance and same is not transferable
- a) 3 year
 - b) 4 year
 - c) 5 year
 - d) lifetime
- 62) The "PRISM" the land record system in Punjab stands for _____
- a) Punjab Registration International Service Module
 - b) Punjab Registration Information System Module
 - c) Punjab Registration Internet System Module
 - d) Punjab Registration International Source Module
- 63) The Controller to maintain a database of disclosure record of _____
- a) Certifying Authority only
 - b) Cross Certifying Authority only
 - c) Foreign Certifying Authority only
 - d) all of above
- 64) The Income tax act, 1961 came into force w.e.f _____
- a) 1st April, 1961
 - b) 31st March, 1961
 - c) 1st April, 1962
 - d) 31st March
- 65) principal of taxation internally are
- a) resident based
 - b) source based
 - c) based Indian income tax act
 - d) All of the above
- 66) In which case two countries have an agreement for double tax avoidance
- a) income is taxed only one country
 - b) income is exempt in both countries
 - c) income is taxed in both countries but credit for tax paid
 - d) All of the above
- 67) tax treaty in international tax planning determine
- a) facilitates collection of tax
 - b) contributes attainment of international development
 - c) facilitates investment
 - d) All of the above
- 68) OECD model issued in
- a) 1977
 - b) 1992
 - c) 1995
 - d) All of the above
- 69) UN model convention happens between which countries
- a) Developed

- b) developing
 - c) developed and developing
 - d) none
- 70) which section states income tax agreement with foreign countries
- a) 90
 - b) 91
 - c) 92
 - d) 93
- 71) taxation entities based upon
- a) resident
 - b) resident but not ordinarily resident
 - c) none resident
 - d) all
- 72) Indian company act year
- a) 1955
 - b) 1956
 - c) 1957
 - d) 1959
- 73) which section provide a mechanism for collecting income tax
- a) 160
 - b) 161
 - c) 160 and 161
 - d) 153
- 74) Section 3 of it act 2000 describes
- a) authentication of electronic records
 - b) cryptosystem
 - c) security
 - d) system
- 75) Asymmetric cryptosystem is known as
- a) public key cryptography
 - b) protected key cryptography
 - c) encryption
 - d) security
- 76) Digital certificates are issued by
- a) state government
 - b) certifying authority
 - c) judicial committee
 - d) government
- 77) Revocation of digital signature certificate defined in
- a) section 38
 - b) section 39
 - c) section 40
 - d) section 44
- 78) Controller of Certifying Authorities
- a) Exercising supervision
 - b) certifying public keys

- c) specifying qualifications
 - d) all
- 79) How much amount have to pay for licence of certificate
- a) 24000
 - b) 25000
 - c) 20000
 - d) 23000
- 80) Digital signature certificate application approved or rejected shall be stated
- a) rule 33
 - b) rule 34
 - c) rule 32
 - d) rule 31
- 81) e-governance define
- a) e-records
 - b) signature
 - c) e-records and signature
 - d) IT act
- 82) section 5 of it act 2000 explain
- a) e-records
 - b) legal recognition
 - c) digital signature
 - d) signature
- 83) Retention of electronic records explain in
- a) section 7 of IT act 2000
 - b) section 8 of IT act 2000
 - c) section 9 of IT act 2000
 - d) section 1 of IT act 2000
- 84) CA play role
- a) issue digital signature
 - b) manage digital signature
 - c) provide evidence
 - d) all
- 85) suspension of digital signature certificate
- a) section 38
 - b) section 37
 - c) subsection(1) of section 37
 - d) subsection(1)of section 38
- 86) subsection(1) of section 41 of it act 2000 define
- a) acceptance of digital signature
 - b) rejection of digital signature
 - c) suspension of digital signature
 - d) approval of digital signature
- 87) motor at 40% discount.
- a) false offer of bargain sale
 - b) offering prices
 - c) non compliance to prescribed standard

- d) refusing to sell on unjust grounds
- 88) examine the expiry date of the product to buy.
- a) beware consumers
 - b) restrictive trade practices
 - c) TELCO
 - d) superior goods
- 89) district forum shall entertain the complaint upto the value.
- a) 10 lakhs
 - b) 15 lakhs
 - c) 20 lakhs
 - d) 25 lakhs
- 90) National commission may prefer an appeal to supreme court within days from the date of order.
- a) 40 days
 - b) 15 days
 - c) 30 days
 - d) 20 days
- 91) The foreign manufacturer or distributors are made or may not be liable for manufacturing defects on for unfair practices.
- a) under the UPA
 - b) under the CPA
 - c) under the JPA
 - d) under the MPA
- 92) It deals with amendments to the Indian evidence act.it pertains to the inclusion of electronic document in the definitions of evidence.
- a) schedule 1
 - b) schedule 2
 - c) schedule 3
 - d) schedule 4
- 93) Misleading buyers about another goods or services.
- a) false representation
 - b) refusal of goods
 - c) spurious goods
 - d) non compliances to prescribed standard
- 94) How to protect the consumer from unfair trade practices.
- a) Quantity
 - b) qualities
 - c) purity
 - d) all of these
- 95) consumer have rights.
- a) right to healthy environment
 - b) right to choice
 - c) right to seek redressal
 - d) all of these
- 96) The complaint should contain the.
- a) Name

- b) description
 - c) address of the opposite parties
 - d) all of these
- 97) Refer a copy of admitted complaint within a how many days from the date of its admission of the opposite party mentioned in the complaint.
- a) 30 days
 - b) 10 days
 - c) 21 days
 - d) 45 days
- 98) The definition of e-record, data and computer system described
- a) section 2 of IT Act, 2000
 - b) section 2(1) of IT Act, 2000
 - c) section 1(a) of IT Act, 2000
 - d) section 3(a) of IT Act, 2000
- 99) Due to the growth of the _____ registration of domain name is increased and it also attracted the cyber squatters.
- a) Network
 - b) Data
 - c) e-commerce
 - d) File
- 100) The Indian Copyright Act under _____ makes fair dealing a valid defence for copyright infringement.
- a) Section 52
 - b) Section 15
 - c) Section 16
 - d) Section 22