UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA SOCIOLOGY

III SEMESTER

CORE COURSE

(2011 Admission onwards)

SOCIAL INFORMATICS

QUESTION BANK

1. Any auxiliary device connected to a host computer, but not part of it is called _____
   a) Hardware
   b) Software
   c) Peripheral
   d) Accessory

2. Which of the following is an input device?
   a) Monitor
   b) Speaker
   c) Printer
   d) Keyboard

3. Which of the following is an output device?
   a) Keyboard
   b) Monitor
   c) Scanner
   d) Mouse

4. _____ microphones pick up sound only from one direction
   a) Unidirectional
   b) Multidirectional
   c) Ambidirectional
   d) Omnidirectional

5. _____ microphones pick up sound from all directions.
   a) Unidirectional
   b) Multidirectional
   c) Ambidirectional
   d) Omnidirectional

6. _____ printers have tiny keys that strike the paper through an ink ribbon to create an impression.

a) Impact   b) Non impact

c) Laser   d) Inkjet

7. Which of the following is an example of an impact printer

a) Dot matrix   b) Laser

c) Inkjet   d) Thermal

8. Which of the following is an example of non impact printer

a) Dot matrix   b) Laser

c) Digital   d) Thermal

9. The part of a computer which executes software program instructions.

a) CPU   b) Input device

c) Output device   d) Peripheral

10. _____ is a connecting socket, outside the system into which different types of cables are plugged.

a) CPU   b) Port

c) Printer   d) Mouse

11. What is a collection of computer programs that perform some tasks on a computer system called?

a) Computer software   b) Computer hardware

c) CPU   d) Port

12. The system software required to work any computer system is called _____

a) Application software   b) Operating System

c) Hardware   d) Utilities

13. _____ is the set of programs necessary to carry out operations for a specified application

a) Application software   b) Operating System

c) Hardware   d) Utility

14. _____ programs help out a user for system maintenance and performing routine tasks

a) Application software   b) Operating System

c) Hardware   d) Utility

15. A program that acts as an interface between user of computer and the computer hardware

a) Application software   b) Operating System

c) Hardware   d) Utility

16. Which of the following is an example of Operating System

a) Microsoft Windows   b) Hardware

c) Utility   d) Software

17. Which of the following is an example of Operating System

b) UNIX   b) Hardware

c) Utility   d) Software

18. Which of the following is a common example of application software

a) Media Player   b) Utility programme

c) Virus   d) Cookies

19. What was the original operating system of Microsoft called?

a) Disc Operating System   b) Windows XP

c) Windows 2000   d) Windows Vista

20. The application software used to create general documents

a) MS Word   b) MS Power Point

c) MS Excel   d) SPSS

21. The application software used to make calculations

a) MS Word   b) MS Power Point

c) MS Excel   d) SPSS

22. The application software used to make presentations

a) MS Word   b) MS Power Point

c) MS Excel   d) SPSS

23. The application software used for statistical analysis in the field of research

   a) MS Word   b) MS Power Point

   c) MS Excel   d) SPSS

24. The Free Software Foundation was founded in _____

   a) 1982   b) 1983

   c) 1984   d) 1985

25. Which of the following is an important open source operating system

   a) DOS   b) Windows

   c) LINUX   d) SPSS

26. In _____ , the software is first copyrighted and then legal distribution terms are added to it so that the software is freely available to the public.

   a) Trademark   b) Patent

   c) Copyleft   d) Propietary programme

27. Who among the following is a key figure in Free Software Movement?

   a) Bill Gates   b) Richard Stallmann

   c) Charles Babbage   d) Blaise Pascal

28. _____ is a noteworthy attempt to resist the monopoly of certain specific groups in the field of computer software.

   a) Open access initiative   b) Propietary Software

   c) Trademark   d) Patent

29. The quality of a computer by which it can perform multiple tasks at the same time

   a) Diligence   b) Reliability

   c) Versatility   d) Accuracy

30. The quality of a computer where it is not affected by tiredness or lack of concentration

a) Diligence
b) Reliability

c) Versatility
d) Accuracy

31. Which of the following is an example of a peripheral device?

a) Keyboard
b) Software

c) Virus
d) MS Office

32. Which of the following is an example of storage peripheral?

a) Keyboard
b) Monitor

c) Flash drive
d) Software

33. Which of the following is an example of an input peripheral?

a) Keyboard
b) Monitor

c) Flash drive
d) Software

34. Which of the following is an example of an output peripheral?

a) Keyboard
b) Monitor

c) Flash drive
d) Software

35. Which of the following is an example of an input peripheral?

a) Mouse
b) Monitor

c) Flash drive
d) Software

36. Which of the following is an example of an output peripheral?

a) Keyboard
b) Printer

c) Flash drive
d) Software

37. Which of the following is an example of storage peripheral?

a) Keyboard
b) Monitor

c) Hard disc
d) Software

38. Which of the following is an input device?

a) Monitor
b) Speaker

c) Printer
d) Mouse

39. Which of the following is an output device?

a) Keyboard
b) Printer

c) Scanner
d) Mouse

40. Which of the following is an input device?

a) Monitor
b) Speaker
c) Printer
d) Scanner

41. Which of the following is an output device?

a) Keyboard
b) Speaker
c) Scanner
d) Mouse

42. Digital images are entered into the computer using _____

a) Keyboard
b) Speaker
c) Scanner
d) Digital Camera

43. Which of the following is an example of a peripheral device?

a) Hard drive
b) Software
c) Virus
d) MS Office

44. Which of the following is an example of hardware?

a) Monitor
b) UNIX
c) Virus
d) MS Office

45. Which of the following is an example of hardware?

a) Keyboard
b) UNIX
c) Virus
d) MS Office

46. Which of the following is an example of hardware?

a) Mouse
b) UNIX
c) Virus
d) MS Office

47. Which of the following is an example of hardware?

a) Memory
b) UNIX
c) Virus
d) MS Office

48. The type of mouse with the rollerball at the top or at the side of the mouse is called _____

a) Trackball mouse
b) Wireless mouse
c) Optical mouse
d) Bluetooth mouse

49. Which of the following uses the QWERTY layout?

a) Monitor   b) Printer

c) Mouse   d) Keyboard

50. _____ are capable of capturing live video and transfer it directly to the computer.

a) Monitors   b) Webcams

c) Scanners   d) Printers

51. Unprocessed facts and figures without any added interpretation or analysis.

a) Data   b) Information

c) Knowledge   d) Theory

52. Data that has been interpreted so that it has meaning for the user

a) Fact   b) Information

c) Knowledge   d) Theory

53. A combination of information, experience and insight that may benefit the individual or the organisation.

a) Fact   b) Information

c) Knowledge   d) Theory

54. Data is the lowest level of abstraction, _____ is the next level, and finally, knowledge is the highest level among all three.

a) Fact   b) Information

c) Concept   d) Theory

55. Which of the following is an example of digital data repository

a) Web document   b) Library

c) Text book   d) Reading room

56. Which of the following protocols does the internet use?

a) IP   b) OP

c) QP   d) RP

57. What is the full form of WAN?

a) Wide Area Network   b) Wide Admission Network

c) Wide Access Network   d) Wide Available Network

58. A hardware device or a software application program that is used in a computer to transmit data over a network

a) Modem   b) Memory

c) CPU   d) Connector

59. Full form of ISP

a) Internet Service Portal   b) Internet Service Provider

c) Information Service Provider   d) Information Service Portal

60. The device used to convert information in analog form to digital and vice versa

a) Modem   b) Memory

c) CPU   d) Convertor

61. Dial-up connection and _____ connection are the two types of internet connections which are used commonly.

a) Broad band   b) Wide band

c) Short band   d) Middle band

62. The initiative of the US government which is considered as the early form of internet

a) TARPANET   b) CARPANET

c) HARPANET   d) ARPANET

63. A unique identification number assigned to a computer connected to a network is known as ____ address.

a) IP   b) OP

c) QP   d) RP

64. What is the full form of FTP?

a) Fact Transfer Protocol   b) File Transfer Protocol

c) Firm Transfer Protocol   d) Fixed Transfer Protocol

65. What is the full form of URL?

a) Uniform Resource Locator   b) Unique Resource Locator

c) Uniform Reserve Locator   d) Unique Reserve Locator

66. The inventor of the World Wide Web

a) Tim Berners-Lee   b) Richard Stallmann

c) Charles Babbage   d) Bill Gates

67. A ____ is essentially a web site that allows to search all of the information on the World Wide Web

a) Virus   b) Pop-up

c)Malware   d) Search engine

68. The first part of a search engine is a programme called ____which constantly collects data on the web.

a) Insect   b) Ant

c) Fly   d) Spider

69. The second part of the search engine is _____ programme which organizes the data into a database.

a) Indexer   b) Spider

c) Malware   d) Spyware

70. Which of the following is a popular search engine

a) UNIX   b) LINUX

c) MS DOS   d) Yahoo

71. Which of the following is not a search engine

a) Yahoo   b) Google

c) Altavista   d) UNIX

72. Which of the following is a popular search engine

a) UNIX   b) LINUX

c) MS DOS   d) Google

73. Which of the following is a popular search engine

a) UNIX   b) LINUX

c) MS DOS   d) Altavista

74. Which of the following is a popular online encyclopedia?

a) UNIX   b) LINUX

c) Wikipedia   d) Google

75. Wikipedia was started in the year _____

a) 2000   b) 2001

c) 2002   d) 2003

76. An example of virtual classrooms is the one conducted by _____

a) UNIX   b) LINUX

c) IGNOU   d) UBUNTU

77. What is the full form of INFLIBNET

a) Information and Library Network

b) Informed and Liberated Network

c) Informed Library Network

d) Information Liberation Network

78. INFLIBNET is a project of _____

a) Google   b) Yahoo

c) UGC   d) ICSSR

79. _____ is a virtual network of libraries of different academic institutions

a) UNIX   b) LINUX

c) IGNOU   d) INFLIBNET

80. _____is a networking infrastructure built by the National Informatics Centre

a) LINUX   b) IGNOU

c) INFLIBNET   d) NICNET

81. _____ provide networking for e-governance

a) LINUX   b) IGNOU

c) INFLIBNET   d) NICNET

82. Which of the following is promoted by INFLIBNET?

a) Internet surfing   b) Searching

c) Computerisation of libraries   d) E-governance

83. Which of the following is promoted by INFLIBNET?

    a) Internet surfing   b) Searching

    c) Access to a large database   d) E-governance

84. Which of the following is promoted by INFLIBNET?

    a) Internet surfing   b) Searching

    c) Sharing of digital content   d) E-governance

85. _____ is a collection of biological resources distributed over the internet

    a) IGNOU   b) INFLIBNET

    c) BRNET   d) NICNET

86. _____ is an initiative of the Japan Science and Technology Corporation

    a) IGNOU   b) INFLIBNET

    c) BRNET   d) NICNET

87. _____ brings together the biological information scattered over networks

    a) IGNOU   b) INFLIBNET

    c) BRNET   d) NICNET

88. Which of the following services is promoted by NICNET?

    a) Internet surfing   b) Searching

    c) Computerisation of libraries   d) Networking for E-governance

89. Which of the following services is promoted by NICNET?

    a) Internet surfing   b) Searching

    c) Computerisation of libraries   d) Video conferencing

90. _____ gives the author of an original work exclusive right for a certain time period in relation to that work, including its publication, distribution and adaptation

    a) Copyright   b) Copyleft

    c) Patent   d) Trademark

91. A ____ is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state to an inventor or his assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for a disclosure of an invention
   a) Copyright   b) Copyleft
   c) Patent   d) Trademark

92. A _____ is a distinctive sign or indicator used by an individual, business organization, or other legal entity to distinguish its products or services from those of other entities.
   a) Copyright   b) Copyleft
   c) Patent   d) Trademark

93. Copying the materials published on the internet as one's own without proper acknowledgement is called _____
   a) Internet Plagiarism   b) Internet reference
   c) Internet surfing   d) Internet publishing

94. _____ are a bundle of exclusive rights over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial
   a) Intellectual property rights   b) Copyright
   c) Patent   d) Trademark

95. Which of the following services is promoted by NICNET?
   a) Internet surfing   b) Searching
   c) Computerisation of libraries   d) Database access

96. Which of the following services is promoted by NICNET?
   a) Internet surfing   b) Searching
   c) Computerisation of libraries   d) Information broadcasting

97. Full form of NICNET
   a) National Informatics Center Network
   b) National Information Center Network
   c) National Informatics Council Network
   d) National Information Center Network

98. Full form of BRNET

a) Bio Resource Network   b) Bio Research Network

c) Brain Resource Network   d) Brain Research Network

99. _____ is a programme to bring about qualitative change in the academic infrastructure, especially higher education

a) IGNOU   b) INFLIBNET

c) BRNET   d) NICNET

100. _____ was devised to create a database of resources to be made available to the academic community

a) IGNOU   b) INFLIBNET

c) BRNET   d) NICNET

101. _____ is a powerful and beneficial tool for communication and education

a. Books   b. Internet

c. Speech   d. Radio

102. Man has become a superior member of the animal kingdom because of his capability to

a. Talk   b. Think

c. Invent new things   d. Read

103. Information revolution due to

a. Invention of computers   b. Invention of TV

c. Invention of Mobile phones   d. Invention of radios

104. _____ will affect largely the societies and economies of developing countries

a. Banking system   b. Information Technologies

c. Business   d. Farming

105. _____ is an extremely effective tool for the development and progress of all strata of society

a. Information technology   b. Government

c. Youths   d. Law

106. Today the life of man has been dramatically changing purely because of a powerful machine called
    a. Tractor   b. Robot
    c. Computer   d. Mobile phone

107. 7. The term "Cybernetics" comes from which language
    a. Greek   b. Roman
    c. French   d. Latin

108. The term "Cybernetics" meaning
    a. The art of seeing   b. The art of steering
    c. The art of thinking   d. Acquire Knowledge

109. Who wrote the book "cybernetics?"
    a. Richard .M. Stallman   b. Linus Torvald
    c. Norbert Wiener   d. Bill Gates

110. At which year the book "Cybernetics" published
    a. 1948   b.1978
    c. 1991   d.2001

111. This unlawful act wherein the computer is either a tool or target or both
    a. cyber ethics   b. Cyber Crimes
    c. Cyber literacy   d. None of these above

112. This is based on individual who know how to use these technologies and those who do not
    a. access   b. Usage
    c. quality   d. none of the above

113. _____software is a matter of liberty not price
    a. Free Software   b. Information technology
    c. Chips   d. Cookies

114. _____refers to a code of safe and responsible behavior for the internet community

a. cyber crime

b. cyber Literacy

c. cyber Ethics

d. none of the above

115. The basics of Social cybernetics are

a. human-human interaction

b. human Computer relationship

c. Behavioral Cabernets

d. All the above

116. The aim of_____ is to gain competitive advantage through using IT in a creative and productive way

a. E-groups

b. Virtual communities

c. Blogging

d. Information Society

117. _____is a society in which the creation, distribution, diffusion, use, integration and manipulation of information in a significant economic, political and cultural activity.

a. Educated society

b. Information society

c. Elite society

d. all the above

118. What is knowledge economy?

a. wealth created through economic exploitation of understanding

b. Thought economic exploitation of tourism

c. Thought economic exploitation of beauty and fashion

d. none of these

119. People who belong to information society called as

a. Digital citizens

b. Information citizens

c. computer Men

d. none of these

120. The knowledge that can be spoken in language and transmitted among individuals

a. General Knowledge

b. Explicit knowledge

c. Tacit Knowledge

d. None of the above

121. This is the exclusive right granted by statute to the author of the works to reproduce dramatic, artistic, literary or musical work or to authorize its reproduction by others

a. Patent   b. Copy Right

c. Trade Mark   d. None of the above

122. This is a legal monopoly granted for a limited time to the owner of an invention

a. Patent   b. Copy Right

c. Trade Mark   d. None of the above

123. Any symbol, logo, or name used to enable the public to identify the supplier of goods

a. Patent   b. Copy Right

c. Trade Mark   d. None of the above

124. _____ knowledge are also knows as informal knowledge

a. Computer knowledge   b. general knowledge

c. Explicit knowledge   d. Tacit knowledge

125. Information Society is seen as the successor to _____

a. industrial society   b. digital society

c. Knowledge society   d. None of these

126. _____concept closely related with information Society

a. Post- Industrial Society   b. Post- Fordism

c. Knowledge society   d. all the above

127. Information Society refers to a situation where

a. Information become a source of income generation

b. where employment found mostly in the information sector

c. where agriculture and related production become more relevance

d. Both a and b are correct

128. _____is a rational process founded on certain principles

a. Law   b. Instructions

c. Ethics   d. Rules

129. _____is the study of what was good for both the individual and society.

    a. Morals   b. Rules

    c. Ethics   d. Laws

130. _____is the study of ethics on the internet

   a. Cyber ethics   b. Cyber Law

   c. Social cybernetics   d. Information Society

131. Cyber ethics is often called as

   a. Information System Ethics   b. information society

   c. Social Cybernetics   d. None of these

132. _____can be defined as the study of moral, legal, ethical issues involving the use of information and communication technologies

   a. Information System Ethics   b. information society

   c. Social Cybernetics   d. None of these

133. Computer and internet usage in the area of market known as

    a. E-Commerce   b. E- Literacy

    c. E-groups   d. None o f these

134. _____are concerned the development of moral values in the information field

        a. Information System Ethics   b. information society

        c. Social Cybernetics   d. None of these

135. The term "Cyberspace" connected with what concept

        a. Computer IT   b. Mobile Phones

        c. Television   d. Radio

136. _____ programs allow people from all over the world to stay in constant contact with each other

        a. E- mail   b. social media networks

        c. Video chat programs   d. all the above

137. Through the use of _____allow technology to have a major impact on various social interactions

a. Websites   b. Computer Programs

c. Social media networks   d. All the above

138. _____allow anyone to create a group for others to join that talk about a number of interests

a. My Space   b. Face book

c. Twitter   d. All the above

139. _____considered powerful modes of social interactions through internet

a. E-groups   b. Virtual Communities

c. Blogging   d. All the above

140. _____sites allowed users to create their own mailing lists and allowed others to sign up for membership on the list

a. E-groups   b. Virtual Communities

c. Blogging   d. All the above

141. _____websites provide archives of the messages as well as list management functionality

a. E-groups   b. Virtual Communities

c. Blogging   d. All the above

142. When a computer network connects people, it is a _____

a. Social Network   b. Social Group

c. Social Organizations   d. None of these

143. _____analysis conceives of social structure as the patterned organization of network members and their relationship

a. Social Network   b. Social Group

c. Social Organizations   d. None of these

144. _____are online work areas for people to collaborate on some shared tasks

a. Electronic groups   b. blogging

c Electronic mails   d. Virtual community

145. _____ is a social network of individuals who interact through specific media, potentially crossing geographical and political boundaries in order to pursue mutual interests or goal.

    a. Virtual Communities   b. Blogging

    c. E-group   d. All the above

146. The term "Virtual community" is attributed by

    a. Howard Rheingold   b. Richard Stallman

    c. Bill gates   d. None of these

147. What is IRC?

    a. Internet Relay Chat

    b. Internet Reply Chat

    c. Information Relay Communication

    d. information recording Cable

148. ___websites are usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events or other materials such as graphics or video

    a. blogging   b. E-groups

    c. Virtual community   d. Social network

149. The term "Weblog" was coined by

    a. Jorn Barger   b. Peter Merholz

    c. Richard Stallman   d. None of these

150. The short term "blog" was coined by

    a. Jorn Barger   b. Peter Merholz

    c. Schumpeter   D. None of these

151. 1.IT Act in India amended on

    a. 2000   b.2004

    c.2008   d. none of these

152. This kind of crime is normally common in the financial institutions or for the purpose of committing financial crimes

a. data diddling   b. Salami attacks

c. Virus attack   d. E-mail bombing

153. This kind of attack involves altering raw data just before a computer processes it and then changing it back after the processing is completed

a. data diddling   b. Salami attacks

c. Virus attack   d. web jacking

154. This is a person who gains unauthorized access to a computer network for profit, criminal mischief, or personal pleasure

a. hacker   b. Cracker

c. Cyber Fraud   d. Computer Programmer

155. This refers to environmentally sustainable computing of IT

a. Electronic Computing   b. Cloud Computing

c. Green Computing   d. EEE

156. Who started free software foundation?

a. Linus Torvald   b. Richard M Stallman

c. GNG   d. None of these

157. A set of legal provisions to regulate the activities of the cyber space or internet known as

a. Cyber laws   b. Cyber ethics

c. Cyber Crime   d. Cyber Connections

158. Which is the following does not come under cyber Crime

a. Cyber Defamation   b. Cyber Stalking

c. Forgery   d. Online Chatting

159. The addiction towards unlimited information available on the internet

a. Information Overload   b. Cyber Crime

c. Internet hacking   d. Cyber stalking

160. The term "Information overload" was first coined by

      a. Alvin Toffler   b Ray Tamlinson

      c. Charles Babbage   d. Linus Torvald

161. In which book Alvin Toffler used the term Information Overload?

      a. Future shock   b. Information technology

      c. Internet usage   d. None of these

162. Who defined Information Overload as a psychological disorder caused due to abundance of information availability?

      a. Alvin Toffler   b. Charles Babbage

      c. Ray Tamlinson   d. Richard m Stallman

163. Too much use of the computer and internet affecting the routine life of an individual called as

      a. Cyber addiction   b. Cyber crime

      c. Cyber law   d. Cyber ethics

164. A computer addict's strong craving towards playing online games known as

      a. Net gaming   b. Online-Chatting

      c. Twitting   d. none of these

165. The compulsive use of internet pornography known as

      a. Cyber Addiction   b. Cyber sex

      c. Information Overload   d. Cyber Crime

166. Feeling guilty or defensive about our internet use is a symptom of_____

      a. Cyber addiction   b. Net Gaming

      c. Online-Chatting   d. Cyber crime

167. Electronic equipments or products which have become obsolete due to advancement in technology or change in fashion, style and status known as

      a. E-Commerce   b. E-Computing

      c. E-waste   d. E-Group

168. What is EEE?

    a. Economic electrical Equipment

    b. Electrical Economic Environment

    c. Environmental Economic equipment

    d. Electrical and electronic equipment

169. The fundamental aims of _____are the control and reduction of trans-boundary movements of hazardous and wastes

    a. Geneva convention   b. Kyoto Summit

    c. Basel Convention   d. none of these

170. Who provide internet services in India

    a. ARPANET   b. BSNL

    c. VSNL   d. INFLIBNET

171. _____refers to the use of computing resources in conjunction with minimizing environmental impact, maximizing economic viability and ensuring social duties

    a. cyber law   b. Cyber Ethics

    c. green computing   d. Ethical standard programme

172. Manmade greenhouse gas emissions are a major contributing factor to_____

    a. Robbery and theft   b. Global warming

    c. Computer fraud   d. Over population

173. Reducing the energy consumption of computer and other information system in an environmentally sound manner known as

    a. Green Disposal   b. Fire walls

    c. Green Use   d. Green Computing

174. Renovating and reusing old computers and properly recycling of unwanted computers known as

    a. Green Disposal   b. Fire walls

    c. Green Use   d. Green Computing

175. Designing energy-efficient environmentally sound components, computer and servers known as

    a. Green manufacturing   b. Green design

    c. Green use   d. Green disposal

176. Manufacturing electronic components and other associated subsystems with minimal impact on the environment known as

    a. Green manufacturing   b. Green computing

    c. Green Use   d. Green design

177. Turning off the monitor when it is not in use is an example of _____ practice

    a. Hacking   b. green computing

    c. computer fraud   d. Green Disposal

178. Through which service, the internet provides interactive browsing facility to its users

    a. Usenet   b. Electronic Mail

    c. Telnet   d. FTP

179. What is FTP?

    a. File Theme Process   b. File Transfer protocol

    c. Fast Thematic production   d. None of these

180. What has now become the most popular navigation tool on the internet?

    a. HTML   b. Web

    c. FTP   d. Telnet

181. Name the basic tool of Internet

    a. Electronic Mail   b. File Transfer protocol

    c. Telnet and Usenet   d. All the above

182. What is the primary communication tool of internet?

    a. E-Group   b. Face book

    c. MySpace   d. E-Mail

183. What type of machine is computer?

    a. Fuel machine   b. Solar machine

    c. Electronic Machine   d. Energy Machine

184. What is HTTP?

    a. Hyper Text Test programe   b. hyper Test Transfer programe

    b. Hyper Text Transfer protocol   d. None of these

185. What is COPA?

    a. Child Online Protection Act

    b. Computer online protection Act

    c. Computer online Prevention Act

    d. Child Online prevention Act

186. IP stands for

    a. Indian police   b. Internet protocol

    c. Information Process   d. Indian penelcode

187. Who invented e-mail programe on Internet?

    a. Ray Tamlinson   b. Charles Babbage

    c. Marconi   d. Mark Sooker Berg

188. Which does not come under social networking sites?

    a. MySpace   b. Face book

    c. Twitter   d. Message

189. Which one of the following is an example of unethical behavior of cyber world?

    a. Communalism   b. Eve teasing

    c. terrorism   d. Pirating Music and Videos

190. Which of the following come under software piracy?

    a. Unbundling   b. Renting

    c. Counter Felting   d. All the Above

191. The rental of software to consumers without the permission of the copyright holder known as

a. Unbundling
b. Renting

c. Counter Felting
d. Soft loading

192. Making distributing and selling the software copies those are fake, known as

a. Renting
b. Unbundling

c. Soft Loading
d. Counter felting

193. Any criminal activity that uses a computer either as an instrumentality, target or a means for perpetuating further crimes comes within the ambit of

a. Software Piracy
b. Cyber Crime

c. Conventional Crime
d. None of these

194. Which of the following come under cyber crime?

a. Intellectual Property Crime
b. Pornography

c. Online Gambling
d. All the Above

195. 45. Which one of the following does not physically damaging the computer system?

a. Trojan Attack
b. Salami Attacks

c. Logic Bombs
d. Twitting

196. Software which shows information about different geographical places

a. Internet
b. Face book

c. My space
d. Google Earth

197. Loosely organized groups of Internet criminals are called as

a. Cyber Criminals
b. Web Gangs

c. Organized hackers
d. Crackers

198. Sending large number of e-mail to the victim which ultimately resulting in to crashing is

a. Trojan attack
b. E-mail bombing

c. web jacking
d. online gambling

199. _____is a theft in which the internet surfing hours of the victim are used up by another person by gaining access to the login ID and the password

    a. Logic bombs   b. Salami attacks

    c. internet Time theft   d. web jacking

200. _____software programs are designed to keep computers safe from hackers

    a. Fire Walls   b. Cyber security measure

    c. cyber laws   d. None of these

ANSWER KEY

1. Peripheral
2. Keyboard
3. Monitor
4. Unidirectional
5. Omni directional
6. Impact
7. Dot matrix
8. Laser
9. CPU
10. Port
11. Computer software
12. Operating System.
13. Application software
14. Utility
15. Operating system
16. Microsoft Windows
17. UNIX
18. Media Player
19. Disc Operating System
20. MS Word
21. MS Excel
22. MS Power Point
23. SPSS
24. 1985
25. LINUX

26. Copyleft
27. Richard Stallmann
28. Open access initiative
29. Versatility
30. Diligence
31. Keyboard
32. Flash drive
33. Keyboard
34. Monitor
35. Mouse
36. Printer
37. Hard disc
38. Mouse
39. Printer
40. Scanner
41. Speaker
42. Digital Camera
43. Hard drive
44. Monitor
45. Keyboard
46. Mouse
47. Memory
48. Trackball mouse
49. Keyboard
50. Webcams

51. Data
52. Information
53. Knowledge
54. Information
55. Web document
56. Internet Protocol
57. Wide Area Network
58. Modem
59. Internet Service Provider
60. Modem
61. Broad band
62. ARPANET
63. IP
64. File Transfer Protocol
65. Uniform Resource Locator
66. Tim Berners-Lee
67. Search engine
68. Spider
69. Indexer
70. Yahoo
71. UNIX
72. Google
73. Altavista
74. Wikipedia
75. 2001
76. IGNOU
77. Information and Library Network
78. UGC
79. INFLIBNET
80. NICNET
81. NICNET
82. Computerisation of libraries
83. Access to a large database
84. Sharing of digital content
85. BRNET
86. BRNET
87. BRNET
88. Networking for E-governance
89. Video conferencing
90. Copyright
91. Patent
92. Trademark
93. Internet Plagiarism
94. Intellectual property rights
95. Database access
96. Information broadcasting
97. National Informatics Center Network
98. Bio Resource Network
99. INFLIBNET
100. INFLIBNET

101. Internet
102. Invent New Things
103. Invention of Computers
104. Information technology
105. Information technology
106. Computer
107. Greek
108. The art of steering
109. Norbert wiener
110. 1948
111. Cyber Crimes
112. Usage
113. Free software
114. Cyber ethics
115. All the above
116. Information society
117. Information society
118. wealth created through economic exploitation of understanding
119. Digital citizens
120. General knowledge
121. Copy Right
122. Patent
123. Trade Mark
124. General knowledge
125. Industrial Society
126. All the above
127. Both a and c are correct
128. Ethics
129. Ethics
130. Cyber ethics
131. Information System Ethics
132. Information System ethics
133. E-commerce
134. Information System ethics
135. Computer IT
136. Social Media Networks
137. All the above
138. All the above
139. All the above
140. E-Group
141. E-group
142. Social Network
143. Social Network
144. E-groups
145. Virtual communities
146. Howard Rheingold
147. Internet Relay Chat
148. Blogging
149. Jorn Barger
150. Peter Merholz
151. 2000
152. Salami attacks

153. Data diddling
154. Hacker
155. Green Computing
156. Richard m Stallman
157. Cyber Laws
158. Online Chatting
159. Information overloads
160. Alvin Toffler
161. Future shock
162. Alvin Toffler
163. Cyber Addiction
164. Net Gaming
165. Cyber Sex
166. Cyber Addiction
167. E-Waste
168. Electrical and electronic equipment
169. Basel convention
170. VSNL
171. Green Computing
172. Global warming
173. Green use
174. Green Disposal
175. Green design
176. Green Manufacturing

177. Green computing
178. Usenet
179. File Transfer protocol
180. Web
181. All the above
182. E-Mail
183. Electronic Machine
184. Hyper Text transfer Protocol
185. Child Online protection Act
186. Internet protocol
187. Ray Tamlinson
188. Message
189. Pirating music and videos
190. All the above
191. Renting
192. Counter Felting
193. Cyber crime
194. All the above
195. Twitting
196. Google earth
197. Web gangs
198. E-mail Bombing
199. Internet Time Theft
200. Firewall