BA DEGREE PHILOSOPHY (CBCS) PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION 2019

(PRIVATE STUDIES)

Core Course

PL3CRT04- Philosophy of Informatics

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1.   Informatics is the applied form of:

a) Information technology   b) Computer science   c) Information Statistics   d) Information science

2. Informatics includes disciplines of Computer science, Information systems, Information technology and ---------------- .

a) Mathematics   b) Statistics c) Physics   d) Biology

3. The word Informatics is coined by :

a) Walter F. Banner b) Luciano Floridi c) Karl Steinbuch   d) Dummett

4. The word Informatics is coined from two terms; Information and -------------- .

 a) Computernetic   b) Automatic c) Systematic   d) Arithmetic

5. PI means:

a) Philosophy and Information   b) Philosophical Informatics   c) Philosophy of Informatics
d) Philosophy of Information

6. Who coined the term Philosophy of Information?

a) Karl Steinbuch   b) Luciano Floridi   c) Walter F. Banner d) McCarthy

7. Philosophy of Information is a branch of:

a) Philosophy   b) Computer science c) Information technology   d) Artificial Intelligence

8. ICS means:

a) Information and Computer Statistics   b) Informational and Computational Statistics
c) Information and Computational Science   d) Integrated Computational Science

9. ICT means:

a) Information and Computer Technology   b) Information and Computer Technology
c) Digital Information and Computer Technology d) Digital Information and Communication
Technology

10. American Philosophical Association created the committee on Philosophy and Computers
in:

b) 1975   b) 1985 c) 1995 d) 2005

11 PAC is created by:

a) American Philosophical Association   b)   British Philosophical Association   c)   German
Philosophical Association   d)   Asian Philosophical Association

12. ------------ and ------------------ played major role in establishing PI as a mature area of
philosophical investigation.

a) Karl Steinbuch   and Walter F. Banner b) Mc Carthy and Alan Evans   c) Bynum and Moor
d) Darren George and Kenneth C Laudon

13. Philosophy of Information treated ---------------------- as only one of the process of in which information can be involved.

   a) Networking   b) Computation   c) Information gathering   d) Communication

14. -------------- is a representation of a fact or idea.

a) Data   b) knowledge c) Information d) Intelligence

15. Data is a representation of:

a) Quantity   b) Quality c) Fact d) Information

16. Organized data is called:

a) Knowledge b) Information c) Sensation d) None of these

17. ----------------- is the data processing language.

   a) Binary language   b) Digital language c) Computational language   d) Mathematical language

18. In order to process data into information computer has particular language which is called:

a) Digital language b) Computational language c) Binary language   d) Arithmetical language

19. Binary language consists of just two digits:

a) 1 and 2   b) 1 and 0   c) 0 and 10   d) 1and 10

20. ------------- is the short for binary digit.

a) Byte   b) Digit c) Bite d) Bit

21. One byte is combined by:

a) six bits   b) eight bits   c) ten bits   d) seven bits

22. One Megabyte is combined by:

a) 1048576 bytes b) 1048576 bits   c) 1048706 Kilo bytes d) 1002578 Gigabyte

23. ------------ and --------------- are generally acknowledge as the fathers of internet.

a) Bynum and Moor   b) Karl Steinbuch   and Walter F. Banner   c) Vinton Cerf and Robert Khan   d) Darren George and Kenneth C Laudon

24. The ------------- is the means to we use to access information over the internet.

a) Google   b) Web c) Yahoo   d) Hyper link

25. The unique identification number of a computer is called:

a) Individual Protocol Address   b) Internet Protocol address   c)   Internet Protection address   d) Internet protection code.

26. IP address means:

a) Individual Protocol Address   b) Internet Protocol address   c)   Internet Protection address

d) Internet Procedure address

27. ------------- is an example for search engine.

a) INFLIENET b) BLOGS c) Windows d)   Google

28. ------------- is the largest computer network in the world.

a) Yahoo messenger b) Internet   c) Dignet   d) Google

29.   IPR means:

b) Intellectual Property Right   b) Internet Property Right   c) Intellectual Priority Right   d) Internet Priority Right

30. The concept of 'Fair use' is related to:

a) Internet Protocol   b) Intellectual Property Right c) Information gathering d) Green Computing

31. WBT means:

a) Web Built Trade b) World Based Trade c) Web-based Trade d) Web- based training

32. Which among the following is the academic service for libraries?

a) NICNET   b) BRNET c) INFLIBNET d) SHKSHAT

33. BRNET is basically meant to bring together --------------- information resources scattered over different networks.

a) biological b) business   c) medical   d) technological

34. ------------------ are beneficial to students , who are unable to attend the centralized classroom.

a) Smart classrooms b) Virtual classrooms c) E- classrooms   d) Internet cafes

35. The discrepancy between the "haves" and "have-nots" with regard computer technology is commonly referred to as the:

a) digital divide b) digital discrimination c) digital discrepancy d) digital devoid

36. Which among the following is a free software?

a) Microsoft   b) Micro word c) Mac OS d) Linux

37. Free software is also known as:

a) Open software   b) Open-source software   c) Open data software   d) None of these

38. ------------------ is an example for open source software.

a) Microsoft operating system   b) Mac OS operating system   c) Linux operating system   d) Linspire system.

39.   Open source soft wares are distributed under:

a) General Public License   b) General License c) General Open License   d) Open License

40. --------------------- is an open source license.

a) General open license   b) General License c) General Public license   d) Open License

41. GPL means:

a) Goodwill Public License   b) General Public License   c)   General Popular License   d) Great Public License

42. Linux began in:

a) 1990   b) 1992   c) 1994 d) 1991

43.   GNU is related to:

a) Linux b) Ms Office c) Microsoft d)   MYSQL

44.   Who created Linux operating system?

a) Linus Mc Carthy b) Linus Tormy   c) Linus Torvalds   d) Linus James.

45.   ------------------ is created by generous programmers for public use.

 b)   Internet   b) Open source software c) System software   d) Operating system

46. MySQL is a/ an

a) Open source software b) System software c) Operating system   d) Search engine .

47. What is Linux?

a) System software   b) Search engine c) Office tool d) Open source operating system

48. Instead of low income --------------- can be a factor for digital divide.

a) language   b) population c) terrain d) gender

49. ----------------- helps to bridge the digital divide.

 b)   Proprietary software   b) Open source software c) System software   d) Operating software

50. Microsoft is an example for:

a) Open software b) System software c) Open source software   d) Proprietary software

51. An attempt which helps to overcome the digital divide is called:

a) Free software movement   b) Free digital movement c) Universal digital movement   d) Global digital movement

52. --------------- bringing a macroscopic change both in science and in philosophy.

a) Inter net   b) Free software   c) ICT   d) INFLINET

53. Philosophy of Informatics is a ---------------- subject.

a) Inter disciplinary   b) Trans disciplinary   c) Applied   d) Meta disciplinary

54. Development and use of ICS and ICT is called as:

a) Information explosion   b) Internet turn c) E, knowledge explosion   d) Information turn

55.   A macroscopic change which was bring by ICs and ICT is called:

a) Computer revolution   b) Internet revolution c)Trans revolution   d) Knowledge revolution

56. ------------- is the most puzzling and most characteristic feature of the mind.

a) Intelligence   b) Imagination c) Consciousness   d) None of these

57.   --------------- is the awareness of yourself and your sensing and thinking when you are awake.

a) Intelligence   b) Imagination c) Consciousness   d) Attitude

58. Consciousness is:

a) Subjective   b) Objective   c) Relative d) Universalistic

59.   Consciousness lacks all:

a) Psychological properties   b) Emotional properties) cognitive properties d)   physical properties

60. "Human beings are immaterial minds within material bodies". This vies is called:

a) Pluralism b) Dualism   c) Monism   d) Parallelism

61. "Human beings are immaterial minds within material bodies". Who proposed this theory?

 c) Spinoza b) Hume c) Descartes d) A. J. Ayer

62. Who is the first philosophical figure of Modern European philosophy advocated Mind-body Dualism?

a) Rene Descartes b) Hume c) Spinoza   d) Leibniz

63. A cording to Descartes ---------------- is the basic feature of mind.

a) figure b) solidity c) extension d) thought

64. According to Descartes -------------------- makes mind very different from body.

a) ability to extend   b) ability to develop c) ability to think d) ability to execute

65. Descartes argues -------------------- is necessary for self.

a) thinking   b) compounding c) extension d) evaluating

66. According to Descartes thinking is the ------------ of self.

a) quality   b) essence c) sign d) result

67. 'Man is composed of two kinds of things: a material body and an immaterial mind'.
     Philosophers called this view as:
 c) Nihilism   b) Pan psychism   c) Monism   d) Dualism

68. Descartes theory of mind body relation is known as:

a) Psychophysical parallelism   b) Occasionalism   c) Interactionism   d) Pre-established harmony

69. -------------- considered as the one of the pioneers of the view that only material body exists.

a) Hobbes   b) Descartes   c) Spinoza   d) Malebranche

70. "We should able to explain the operations of mind in terms of the working of the body". Who among the following proposed this view?

a) Spinoza b) Descartes   c) Hobbes   d) Malebranche

71. "We should able to explain the operations of mind in terms of the working of the body". This position is called:

a) Idealism   b) Materialism   c) Dualism   d) Skepticism

72. "The process such as thought and life really nothing more than physical and chemical process". This position is called:

a) Reductionism   b) Inclusivenism   c) Radicalism   d) None of these

73. 'States of consciousness are identical with the states of brain'. This theory is called:

a) Behaviorist theory   b) Reductionist theory   c) Dualistic theory   d) Identity theory

74. Who is the prime proponent of Identity theory?

a) Malebranche   b) J. J. C. Smart   c) Hobbes   d) Putnam

75. 'There are no nonphysical entities and nonphysical laws'. Who said this?

a) Malebranche   b) J. J. C. Smart   c) Hobbes   d) Putnam

76. 'Experience is a brain process'. This view is related to:

a) Behaviorist theory   b) Reductionist theory   c) Dualistic theory   d) Identity theory

77. Which among the following is an AI language?

a) ICT   b) LISP c) IFLINET   d) PROLET

78. 'Mental phenomena like thought cannot be identical with brain phenomena'. Who asserted this view?

a) Malebranche   b) J. J. C. Smart   c) Norman Malcolm   d) Putnam

79. Who among the following is treated as the strong opponent of Identical theory?

a) Malebranche   b) Norman Malcolm   c) Hobbes   d) Putnam

80. According to Norman Malcolm -------------------- is the property of brain phenomena which lacks in mental phenomena.

d) Spatial location b) agreements   c) assumptions   d) social location

81. According to J.J. C. Smart the identity between brain state and mental state is:

a) Categorical   b) conditional   c) contingent   d) contradictory

82. ----------- began as school of psychology.

a) Dualism   b) Behaviorism c) Reductionism   d) Identity theory

83. School of psychology that restricted the study of humans what can be observed is called:

a) Reductionism b) Identity theory c) Epiphenomenalism   d) Behaviorism

84. ''We can explain mental activities in terms of people's behaviours'. This position is called:

a) Dualism   b) Behaviorism c) Reductionism   d) Identity theory

85. Who among the following is a behaviorist philosopher?

a) Gilbert Ryle   b) G. E. Moore c) Norman Malcolm   d) Malebranche

86. For the behaviorists the mind is nothing more than:

a) behavior   b) bodily behavior   c) mental behavior   d) mental dispositions

87. Who among the following is considered as a strong critic of Behaviorism?

a) Spinoza   b) Gilbert Ryle   c) Hegel   d) Hilary Putnam

88. Behaviorism says that all feelings are external behavior that others can:

a) understand   b) observe   c) predict   d) infer

89. -------------- reduces mind to behavior.

a) Behaviorism b) Reductionism   c) Materialism   d) Functionalism

90.   Who among the following is the proponent of Functionalism?

a) D. M. Armstrong b) Gilbert Ryle   c) Hegel   d) Hilary Putnam

91.'We should explain mental activities and mental states in terms of perpetual inputs and behavioral outputs'. This view is called:

a) Behaviorism b) Reductionism   c) Materialism   d) Functionalism

 92. --------------------- claims that all conscious mental states has the connections between sense inputs and behavior outputs.

a) Behaviorism b) Reductionism   c) Materialism   d) Functionalism

93. ----------------- agree that a person's intention can be explained in terms of the person's desires and beliefs.

a) Materialists   b) Dualists   c) Functionalists d) Behaviourists

94. According to functionalists all mental states ultimately are to be explained in terms of the role play linking our ------------------ to our external behavior.

a) internal stimulation   b) sensory stimulation c) stimulation   d)   none of these

95. For ------------------- the mind is nothing more than very complex set of functions within the body and its brain.

b) Materialists   b) Dualists   c) Functionalists d) Behaviourists

96. Functionalism says that if two people have exactly the same inputs and give exactly the same outputs, those two people have ------------------------------ .

a) exactly same inner mental state   b) different mental state   c) relative mental state   d) exactly distinct mental state.

97. Critics argues that Functionalism leaves out the ------------------------.

a) output state   b) input state   c) inner conscious state   d) emotional stages

98. 'The human brain is a kind of computer that process inputs and generate outputs'. This view is related to:

a) Behaviorism b) Reductionism   c) Materialism   d) Functionalism

99. "Humans are sophisticated computers". This notion is proposed by

a) Behaviorism b) Functionalism   c) Materialism   d) Identity theory

100. 'The computer is the equivalent of the human mind'. Who proposed this view?

a) Norman Malcolm   b) Malebranche   c) Alan Turing   d) Gilbert Ryle.

101. Turing test is related to:

a) Dualism   b) Functionalism c) Reductionism   d) Identity theory

102. Who said that computer has a mind?

a) Norman Malcolm   b) Malebranche   c) Alan Turing   d) Gilbert Ryle.

103.   Turing test recommended:
d) materialism   b) idealism   c) absolutism   d) dualism

104. Computer theory of human nature is popularly known as:

a) Dualism   b) Functionalism c) Reductionism   d) Identity theory

105. --------------- is a one of the most opponent of functionalism.

a) Alan Turing   b) Malebranche c) Norman Malcolm   d) John Searle

106. 'Computer is nothing more than a machine that follows the instructions in its program'. Who asserted this?

a) Alan Turing   b) Malebranche   c) Norman Malcolm   d) John Searle

107. 'The Myth of the Computer is written by:

a) John Searle   b) Malebranche   c) Norman Malcolm   d) Alan Turing

108. Who advocated Chinese Room Argument?

a) John Searle   b) Malebranche   c) Norman Malcolm   d) Alan Turing

109.   Chinese Room Argument is form of criticism against:

a) Dualism   b) Functionalism   c) Reductionism   d) Identity theory

110. 'There is something that human minds have that a computer following a program does not have'. Who said this?

a) Alan Turing b) Malebranche   c) John Searle   d) Norman Malcolm

111. According to John Searle computer lacks something which is the essential to the human mind, what is that?

a) Intelligence   b) Memory   c) Storage   d) Consciousness

112. -------------------- is essentials to human mind according to Searle.

a) Intelligence   b) Memory   c) Storage   d) Consciousness

113. Searle argues that mental states or activities are not reducible to:

a) consciousness   b) physical things   c) intelligence   d) psychological things

114. Searle argues that mental states or activities are not reducible to physical things, but a physical thing produce them- namely,

a) our body   b) our heart   c) our nervous   d)   our brain

115. Searle claims that humans are:

a) combination of mental and material entities   b) purely physical creatures   c) purely psychological creature   d) none of these

115. Searle explains that biological, physical and chemical process produces all our:

a) mental states   b) physical states only   c) character   d) none of these

116. Who claimed humans are purely physical creature?

a) Malebranche   b) Descartes   c) John Searle   d) Putnam

117. 'Only matter exists, so nonmaterial minds cannot exist'. This view is called:

a) Materialism   b) Eliminative materialism c) Physicalism   d) Eliminative idealism

118. 'Eliminative Materialism and the Philosophical Attitudes' is written by:

a) John Searle   b) Paul Churchland   c) Alan Turig   d) Gilbert Ryle

119. The content of our mind such as desires, beliefs, fears, intentions are do not really exist. This view is called:

a) Materialism   b) Eliminative materialism c) Physicalism   d) Eliminative idealism

120. Paul Churchland refers our ordinary view about human mind as:

a) Folk psychology   b) Folk physiology   c) Mentalism   d) Physicalism

121. 'Churchland argues -------------- is really antiquated theory of the mind.

a) Eliminative materialism   b) Folk psychology   c) Functionalism   d) Behaviorism

122. Recycling e-waste is an approach related to:

a) Ethical computing   b) Effective computing   c) Natural computing   d) Green computing

123. ------------ theory is radically inadequate account our internal activities according to Paul Churchland.

a) Eliminative materialism   b) Folk psychology   c) Functionalism   d) Behaviorism

124. For Eliminative materialist, desires, beliefs, and intentions, are like -----------.

a) demons   b) spirits   c) interactions   d) angels

125. Who among the following is considered as critic of Eliminative materialism.

b) John Searle   b) Lynn Bake   c) Alan Turig   d) Gilbert Ryle

126. According to Chalmers ------------------ are physically like human being, and act like human being but have no consciousness.

a) Robots   b) Zigmas   c) Zoyasis d) Zombies

127. Who coined the term Artificial Intelligence?

a) John McCarthy   b) Lynn Bake   c) John Searle   d) Gilbert Ryle

128. Zombies would not have:

a) intelligence   b) storage   c) consciousness   d) memory

129. Thought experiment is related to:

a) David J. Chalmers   b) Lynn Bake   c) John Searle   d) Gilbert Ryle

130. Thought experiment tries to prove that consciousness is not a -------------------- of world.

e) psychological feature b) mental attribute   c) physical feature   d) fundamental feature

131. 'Mental properties such as consciousness are not physical properties'. This position is called:

a) Dualism   b) Property dualism   c) Property idealism   d) Monism

132. Property dualism recommended by:

a) David J. Chalmers   b) Lynn Bake   c) John Searle   d) Gilbert Ryle

133. Chalmers have the view that mental states are special kind of properties that are different from physical properties. This view is known as:

a) Property pluralism b) Dualism c) Property idealism   d) Property dualism

134.   Searle uses the --------------------- to show the mind is not a computer program.
a) Folk psychology   b) Chinese room argument   c) Zombie argument   d) Turing test

135. Chalmers uses a   ------------------------ to support property dualism.

a) Folk psychology   b) Chinese room argument   c) Zombie argument   d) Turing test

136. According to McCarthy ----------- is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines.

a) Computer Engineering   b) Software Engineering   c) Robotics   d) Artificial Intelligence

137. ------------- memory is our ability to remember how to do something that we learned in the past.

a) Personal memory b) Habit memory c) Factual memory   d) Individual memory

138. --------------- is our ability to bring into our present consciousness a representation of events that we personally experienced in the past.

a) Personal memory b) Habit memory c) Factual memory   d) Individual memory

139. --------------- is our memory of all the facts that make up our knowledge of the world.

a) Personal memory b) Habit memory c) Factual memory   d) Individual memory

140. Conscious experience involves properties of an individual that are not entailed by the physical properties of that individual. This view is called:

a) Property pluralism b) Dualism c) Property idealism   d) Property dualism

141. According to Samkhya --------------- is the modification of mind.

a) Mahat b) Ahankara   c) Vritti   d) Anthakarana

142. According to Samkhya mind is an ----------.

a) evolute   b) modification c) effect   d) cause

143. ------------------- is the first evolute of Prakrti.

e) Mind   b) Ego   c) Self   d) Intellect

144. According to Samkhya mind is:

a) sentient   b) insentient   c) reflective   d)   none of these

145. Samkhya says intellect is ------------------ to mind.

a) independent b) dependent   c) related   d)   cause

146. In Samkhya system Intellect, Ego and Mind are generally called:

a) external organ b) Attributes   c) internal organ   d) knowledge organ

147. ----------------- one of the faculty of the internal organ according to Samkhya.

a) Jnanendriya   b) tanmatras   c) Mahabhutas   d) Manas

148. The practice of applying statistical, mathematical, and computational techniques on genomic and molecular biological data so as to address biological problems is called:

a) Bioresearch   b) DNA Computing   c) Bioinformatics   d) Green computing

149. -------------- is the first evolute of prakrti according to Samkhya.

a) Manas   b) Mahat c) Ahamkara   d) Karmedriya

150. Samkhya emphasized -------------- aspect of Intellect.

a) material   b) physiological c) sociological   d) psychical

151. Samkhya says that knowledge possible by the instrumentation of the psychic medium which is:

a) Vrtti   b) Mahat c) Ahamkara   d) Karmedriya

152. Samkhya emphasized -----------------nature of Vrtti.

a) spritual   b) material c) physical   d) psychic

153. According to Samkhya Intellect is the first evolute of Prakrti which is dominated by ------------------- guna.

a) rajas b) sattva c) tamas d) all of these

154. Mahat means:

a) the big b) the light c) the great d) the first

155. According to ------------------ mental states are nonphysical properties of the brain.

 a) Eliminative materialism b) Property dualism c) Functionalism d) Behaviorism

156. Physical properties of the brain cause non-physical properties of the brain but not vice versa. This position is known as:

a) Eliminative materialism b) Epiphenomenalism c) Functionalism d) Behaviorism

157. The distinctive feature of Epiphenomenalism is that the nonphysical properties of the brain do not in turn, bring about ------------------- of the brain.

a) physical states b) mental states c) psychic states d) nonphysical states

158. -------------------------------- is one that is freely available for developers to use or modify as they wish.

a) An Operating system b) A Multiuser operating program c) A Network operating system d) An Open- source program

 159. --------------------- is a stable, easy –to-use and widely distributed Linux operating system.

a) Feroda b) Ubuntu c) SUSE d) UNIX

160. The most common tool that is used for searching information over the internet is:

a) network portal b) open software c) E mail d) search engine

161. Data collecting program of a search engine is called

a) Spider b) Tegs c) Index program d) Search engine software

162. -------------------- are the words you can use to refine your searches, making them more effective.

a) Wikis b) Manuals c) Spider d) Boolean operators

163. --------------------- is actually the network of networks.

a) Search engine b) Internet c) Website d) Podcast

164. Blogs are:

a) podcasts posted on web b) free software c) search engine d) personal logs posted on web

165. Blogs are:

a) confidential   b) private c) public   d) unalterable

166. -------------------- are online personal networks where individuals are personal networks where individuals are invited or allowed to join.

a) Social networks   b) Blogs c) Chat groups   d) Podcasts

167. The policy of ------------------ has allowed a range of exceptions to the copyright provision.

a) Limited use   b) IPR   c) Specific use   d) Fair use

168. ------------------ is based on the belief that the public is entitled to freely use portions of copyrighted materials for certain purpose.

a) Limited use   b) IPR   c) Specific use   d) Fair use

169. WebCT is :

 a) an Virtual classroom package   b) a Chat group   c) an e-learning tool   d) Social network group

170. ------------- is the training, which delivers educational content through a web browser over the public or private interest.

a) ICS   b) WBT   c) Virtual Classroom   d) CBT

171. -------------------- is the where a computer program provides motivation and feedback in place of a live instructor.

a) ICS   b) WBT   c) Virtual Classroom   d) CBT

172. --------------- is the technology which captivate the student's interest.

a) WBT   b) Virtual classroom   c) CBT   d) ICT

173. -------------------- is meant for e-governance applications.

a) BRNET   b) INFLIBNET   c) VAST   d) NICNET

174. Spam means:

a) Unwanted e-mail   b) Virus   c) Software   d) Search engine

175. ----------------------- are small text files that some web sites automatically store on your computer hard drive when you visit the site.

a) Spam   b) Cookies   c) Adware d) MALWARE

176. Phishing is related to:

a) Copy right   b) Virus   c) e-learning   d) Identity theft

177. -------------------- contain information that is untrue.

a) Cookies   b) Virus   c) Internet hoaxes   d) Spam

178. A ----------------- defined as anyone who breaks into a computer system unlawfully.

a) hacker   b) Virus   c) Spam   d) Internet hoaxes

179. A ---------------------- is a program that appears to be something useful or desirable, but at the same time does something malicious in the background without our knowledge.

a) Hacker   b) Virus   c) Trojan horse   d) Cookies

180. -------------------- is a computer program that attaches itself to another computer program and attempts to spread it to other computers when files are exchanged.

a) Hacker   b) Virus   c) Trojan horse   d) Cookies

181. What is logic bomb?

a) Hacker   b) Virus   c) Trojan horse   d) Cookies

182. ---------------- are viruses that are triggered by the passage of time or on certain date.

a) Trojan horses   b) Worms   c) Logic bombs   d) Time bombs

183. -------------------- slightly different from virus.

a) Trojan horses   b) Worms   c) Logic bombs   d) cookies

184. A computer user copies an application onto more than one computer, if the license agreement does not permit this, is participating:

a) Phishing   b) Hacking   c) Identity theft   d) Software piracy

185. ------------------ is an agreement between the user and the software developer.

a) Copy right   b) Software license   c) IPR   d) none of these

186. --------------------- of United States developed Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics.

a) The Computer Ethics Institute   b) Ethical Computing Organization   c) Ethical Computer Committee   d) The Ethical Institute

187. The Computer Ethics Institute of United States developed:

a) Guide lines for Fair use   b) Free software program   c) Anti-virus program   d) Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics

188. ------------------------ is treated as the bench mark for ethical computing.

a) Copyright law   b) IPR law   c) Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics

d) Six commandments of Computer Ethics

189. ------------ is the right to be left alone to do as one pleases.

a) IPR   b) Privacy   c) Copy right   d) Freedom

190. Which state among the following is claimed Privacy is a basic human right?

a) United States of America   b) Britain   c) India   d) Netherland

191. In India Cyber laws have been defined under the:

a) Cyber Law Act, 2000   b) Ethical Computing law, 2005 c) IT Act, 2000   d) Cyber Act 2003

192. ----------------- comprise of a set of legal provisions to regulate the activities of cyber space or internet.

a) Cyber ethics   b) Cyber laws   c) IT act 2000   d) Internet laws

193. The state in which the too much use of the computer and internet, affecting the routine life of an individual is called:

a) Internet addiction   b) Cyber divide   c) Software addiction   d) Cyber addiction

194. An individual who becomes too much dependent on computer and internet is called:

a) Computer addict   b) Internet addict c) Cyber addict   d) Technocrat

195. Net gamming related to:

a) Cyber addiction   b) Cyber law   c) Copy right   d) Cyber ethics

196. ------------ refers the addiction toward unlimited information available on the internet.

a) Cyber addiction   b) Internet addiction   c) Information overloaded   d) Knowledge overloaded

197. ----------------- is a study involving efficient usage of computer resources.

a) Eco computing   b) Green computing c) Sustainable computing   d) Natural computing

198. Efficient algorithm is related to:

a) Software development   b) Free software movement   c) Digital divide   d) Green computing

199. Which among the following is considered as a key approach of Green computing.

a) Virtualization of computer system   b) Net computing   c) Resource computing   d) Utilization of computer system

200. The entire Virtualization concept is based on the approach of:

a) 'Utilization of resource'   b) 'Minimum utilization of available resource'   c) 'Optimum utilization of virtual resources'   d) 'Optimum utilization of available resource'

Answer Key

1-d	2-b	3-a	4-b	5-d	6-b	7-a	8-c	9-d	10-b
11-a	12-c	13-b	14-a	15-c	16-b	17-a	18-c	19-b	20-d
21-b	22-a	23-c	24-b	25-b	26-b	27-d	28-b	29-b	30-b
31-d	32-c	33-a	34-b	35-a	36-d	37-b	38-c	39-a	40-c
41-b	42-d	43-a	44-c	45-b	46-a	47-d	48-c	49-b	50-d
51-a	52-c	53-b	54-d	55-a	56-c	57-c	58-a	59-d	60-b
61-c	62-a	63-d	64-c	65-a	66-b	67-d	68-c	69-a	70-c
71-b	72-a	73-d	74-b	75-b	76-d	77-b	78-c	79-b	80-d
81-c	82-b	83-d	84-b	85-a	86-b	87-d	88-b	89-a	90-a
91-d	92-d	93-c	94-b	95-c	96-a	97-c	98-d	99-b	100-c
101-b	102-c	103-d	104-b	105-d	106-d	107-a	108-a	109-b	110-c
111-d	112-d	113-b	114-d	115-b	116-c	117-b	118-b	119-b	120-a
121-b	122-d	123-b	124-a	125-b	126-d	127-a	128-c	129-a	130-c
131-b	132-a	133-d	134-b	135-c	136-d	137-b	138-a	139-c	140-d
141-c	142-a	143-d	144-b	145-a	146-c	147-d	148-c	149-b	150-d
151-a	152-d	153-b	154-c	155-b	156-b	157-a	158-d	159-b	160-d
161-a	162-d	163-b	164-d	165-c	166-a	167-d	168-d	169-c	170-b
171-d	172-b	173-d	174-a	175-b	176-d	177-c	178-a	179-c	180-b
181-b	182-d	183-b	184-d	185-b	186-a	187-d	188-c	189-b	190-a
191-c	192-b	193-d	194-c	195-a	196-c	197-b	198-d	199-a	200-d