



Unit 1. - Indian Contract Act 1872

1. **Which of the following is not a necessary feature to convert a proposal into a promise:**
 - A. The acceptance must be absolute
 - B. The acceptance must be within the prescribed time limit
 - C. The acceptance must be conditional
 - D. The acceptance must be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner

2. **In an executed contract, the obligation of _____:**
 - A. both the parties have been fulfilled
 - B. both the parties are outstanding
 - C. obligation of one party is outstanding
 - D. none of these

3. **A contract with or by a minor is a:**
 - A. valid contract
 - B. void contract
 - C. voidable contract
 - D. voidable at the option of either party

4. **The term consideration is defined in ___ section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.**
 - A. 2(a)
 - B. 2(d)
 - C. 3(a)
 - D. 2(h)

5. **An agreement & contract are one and same thing:**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Depends on the situation
 - D. None of these



- 6. Two persons have the capacity to contract:**
- A. If both are not of unsound mind
 - B. If none is disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject
 - C. If both have attained the age of maturity
 - D. All of the above
- 7. A contract can be performed by:**
- A. promisor himself
 - B. agent of the promisor
 - C. legal representative of the promisor
 - D. either of these three
- 8. In a contract not specifying the time for performance, the promisor can perform the contract:**
- A. immediately
 - B. within the shortest time
 - C. within a reasonable time
 - D. within next 21days
- 9. When the consent of a party is not free, the contract is:**
- A. void
 - B. voidable
 - C. valid
 - D. illegal.
- 10. In Case of Illegal agreements, the collateral agreements are:**
- A. valid
 - B. void
 - C. voidable
 - D. any of these.
- 11. A agrees to sell his car worth ` 1,00,000 to B for ` 20,000 only and A's consent was obtained by coercion. Here, the agreement is:**
- A. void
 - B. valid
 - C. voidable
 - D. unlawful.



12. Contract caused by which of following is voidable?

- 1. Fraud**
- 2. Mis-representation**
- 3. Coercion**
- 4. Bilateral Mistake**

- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 2, 3, 4
- C. 1, 2, 4
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4

13. An insurance contract is

- A. Contingent contract
- B. Wagering agreement
- C. Unenforceable contract
- D. Void contract

14. Agreement is defined in section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

- A. 2(c)
- B. 2(e)
- C. 2(g)
- D. 2(i)

15. Every Contract is an agreement but every agreement is not a contract. This statement is -

- A. Wrong
- B. Correct
- C. Correct Subject to certain exceptions
- D. Partially correct.

16. Contract is defined as an agreement enforceable by Law, vide section — of the Indian Contract Act.

- A. 2(e)
- B. 2(f)
- C. 2(h)
- D. 2(i)



17. Goods displayed in a Shop window with a price label will amount to:

- A. Offer
- B. Acceptance of offer
- C. Invitation to offer
- D. Counter offer

18. The Indian Contract Act came into force on:

- A. 15th September, 1872
- B. 1st September, 1872
- C. 1st October, 1872
- D. 15th October, 1872.

19. . Which of the following acts does not fall under the categories of fraud?

- A. Intentional false statement of facts
- B. Active concealment of facts
- C. False statement in good faith
- D. Promise made without intention to perform.

20. The two types of breach are —

- A. Actual breach and Deemed breach
- B. Actual breach and Conditional breach
- C. Actual breach and Anticipatory breach
- D. Actual breach and Remedial breach

21. The contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge and agency is covered by section —

- A. Section 1-75
- B. Section 76-100
- C. Section 124-128
- D. Section 124-238

22. A wrong statement made is called —

- A. Misrepresentation
- B. Fraud
- C. Undue Influence
- D. Mistake



23. A menu card handed by a waiter in a hotel is an offer —

- i. True
- ii. Partly True
- iii. False
- iv. Can't Say

24. According to performance, contract are:—

- A. Unilateral
- B. Bilateral
- C. Multilateral
- D. Both (a) and (b)

25. Quid Pro Quo means —

- A. Meeting of Minds
- B. Something in return
- C. To do something
- D. Promise

26. Offer can be revoked —

- A. Before its acceptance
- B. By withdrawal of acceptance
- C. Both (a) & (b)
- D. None of these

27. In case of innocent misrepresentation—

- A. Contract become voidable and damages are payable
- B. Contract become voidable and damages are not payable
- C. Contract become valid and damages are payable
- D. Contract remains valid and damages are not payable.

28. . In case of willful misrepresentation or fraud—

- A. Contract becomes voidable & damages are payable
- B. Contract become voidable & damages are not payable
- C. Contract become void & damages are payable
- D. Contract become void & damages are not payable.



29. A contract creates

- A. Rights and obligations of the parties to it
- B. Obligations of the parties to it
- C. Mutual understanding between the parties to it
- D. Mutual lawful rights and obligations of the parties to it.

30. Which of the following is not a necessary feature for free consent:

- A. A When the consent is not caused by coercion
- B. B When the consent is not caused by undue influence
- C. C When the consent is not caused by mistake
- D. D When the consent is not caused by misunderstanding

Answer Key														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	A	B	B	B	D	D	C	B	B	C	A	A	B	B
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	C	B	C	C	D	A	C	D	B	A	B	A	D	D



Unit 2. Sale of Goods.(Sale of Goods Act,1930)

31. What is the purpose behind the enactment of Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

- a) To define the laws relating to the sale of goods
- b) To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sale of goods
- c) To consolidate, amend and define the laws relating to the sale of goods
- d) To define and amend the laws relating to the sale of goods

32. Section 2(1) of Sale of Goods Act defines 'buyer' as:

- a) Person who buys goods and services
- b) Person who agrees to buy goods
- c) Person who buys or agrees to buy goods
- d) Person who buys or agrees to buy goods and services

33. Before the enactment of Sale of Goods Act, the provisions regarding Sale of Goods were contained in:

- a) Indian Contract Act, 1872
- b) Indian Registration Act, 1908
- c) Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- d) Indian Partnership Act, 1932

34. Which of the following cannot be said to be included in the term "goods" defined under section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930:

- a) Stock
- b) Shares
- c) Growing crops
- d) Actionable claims

35. When does an agreement to sell become a sale as per the provisions of Sale Of Goods Act, 1930:

- a) When the seller transfers the property in goods
- b) When the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods



- c) When the time elapses or the conditions subject to which the property in the goods is to be transferred are fulfilled
- d) Agreement to sell is deemed to be sale

36. What can be the subject matter of the contract of sale as per section 6 of Sale of Goods Act:

- a) Only existing goods owned or possessed by the owner
- b) Only Future goods
- c) Existing goods which are neither owned nor possessed by the owner
- d) Existing goods, owned or possessed by the owner or future goods

37. In a contract for sale of specific goods, the goods, without the knowledge of seller perished at the time when the contract was made, the contract is:

- a) A voidable contract at the instance of seller
- b) A voidable contract at the instance of buyer
- c) A voidable contract subject to approval of the civil court
- d) A void contract

38. A contract of sale may be made:

- a) A in writing or by word of mouth
- b) partly in writing of partly by word of mouth
- c) by the implied conduct of parties
- d) All of the above

39. As per section 2, sub section 7 every kind of moveable property other than actionable claim and money is called

- a) Goods
- b) Future goods
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

40. In the Contract of Sale, there is an implied warranty that:

- a) Seller has a right to sell the goods
- b) The buyer has the right to have and enjoy the quiet possession of goods only.
- c) The goods shall be free from any charge or encumbrance
- d) The buyer has the right to have and enjoy the quiet possession of goods and that the goods shall be free from any charge or encumbrance



41. Choose the most appropriate answer. Unless otherwise agreed, the goods remain at seller's risk until:

- a) The goods have been delivered to the buyer
- b) The goods have been utilised by the buyer
- c) The price to the goods has been received by seller
- d) The property therein has been transferred to the buyer

42. A contract of sale can be:

- a) Absolute only
- b) Conditional only
- c) Absolute or conditional
- d) Conditional only with the consent of the buyer

43. Where the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some condition, then such contract is called:

- a) An agreement to sell
- b) A contract to Sale
- c) Future Contract
- d) Conditional contract

44. What are the requisites of contract of sale:

- a) An Offer and delivery of goods
- b) An Offer to buy or sell goods, for a price and its acceptance
- c) An Offer, delivery, possession and acceptance
- d) An Offer, price, delivery and acceptance

45. According to Sale of Goods Act, 1930, 'seller' means a person:

- a) who only agrees to sell the goods
- b) who only sells the goods
- c) who sells or agrees to sell
- d) who transfers the possession of the goods to the other part

46. X purchases a car from Y. After 6 months, Z, the true owner of the car, demanded it from X. X had to return it to its true owner. X was entitled to recover the full price even though several months have passed. This is an example of:

- a) Condition as to description
- b) Condition as to sample
- c) Condition as to title



d) Condition as to fitness

47. Where the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer, the buyer may sue for:

- a) Damages for non-delivery
- b) Damages for non-acceptance
- c) Specific performance
- d) Compensation

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- a) Damages for non-delivery
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- c) Specific performance
- d) Compensation

49. In case of breach of condition, the breach gives rise to:

- a) Claim for damages
- b) Rejection of goods
- c) A right to repudiate the contract
- d) A right of indemnification

50. When the price is not determined in the contract or agreed between the parties, the buyer shall pay the seller:

- a) a fair price
- b) a reasonable price
- c) market price
- d) average price

51. Condition is a stipulation which is

- a) Essential to the main purpose of contract
- b) Collateral to the main purpose of contract
- c) Not essential to the main purpose of contract
- d) Collateral to the main purpose of contract

52. The sale of goods Act deals only with goods which are _____ in nature

- a) Immovable
- b) Movable
- c) Specific



d) All of the above

53. Goods that are identified at the time of contract of sale is called _____ goods

- a) Specific Goods
- b) ascertained goods
- c) clear Goods
- d) both a & b

54. _____ is a Stipulation which is Collateral to purpose of contract

- a) Condition
- b) Warranty
- c) Guaranty
- d) Collateral Contract

55. _____ is the concept of “LET THE BUYER BEWARE”.

- a) Information Center
- b) Unfair Trade Practices
- c) Caveat Emptor
- d) Buyer Kingdom

56. _____ and _____ are the two parties involved in Contract of sale

- a) Seller & Buyer
- b) Agent & Principle
- c) Customer & Sales man
- d) Customer and supplier

57. It is a standard rule that risk follows _____

- a) Seller
- b) buyer
- c) property
- d) Possession

58. The sale of Goods Act enforces in the year

- a) 1935
- b) 1930
- c) 1945
- d) 1955



59. The subject matter of the contract under Sale of goods Act must be

- a) Money
- b) Goods
- c) Immovable Goods
- d) All of the above

60. A consideration in contract of sale must be _____ only

- a) Goods
- b) movable only
- c) price
- d) Purchase

61. A sale is a _____ contract

- a) Implied
- b) Executed
- c) Agreed
- d) Executory

62. An agreement to sell is a _____ contract

- a) Implied
- b) Executed
- c) Agreed
- d) Executory

63. Ascertained goods is otherwise called as _____ goods

- a) specific
- b) generic
- c) future
- d) none of the above

64. Unascertained goods is otherwise called as _____ goods

- a) specific
- b) generic
- c) future
- d) none of the above



65. Goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract of sale is made is called

- a) Ascertained
- b) Specific
- c) both a & b
- d) Nor a neither b

66. A contract for the sale of 'future goods' is ____.

- a) sale
- b) agreement to sell
- c) sale on approval
- d) hire purchase agreement

67. Section ____ of the Sale of Goods Act defines delivery.

- a) 2(3)
- b) 2(2)
- c) 2(4)
- d) 2(5)

68. Buyer can suit for non-delivery u/s ____ of Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

- a) 57
- b) 59
- c) 58
- d) 60

69. The terms 'condition' and 'warranty' are defined in ____ and ____ of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

- a) Section 12 (1), 12(2)
- b) Section 12 (2), 12(3)
- c) Section 12 (3), 12(4)
- d) Section 7 and 8

70. The loss of destruction of goods falls on ____ in case of sale, and on ____ in case of agreement to sell.

- a) Buyer, seller
- b) seller, buyer
- c) auctioner, agent
- d) none of them



71. The doctrine of caveat emptor is given in section _____ , and it implies _____.

- a) 15, let the seller beware
- b) 16, let the buyer beware
- c) 18, let seller take care of buyer's interest
- d) 17, let the buyer claim damages

72. An/A _____ sale is complete on the _____ .

- a) Auction, fall of hammer
- b) Ideal, payment of Price
- c) Outstanding, delivery of goods
- d) Both (B) and (C)

73. The Sale of Goods Act deals with

- a) Movable goods
- b) Immovable goods
- c) Intangible goods
- d) Future goods

74. Sale of Goods means _____ .

- a) Transfer of possession
- b) Transfer of ownership
- c) Both of A and B
- d) Bailment of goods

75. Breach of warranty results in _____ .

- a) Refusal of goods
- b) Termination of contract of sale
- c) Claim for damage
- d) Both of A and B

76. Sale of Goods involve _____ .

- a) Transfer of ownership and possession
- b) Transfer of possession but not ownership
- c) passing of liabilities
- d) Creation a charge on goods



77. Breach of condition gives a right to _____ whereas breach of warranty gives a right to _____

- a) Rejection of goods, Repudiation of contract
- b) denial of contract, claim for damages
- c) Claim for damages, Rejection of goods
- d) Claim for damages, Repudiation of Contract

78. Risk of goods prima facia passes with _____ .

- a) Transfer of ownership
- b) Delivery of goods
- c) Payment of price
- d) Contract is formed

79. Which of the following is the right of unpaid seller of goods

- a) Right of lien
- b) Right of stoppage-in-transit
- c) Right of Resale
- d) All of these

80. The sale of goods act introduced in the year

- a) 1950
- b) 1935
- c) 1930
- d) 1949

81. 'Delivery' within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, can be

- a) actual
- b) constructive
- c) symbolic
- d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

82. Which of the following is an instance of constructive delivery of goods

- a) the transfer of bill of lading
- b) attornment by a person in possession of the goods
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) None



83. The minimum number of persons required for a sale is

- a) two
- b) five
- c) ten
- d) twenty.

84. Under section 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 'future goods' means

- a) goods which are not yet in existence
- b) unascertained goods
- c) ascertained goods
- d) specific goods

85. 'Goods' within the meaning of section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 includes

- a) actionable claim(s)
- b) money
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) neither (a) nor (b).

86. Section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the term 'goods' does not include

- a) stock and share
- b) growing crops
- c) grass
- d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

87. Transfer of actionable claim(s) is governed by

- a) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- b) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- d) all the above.

88. 'A person is said to be 'insolvent' who has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business, or cannot pay his debts as they become due whether he has committed an act of insolvency or not', is the definition of insolvency given in

- a) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
- b) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- d) all the above.



89. The question of the insolvency of a buyer, under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, is of importance in connection with

- a) the seller's lien on the goods
- b) the right of stoppage in transit
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) only (a) and not (b).

90. "Mercantile agent" means the person

- a) who sell goods, or consigns for the purpose of sell, or buy goods or raise money on security of goods
- b) who only sell or purchase
- c) who only consign goods
- d) who only transfer goods.

Answer Key

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	C	A	D	C	D	D	D	A	D	D	C	A	C	C	D	A	A	C	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	B	C	B	C	A	C	B	B	C	B	D	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	A	A	B	C	A	B	A	D	C	D	B	A	A	D	D	A	B	C	A



Unit 3 The Companies Act, 1956

91. The term company is defined under which sec of the Act?

- a) Sec 3(1)
- b) Sec4 (2)
- c) Sec2 (4)
- d) Sec1 (3)

92. Property of the company belongs to _____

- a) Company
- b) Share holders
- c) Members
- d) Promoters

93. Minimum number of members in case of public company _____

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 7

94. Minimum number of members in case of private company is

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 7

95. Maximum no. of members in case of private company is

- a) 50
- b) 100
- c) 150
- d) 200

96. Maximum no .of members in case of public company is

- a) 0
- b) unlimited
- c) 50



d) 100

97. Transfer of shares in the company is

- a) Restricted
- b) Freely transferable
- c) Prohibited
- d) None of these

98. A company is named as govt. company if it holds _____% of paid up share capital

- a) more than 30
- b) more than 40
- c) more than 50
- d) None

99. The companies which are formed under special Act. Those companies are called as

- a) Chartered companies
- b) Statutory companies
- c) Registered companies
- d) None of these

100. The companies which are formed under companies Act. 1956. They will be called as

- a) Chartered companies
- b) Statutory companies
- c) Registered companies
- d) None of these

101. Can private company go for public issue?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

102. Can private company accept deposits from the public?

- a) Yes
- b) No

103. Minimum paid up share capital in case of a private company is _____

- a) 1 Lakh
- b) 2 Lakhs
- c) 3 Lakhs



d) 4 Lakhs

104. Minimum paid up share capital in case of a public company is _____

- a) 1 Lakh
- b) 3 Lakhs
- c) 5 Lakhs
- d) 7 Lakhs

105. Minimum no. of Directors in case of a public company is _____

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

106. The companies which are formed under special charter granted by the king or queen of England are called

- a) Statutory companies
- b) Registered companies
- c) Chartered companies
- d) None of these

107. The companies which are formed under special Act. Those companies are called as

- a) Chartered companies
- b) Statutory companies
- c) Registered companies
- d) None of these

108. The companies which are formed under companies Act. 1956. They will be called as

- a) Chartered companies
- b) Statutory companies
- c) Registered companies
- d) None of these

109. Under which sec. a private company can voluntarily converted into public company

- _____
- a) 34
 - b) 44
 - c) 54



d) 64

110. Under which sec. a private company can automatically converted into a public company

- _____
- a) 34
 - b) 43
 - c) 53
 - d) 35

111. Central Government permission is required in case of _____ conversion _____

- a) Private to public
- b) Public to private
- c) Both (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above

112. Can private company go for public issue?

- a) Yes
- b) No.

113. Can private company accept deposits from the public?

- a) Yes
- b) No

114. A company is named as govt. company if it is holds _____% of paid up share capital

- a) more than 30
- b) more than 40
- c) more than 50
- d) None

115. Which companies are exempted to add “Ltd” or “Pvt Ltd” at the end of their name

- a) Private
- b) Govt
- c) Defunct
- d) Association not for profits



116. If a company which is formed with unlimited liability wants to convert to limited liability then it should pass

- a) Ordinary resolution
- b) Special resolution
- c) No need

117. Maximum capital of private company is

- a) 50 Lakhs
- b) 1 Crore
- c) 1.5 Crore
- d) Unlimited.

118. Transfer of shares in case of private company is

- A. Prohibited
- B. Restricted
- C. Freely transferable
- D. None of these

119. Invitation to public offering shares or debentures in case of private company

- A. Prohibited
- B. Restricted
- C. Acceptable
- D. None of these

120. How many members should sign the MOA in case of public company _____

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 7

121. How many members should sign the MOA in case of private company _____

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



- 122. In case of appointment of Directors _____ form is to be filed**
- A. 29
 - B. 32
 - C. 18
 - D. 1
- 123. _____ is the conclusive evidence in case of company that statutory requirements have complied with**
- A. Certificate of Incorporation
 - B. Certificate of commencement of Business
 - C. Both
 - D. None of the above
- 124. Private company can start its business immediately after the issue of**
- A. Certificate of commencement of Business
 - B. Certificate of Incorporation
 - C. Both
 - D. None of the above
- 125. Public company Should start business only after getting**
- A. Certificate of Incorporation
 - B. Commencement of business
 - C. None of these

Answer Key

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
A	A	D	B	D	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	A	C	C
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
C	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	C	D	B	C	B	A	D
121	122	123	124	125										
B	A	A	A	B										



Unit 4. Information Technology Act, 2000

- 126. When IT Act 2000 came into effect?**
- A. October 17, 2000
 - B. October 17, 2001
 - C. November 11, 2000
 - D. November 11, 2001
- 127. How many schedules are there in IT Act 2000?**
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 2
- 128. Which is the Act which provides legal framework for e-Governance in India**
- A. IT (amendment) Act 2008
 - B. Indian Penal Code
 - C. IT Act 2000
 - D. None of the above
- 129. Which section of IT Act deals with the legal recognition of electronic records?**
- A. Section 2
 - B. Section 5
 - C. Section 6
 - D. Section 4
- 130. What is/are component of IT Act 2000 ?**
- A. Legal Recognition to Digital Signatures
 - B. Regulation of Certification Authorities.
 - C. Digital Certificates
 - D. All the above



- 131. The section deals with legal recognition of digital signature**
- A. Section 3
 - B. Section 5
 - C. Section 6
 - D. Section 4
- 132. The section deals with the use of electronic records and digital signature in Government and its agencies**
- A. Section 3
 - B. Section 5
 - C. Section 6
 - D. Section 7
- 133. Major amendments to IT Act 2000 was introduced in the form of IT (amendment) Act 2008, which came into effect on**
- A. 01 June 2008
 - B. 27 October 2009
 - C. 27 October 2008
 - D. 03 July 2009
- 134. IT Act 2000 amended various sections of which of the following Acts?**
- A. Indian Penal Code 1860
 - B. Reserve Bank of India Act 1934
 - C. Indian Evidence Act 1872 & Bankers Book Evidence Act 1891
 - D. All of the above
- 135. Which among following Act is not ammended in Information Technology Act 2000 ?**
- A. The Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891
 - B. BSNL IT Policy
 - C. RBI Act 1934.
 - D. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- 136. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) work under ?**
- A. Prime Minister office
 - B. Reserve Bank of India
 - C. Ministry of Communication & IT
 - D. autonomous body



- 137. Which Act in India focuses on data privacy and information technology?**
- A. Banking Regulation Act 1949
 - B. IT Act 2000
 - C. Indian Penal Code
 - D. IT (amendment) Act 2008
- 138. Which section of IT Act deals with the appointment of Controller of certifying authorities**
- A. Section 17
 - B. Section 15
 - C. Section 10
 - D. Section 5
- 139. Which section of IT Act 2000 deals with the punishment for cheating by impersonation by using computer resources?**
- A. Section 66D
 - B. Section 66C
 - C. Section 66B
 - D. Section 66F
- 140. The following punishment is mentioned in which section of IT Act 2000 '3 years of imprisonment and/or 5 lakh rupees penalty for first conviction & 5 years of imprisonment and/or 10 lakh rupees penalty**
- A. Section 67
 - B. Section 66
 - C. Section 65
 - D. Section 64
- 141. Which section of IT Act deals with Hacking of computer systems and its penalties?**
- A. Section 65
 - B. Section 66
 - C. Section 62
 - D. Section 67



- 142. What is the punishment for hacking of computers?**
- A. Three year imprisonment or 10 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - B. Life Imprisonment
 - C. Three year imprisonment or 5 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - D. Three year imprisonment or 2 lakh rupees penalty or both
- 143. Which section of IT Act deals with Cyber terrorism?**
- A. Section 66C
 - B. Section 66B
 - C. Section 66F
 - D. Section 66A
- 144. Which section of IT Act was invalidated by Supreme Court of India**
- A. Section 66F
 - B. Section 66B
 - C. Section 66D
 - D. Section 66A
- 145. The date on which Supreme Court of India invalidated Section 66A of IT Act 2000:**
- A. 24.03.2015
 - B. 31.03.2015
 - C. 01.01.2015
 - D. 01.06.2015
- 146. What is the penalty for publishing images of a person's private parts without consent, as per IT Act 2000?**
- A. 5 years imprisonment or 5 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - B. Life imprisonment
 - C. 3 years imprisonment or 2 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - D. None of the above
- 147. What is the punishment for identity theft in IT Act?**
- A. Two year imprisonment or 1 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - B. Three year imprisonment or 1 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - C. Three year imprisonment or 2 lakh rupees penalty or both
 - D. None of the above



148. What is the penalty for destroying computer source code?

- A. Three year imprisonment or 3 lakh rupees penalty or both
- B. Two year imprisonment or 2 lakh rupees penalty or both
- C. Three year imprisonment or 5 lakh rupees penalty or both
- D. Three year imprisonment or 2 lakh rupees penalty or both

149. Which are the sections of IT Act applicable for Cyber pornography?

- A. 66, 66A, 66B
- B. 67, 67A, 67B
- C. 67, 67C, 67D
- D. None of the above

150. Which section of IT Act deals with Child pornography?

- A. Section 67F
- B. Section 67D
- C. Section 67C
- D. Section 67B

151. What is the maximum penalty for damage to Computer, Computer systems, unauthorized access, download of data, infecting with virus, denial of access etc as per Section 43

- A. Rs. 50 lakh
- B. Rs.1 crore
- C. Rs. 5 crore
- D. Rs.75 lakh

152. Which section of IT Act 2000 propose a punishment of life imprisonment?

- A. Section 66F
- B. Section 66C
- C. Section 66B
- D. Section 66A

153. Which are the section of the IT Act deals with Credit card fraud?

- A. 42, 67, 67A, 67B
- B. 66, 66C, 66D
- C. 43, 66, 66C, 66D
- D. None of the above



154. Which of the following is an example of Intellectual property ?

- A. Patent
- B. Trade Marks
- C. Copyright
- D. All of above

155. What is the time limit for filing appeal against the order of Cyber appellate tribunal?

- A. 30 days
- B. 90 days
- C. 60 days
- D. 45 days

Answer Key

126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
A	B	C	D	D	B	C	B	D	B	C	D	A	A	A
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
B	C	C	D	A	C	B	D	B	D	B	A	C	D	C



5 The Right To Information Act, 2005

- 156. RTI Act got the approval of the President of India on**
- A. 1.1.2005
 - B. 1.6.2005
 - C. 15.6.2005
 - D. 25.6.2005
- 157. RTI Act 2005 extends to the whole of India except**
- a) North East states
 - b) Nagaland only
 - c) J&K only
 - d) Arunachal Pradesh only
- 158. As per RTI Act, a body established, owned, funded, controlled by Central Govt / State Govt / UT is called a -----**
- a) Information Commission
 - b) RTI Cell
 - c) Public authority
 - d) CPIO
- 159. Information refers to**
- a) Records and documents
 - b) Emails & opinions
 - c) Samples & models
 - d) Data in electronic form
 - e) All of the above
- 160. Right to information means right to**
- a) inspect work and records
 - b) taking notes or certified copies
 - c) taking certified samples of material
 - d) obtaining information in electronic form
 - e) All of the above



161. Who is supposed to provide information under RTI Act 2005 ?

- a) Public authority
- b) Central Information Commission
- c) Duly appointed CPIO
- d) All of the above

162. Third party means a person

- a) other than the citizen including a public authority
- b) First appellate authority
- c) CPIO
- d) A political party

163. Under voluntary disclosure of information, every public authority shall publish different prescribed types of information on their website within ---- days of enactment

- a) 30
- b) 60
- c) 90
- d) 120

164. Who will appoint / designate the CPIO / PIO ?

- a) First appellate authority
- b) Head of public authority
- c) Central Information Commission
- d) All of the above

165. Who will appoint / designate the First Appellate authority ?

- a) CPIO
- b) Head of public authority
- c) Central Information Commission
- d) All of the above

166. What is the difference between CPIO and PIO ?

- a) Both are same
- b) PIO is junior to CPIO
- c) CPIO is junior to PIO
- d) All of the above



- 167. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) is a**
- a) First appellate authority
 - b) CPIO
 - c) PIO
 - d) Public authority
- 168. Assistant PIO (APIO) wherever designated, will -----**
- a) Assist the PIO
 - b) Receive and forward the RTI applications to PIO
 - c) Provide information on behalf of PIO
 - d) All of the above
- 169. Person assisting the PIO / CPIO in providing information to the applicants is called**
- a) First appellate authority
 - b) APIO
 - c) Deemed PIO
 - d) All of the above
- 170. The PIO / CPIO will provide information to the applicant within 30 days from the date of receipt of RTI application in the**
- a) Office of public authority
 - b) Section headed by him
 - c) Office of deemed PIO
 - d) All of the above
- 171. If the applicant had to submit the RTI application to the APIO, he should be provided information within --- days from the date of receipt of application by the APIO**
- a) 45
 - b) 90
 - c) 35
 - d) 30
- 172. An applicant making a request under RTI Act should**
- a) intimate the location of the information
 - b) intimate the reasons for seeking information
 - c) be personally present to collect information
 - d) None of the above



173. Which of these is not a valid mode of payment of RTI fees ?

- a) Demand draft
- b) Indian postal order
- c) Postal stamps
- d) Cash under receipt

174. RTI application should be made

- a) Orally
- b) In writing
- c) Through electronic means
- d) All of the above
- e) b) & c) only

175. RTI application should only be made in

- a) English
- b) Hindi
- c) Official language of the area of the applicant
- d) Any of the above

176. If the information sought is not pertaining to the public authority to which the application is addressed, it should be

- a) rejected
- b) Disqualified
- c) Transferred to the appropriate public authority within 5 days
- d) All of the above

177. Application fee under RTI Act in case of NVS is ---- for all other than those falling under BPL category.

- a) Rs. 10/-
- b) Rs. 20/-
- c) Depends on case to case
- d) Rs. 50/-

178. If the applicant is not below poverty line and if the RTI application is not accompanied by requisite application fee, the application

- a) should be referred to first appellate authority
- b) can be rejected
- c) should be considered



d) All of the above

179. If the information sought pertains to life & liberty of a person, it should be provided within ---- from the time of receipt of application.

- a) 24 hours
- b) 48 hours
- c) 60 hours
- d) 72 hours

180. CPIO can charge the applicant with this amount

- a) cost of man-hours spent for providing information
- b) cost of postage to send information
- c) cost towards photocopies wherever applicable
- d) cost of internet data to send information by email

181. If the information is sought and provided in a floppy or diskette, a maximum of Rs. --- -- can be charged from the applicant for the same

- a) 35
- b) 25
- c) 50
- d) 20

182. Fee for the first hour of inspection of records is Rs.---

- a) 25
- b) 50
- c) 0
- d) 10

183. Fee for each subsequent hour (after first hour) for inspection of records is

- a) 10
- b) 25
- c) 5
- d) 15



- 184. Exemption from disclosure of information is provided in Section ---- of RTI Act**
- a) 6
 - b) 8
 - c) 7
 - d) 5
- 185. Information which relates to personal information, the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest can be denied under Section ----- of RTI Act**
- a) 6(3)
 - b) 8(1)(e)
 - c) 5(4)
 - d) 8(1)(j)
- 186. An employee who assists the PIO in providing information to the applicant is called**
- a) Deemed PIO
 - b) Assistant PIO
 - c) Appellate authority
 - d) Information Commissioner
- 187. Section 6(3) of RTI Act deals with**
- a) Transfer of RTI application
 - b) Rejection of RTI application
 - c) Deemed PIO
 - d) None of the above
- 188. Section 11 of RTI Act deals with**
- a) Transfer of RTI application
 - b) Rejection of RTI application
 - c) Third party Information
 - d) Deemed PIO
- 189. Final decision on third party information should be taken by the PIO within ---- days**
- a) 30
 - b) 35
 - c) 40
 - d) 60



190. Notice to third party on information sought, shall be given within --- days from the date of receipt of such application

- a) 10
- b) 05
- c) 07
- d) 14

191. Section 19 of RTI Act deals with

- a) First appellate authority
- b) Appeals
- c) Rejection of information
- d) Transfer of application

192. First appeal can be preferred after expiry of ---- days time after the RTI application is made or within ---- days from the date of receipt of the unsatisfactory reply from the PIO.

- a) 45
- b) 25
- c) 30
- d) 40

193. Second appeal to the Central Information Commission can be made within 90 days against the PIO if

- a) reply is not satisfactory
- b) reply is incomplete
- c) Reply is delayed
- d) Any of the above

194. If CIC finds a PIO to have provided incomplete, misleading information or denied the request with malafide intention, the penalty will be Rs. --- per day, subject to a maximum of Rs.----

- a) Rs. 250, max Rs. 10,000
- b) Rs. 250, max Rs. 20,000
- c) Rs. 250, max Rs. 15,000
- d) Rs. 250, max Rs. 25,000

195. Which of the following is not come under the definition of 'information' under RTI Act 2005?



- (a) Log books
- (b) File notings
- (c) Data material held in any electronic form
- (d) Circulars

196. The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act is known as

- (a) Appellate Authority
- (b) Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)
- (c) Public Information Officer (PIO)
- (d) Assistant Public Information Officer

197. What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 45 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 30 days

198. .What is the time limit to get the information concerning the life and liberty of a person?

- (a) 48 hours
- (b) 24 hours
- (c) 5 days
- (d) 10 days

199. If the interests of a third party are involved in information sought for, the maximum time limit to get the information will be

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 40 days
- (c) 45 days
- (d) 60 days



200. What is the fee for getting information under RTI Act

- (a) Rs.20/-
- (b) Rs.50/-
- (c) Rs.100/-
- (d) Rs.10/-

Answer Key														
156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
C	C	C	E	E	C	A	D	B	B	A	D	B	C	A
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185
C	D	C	E	D	C	A	B	B	C	C	C	C	B	D
186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
A	A	C	C	B	B	C	D	D	B	C	D	A	B	D