

MCQs on CONTRACT ACT 1872

1. An agreement enforceable at law is a

- (a) enforceable acceptance
- (b) accepted offer
- (c) approved promise
- (d) contract

2. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an

- (a) agreement
- (b) contract
- (c) offer
- (d) acceptance.

3. Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other are called

- (a) reciprocal promises
- (b) cross offers (c) conditional offer
- (d) conditional promises.

4. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under

- (a) section 2(d)
- (b) section 2(e)
- (c) section 2(f)
- (d) section 2(g).

5. Void agreement signifies

- (a) agreement illegal in nature
- (b) agreement not enforceable by law
- (c) agreement violating legal procedure (d) agreement against public policy.

6. Offer as defined under section 2(a) is

- (a) communication from one person to another
- (b) suggestion by one person to another
- (c) willingness to do or abstain from doing an act in order to obtain the assent of other thereto
- (d) none of the above.

7. Under section 2(b) if the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent the proposal is said to have been

- (a) accepted
- (b) agreed
- (c) provisionally agreed

(d) tentatively accepted.

8. A proposal when accepted becomes

(a) promise under section 2(b)

(b) agreement under section 2(e)

(c) contract under section 2(h) (d) none of the above.

9. When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing or, does or abstain from doing or promises to do or to abstain from doing something, such act or abstinence or promise under section 2(d) is called

(a) reciprocal promise

(b) consideration for the promise

(c) counter offer (d) acceptance.

10. Promises which form the consideration or part thereof, for each other under section 2(F) are called

(a) acceptances for different proposals

(b) agreements (c) reciprocal promises (d) consideration.

11. Every promise or set of promises forming the consideration for each other under section 2(e) is called

(a) reciprocal promise

(b) contract

(c) agreement

(d) none of the above.

12. An agreement enforceable by law at the instance of one party & not of other party under section 2(i) is called

(a) a valid contract

(b) an illegal contract

(c) void contract

(d) a voidable contract.

13. Which is correct

(a) proposal + acceptance = promise

(b) promise + consideration = agreement

(c) agreement + enforceability = contract

(d) all the above.

14. Under section 2(c) promisor is the

(a) person who makes the proposal

(b) person who accepts the proposal

(c) person who makes the promise

(d) person to whom the proposal is made.

15. Under section 2(c) promisee is the (a) person who makes the proposal

(b) person who accepts the proposal

- (c) person who makes the promise
- (d) person to whom proposal is made.

16. Tender is

- (a) an offer
- (b) an invitation to offer
- (c) a counter offer
- (d) a promise.

17. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor

- (a) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
- (b) when it is put in the course of transmission
- (c) when it is communicated to the acceptor that the acceptance has reached the proposer
- (d) when the proposer conveys the acceptance to the acceptor.

18. Revocation of offer by letter or telegram can be complete

- (a) when it is despatched
- (b) when it is received by the offeree
- (c) when it reaches the offeree
- (d) both (a) and (c).

19. Acceptance to be valid must

- (a) be absolute
- (b) be unqualified
- (c) both be absolute & unqualified
- (d) be conditional.

20. 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.

21. An acceptance can be revoked

- (a) at any time before the communication of acceptance is complete as against the promisee
- (b) after its acceptance comes to the knowledge of the promisee
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

22. Enforceable agreements are the one

- (a) made by free consent
- (b) parties to the contract are competent to enter into an agreement
- (c) having lawful consideration & lawful object
- (d) all the above.

23. Competency to contract relates to

- (a) age of the parties
- (b) soundness of mind of the parties
- (c) both age & soundness of mind
- (d) intelligence of the parties.

24. Which one of the following is correct

- (a) past consideration is no consideration
- (b) consideration can be past, present or future
- (c) consideration can only be present
- (d) consideration can only be present & future.

25. A letter of acceptance sent by post is lost in transit

- (a) there is a concluded contract as the letter of acceptance is put in the course of transmission
- (b) there is no concluded contract as the acceptance has not come to the knowledge of the proposer
- (c) there is no concluded contract as the acceptance has not been communicated to the proposer
- (d) all the above.

26. When the consent to the contract is caused by coercion, the contract under section 19 is

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) illegal.

27. When the consent is caused by undue influence, the contract under section 19A is

- (a) valid
- (b) void (c) voidable
- (d) illegal.

28. Where both the parties are under mistake as to matter of fact, the contract under section 20 is

- (a) voidable
- (b) void
- (c) valid
- (d) illegal.

29. Considerations & objects are unlawful where it is

- (a) forbidden by law or defeat the provision of any law

- (b) which is fraudulent
- (c) which is immoral & against the public policy
- (d) all the above.

30. If only a part of the consideration or object is unlawful, the contract under section 24 shall be

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) illegal.

31. Consideration should be something in return of promise which

- (a) both the law and parties regard, as having some value
- (b) only law regards a having some value
- (c) only the parties regard some value
- (d) only adequate value necessary.

32. If the proposer prescribes the mode & manner of acceptance, the acceptance

- (a) can be in any manner & mode
- (b) should be in the manner & mode prescribed
- (c) can be in any reasonable mode & manner
- (d) all the above.

33. Parties are not competent to contract if any of them is

- (a) minor
- (b) insane
- (c) declared unqualified
- (d) all the above.

34. Consent under section 13 means

- (a) agreeing on the same thing in the same sense
- (b) agreeing on the same thing at the same time
- (c) agreeing on the same thing at different time
- (d) agreeing on different things at different times.

35. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain or not capable of being made certain under section 29 is

- (a) void
- (b) voidable

(c) illegal

(d) valid

36. An agreement in restraint of trade under section 27 is

(a) valid

(b) voidable

(c) void

(d) unenforceable

37. An agreement not to pursue legal remedies but to refer the dispute to the arbitrator, under section 28 is

(a) valid

(b) voidable

(c) void

(d) unenforceable.

38. An agreement to refer the dispute to the arbitrator is valid

(a) in respect of disputes already arisen

(b) in respect of disputes which may arise in future

(c) both (a) & (b)

(d) neither (a) nor (b)

39. An agreement by way of wager under section 30 is

(a) void

(b) voidable

(c) valid

(d) unenforceable

40. An agreement in connection with horse- racing under section 30 is

(a) unlawful

(b) void

(c) voidable

(d) valid.

41. Coercion which vitiates free consent under section 15 is

(a) committing or threatening to commit any act which is forbidden by law

(b) committing or threatening to commit any act which is forbidden by Indian Penal Code

(c) unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property with an intention to causing any person to enter into an agreement

(d) all the above.

42. Law of contract primarily

- (a) specifies the circumstances in which promises are binding on the parties to the contract
- (b) lays down certain norms by which the parties are bound
- (c) lays down the circumstances under which a promise may be made
- (d) all the above.

43. Misrepresentation under section 18 means

- (a) a positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, not true but he believes it to be true
- (b) any breach of duty, which gains an advantage to the person committing it, by misleading another to his prejudice
- (c) causing a party to make an agreement to make a mistake as to the subject matter of contract
- (d) all the above.

44. A person is deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of another by undue influence if the mental capacity is affected temporarily or permanently by

- (a) reason of age
- (b) reason of illness
- (c) mental or bodily distress
- (d) all the above.

45. An agreement to remain unmarried is

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) unenforceable.

46. A general offer open for world at large can be accepted

- (a) by sending a communication of acceptance
- (b) by complying with the conditions of offer
- (c) by tendering himself to comply the conditions of offer
- (d) none of the above.

47. Contract without consideration made in writing & registered and made on account of natural love and affection is

- (a) void
- (b) voidable
- (c) valid
- (d) unenforceable.
- (d) neither void nor voidable.

48. A contract based on the happening or non- happening of a future event under section 31 is called (a)
a contingent contract
(b) a wagering contract
(c) a contract marked with uncertainty and hence void (d) none of the above.

49. A contingent contract

- (a) is void
- (b) never becomes void
- (c) becomes void when the event becomes impossible
- (d) is voidable.

50. A contract with minor is

- (a) voidable at the instance of the minor
- (b) voidable at the instance of other party
- (c) void
- (d) valid.

51. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself under section 56 is

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) voidable
- (d) unenforceable.

52. A promisor can perform

- (a) the promise himself
- (b) the promise through his representa-tive competent to perform
- (c) the promise through his representa-tive irrespective of the competency of that representative (d) both (a) & (b).

53. A promisee can accept the performance

- (a) from the promisor himself
- (b) from the representative of the promisor competent to perform
- (c) from a third person (d) all the above.

54. In case of joint promise, generally the performance must be by

- (a) all the promisors jointly
- (b) any one of them individually
- (c) one not authorised to perform
- (d) none of the above.

55. In cases of joint promise generally a promisee can compel

- (a) all the joint promisors to perform

- (b) any one of them to perform
- (c) some of them to perform (d) all the above.

56. In a contract not specifying the time for performance, the promisor can perform the contract

(a) within any time howsoever long it may be

(b) within the shortest time

(c) within a reasonable time (d) none of the above.

57. What is a reasonable time for performance of a contract

(a) is a question of fact

(b) is a question of law

(c) is a mixed question of fact & law

(d) is a question of prudence.

58. A contract not specifying the place of performance

(a) performed at any place to the knowledge of the promisee

(b) the promisor has to apply to the promisee for appointment of a place of performance & perform the promise at that place

(c) the promisor need not seek any instructions from the promisee as to the place of performance

(d) the promisor can perform the promise at a place other than the place appointed by the promisee.

(d) remains valid & can be performed at any subsequent time without being liable for the loss suffered by the promisee.

59. In contract for sale of immovable property the presumption is that the time is

(a) the essence of the contract

(b) not the essence of the contract

(c) the essence of the contract but failure does not make the contract voidable

(d) not the essence of the contract but makes the contract voidable at the instance of the other party.

60. Reciprocal promises provide for doing certain things which are legal & certain others which are illegal, under section 57

(a) the entire set of promises is void

(b) the first set is voidable, but the second set is void

(c) the first set is valid but the second set is void

(d) the entire set of promises is valid.

61. A contract, performance of which becomes impossible or unlawful becomes

(a) void when the performance becomes unlawful or impossible

(b) void

(c) voidable when the performance becomes impossible.

(d) neither becomes void nor voidable

MCQs on CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986

1. The Consumer protection act 1986 enacted in

- a) 15 Jun 2005
- b) 24 Oct 1986
- c) 24 Dec 1986
- d) 1 Jan 1986

Ans:c

2. The Consumer protection act 1986 extends to

- a) The whole India
- b) The whole India except Nagaland tribal area,
- c) The whole India except Nagaland tribal area and Jammu and Kashmir
- d) The whole India except Jammu and Kashmir

Ans:d(1)

3. Appropriate laboratory means a laboratory or organization

- a) Recognized by Central Government
- b) Recognized by state government
- c) Both the above
- d) None of the above

Ans:c(2a)

4. Consumer Protection Act is applicable to

A. immovable goods

B. movable goods

C. specific goods and services

D. all goods and services

ANSWER: D

5. The total number of rights given to consumers as per consumer protection Act is

A. 5

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

ANSWER: C

6. "Consumer has the right to present before the appropriate forum or authorities all those matters which effect his interests "this right of consumer is termed as right to be

A. informed

B. heard

C. safety

D. educated

ANSWER: B

7. The rights of consumers as per consumer protection Act does not include right to be

A. informed

B. heard

C. safety

D. presented

ANSWER: D

8. When the seller manipulates the price then it is

A. Restrictive trade practices

B. unfair trade practices

C. caveat emptor

D. none of the above

ANSWER: A

9. Complainant means

a) Consumer

b) Any voluntary consumer association registered under the companies act 1956.

c) The central govt or any state govt

d) One or more consumer where there are numerous consumers having the same interest

e) All the above

Ans: E

10. Complaint means allegation in writing made by a complainant that

a) An unfair trade practice or restrictive trade practice has been adapted by any traders or service provider

b) The goods bought by him or agreed to be bought by him suffer from one or more defect

c) A traders or the service provider as the case may be has charged for the goods or for the services mentioned in the complaint a price in excess of the price

d) All the above

Ans: D

11. The following is not a consumer

a) The insurance company

b) A licensee to run a phone

c) A lottery ticket holder

d) All the above

Ans:d

12. Which one of the following know as Consumer disputes redressal agency

a) District forum

b) State commission

c) National commission

d) All the above

Ans:d(9)

13. President of district forum is

a) Collector of the district

b) A person who are qualified as advocate

c) A person who are qualified to be a district judge,

d) None of these

Ans:c(10)

14. Mark the correct option relating to district forum

a) It should have two member , one of whom shall be a woman

b) Members age shall not be less than 35 years old

c) Possess a bachelors of degree from recognized university

- d) Ten year knowledge and experience in dealing with problems relating to economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry & public affairs
e) All the above Ans:e(10)

15. Mark the correct option

- a) Every member of district forum shall hold office a term of 5 years or up to age 65 years
b) The member of district forum shall eligible for reappointment for another term
c) Members of district forum may resign his office in writing addressed to state government
d) All the above Ans:d(10)

16. Jurisdiction of district for is rupees

- a) Exceed twenty lac
b) exceed 50 lac
c) Up to twenty lac
d) twenty to fifty lac Ans:c(11)

17. The complaint shall ordinarily be decided within

- a) Twenty one days from the date on which the complaint was received
b) Thirty days from the date on which the complaint was received
c) Forty five days from the date on which the complaint was received
d) No time limit Ans:a(12)

18. Where the complaint alleges a defect in the goods which cannot be determined without proper analysis or test of the goods, the sample of goods forwarded to appropriate laboratory for laboratory test. Such types of case finding report within _____days

- a) 30
b) 40
c) 45
d) 60 Ans: c (13)

19. Every complaint shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of ____from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within____, if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

- a) 3 Months, 5 months
b) 45 days, 90 days
c) 30 days, 90 days
d) None of these Ans:a (13)

20. Provided that the minimum amount of sum so payable shall not be less than ____ of the value of such defective goods sold or services provided, as the case may be to such consumers.

- a) Rs 25000/-
b) 10 %
c) 5%
d) None of these Ans:c(13)

21. Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District forum may prefer an appeal such order to the State commission within

- a) 60 days
b) 90 days
c) 1 month
d) Thirty days Ans:d(15)

22. The minimum age limit for being a member of district forum as per consumer protection act is

A. 65 B. 35 C. 40 D. 30 *ANSWER: B*

23. The maximum age limit of a person who can be a member in state commission is
A. 65 B. 70 C. 35 D. 60 *ANSWER: A

24. The maximum age limit of a person who can be a member in national commission is
A. 65 B. 70 C. 35 D. 60 *ANSWER: B*

25. To be a member in any redress forum the person should have minimum _____ years of experience
A. 5 B. 10 C. 12 D. 15 *ANSWER: B*

26. Among the following which forum can reappoint the same person as its member?
A. District forum
B. state commission
C. national commission
D. none of the above *ANSWER: D*

27. In which of the forum there is compulsion that a female should be a member of the forum
A. District forum
B. state commission
C. national commission
D. all of the above *ANSWER: D*

28. The term of office for a member is _____ year in all redress forum
A. 5 B. 10 C. 7 D. 35 *ANSWER: B*

29. The jurisdiction of a state commission is
A. below 20 lakhs B. 20 lakhs to 1 crore
C. above 1 crore D. none of the above *ANSWER: B*

30. The complaint be in consumer with in _____ of cause occurred
A. 6 months B. 1 year C. 2 years D. 3 months *ANSWER: C*

31. On receiving the complaint the forum will direct the opposite party to answer on that within ___ days
A. 15 B. 20 C. 5 D. 1 *ANSWER: D*

32. On receiving the complaint the forum will direct the opposite party to answer on that with in _____ days and may extent the period for _____ more days.
A. 1 & 15 B. 15 & 1 C. 10 & 1 D. 0 & 1 *ANSWER: A*

33. If the opposite party admits the claim the case will be decided by the forum on the basis of records available within _____ months
A. 6 B. 1 C. 3 D. 9 *ANSWER: C*

34. In case of goods for which the testing is available the forum must decide the case within _____ months.
A. 6 B. 5 C. 3 D. 9 *ANSWER: B*

35. Appeal against the district forum can be done in _____

A. State forum B. high court

C. national forum D. supreme court

ANSWER: A

36. Appeal against the national forum can be done in _____

A. district court B. high court C. supreme court D. state forum *ANSWER: C*

37. Any appeal against a forum must be done in a higher forum within ____ days

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

ANSWER: B

MCQs on COMAPNIES ACT 1956

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

a) Sec 3 (1) b) Sec 4 (2) c) Sec 2 (4) d) Sec 1 (3)

2. Property of the company belongs to

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

3. Which company shares can be freely transferable

a) Private Company b) Public Company c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of the above

4. Minimum number of members in case of public company

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

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

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d)

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

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

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

1) 0 b) unlimited c) 50 d) 100

8. How many months did the company can continue its business u/s 45 _____

a) 1 b) 2 c) 5 d) 6

9. Minimum subscription should be received with in _____days

a) 120 b) 125 c) 130 d) 135

10. If minimum subscription is not received application money should be refunded with in _____days

a) 20 b) 25 c) 30 d) 10

11. Liability of a member in case of a private company is

a) Limited b) Unlimited c) Both (a) or (b) d) None of the above

12. Maximum no. of persons in case of partnership banking business _____

- a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Minimum no. of Directors in case of private company is _____

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

17. Age limit of Directors in case of public company is _____

- a) 65 b) 70 c) 75 d) 80

18. Age limit of Directors in case of private company is _____

- a) 65 b) 70 c) 75 d) No limit

19. The liability of members if company is limited by guarantee.

- a) Unpaid value of shares b) Guarantee amount
c) Unlimited liability d) None of the above

20. The liability of members if company is limited by shares

- a) Unpaid value of shares b) Guarantee amount
c) Unlimited liability d) None of the above

21. Company's owners are shareholders. So the company property belongs to the share holders. Do you agree with this statement?

- a) Yes b) No

22. Company will have fundamental rights.

- a) True b) False

23. XYZ Company shares are totally held by government. The company will be government.

- a) True b) False

24. If the company failed to refund application money with in 130 days from the date of issue of prospectus on non- receipt of minimum subscription who will be personally liable.

- a) Company b) Directors c) Shareholders d) None of these

25. Transfer of shares in the company is

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

26. Transfer of shares in the partnership firm is

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

27. Generally Company liability is

- a) Limited b) Unlimited c) Situation does not arise d) None of these

28. Generally rights and obligations of the company are regulated in

- a) A.O.A b) M.O.A c) Partnership deed. d) None of these

29. 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

30. 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

31.. If the companies does not increase their paid up capital by 1/5 lakhs with in 2 years such companies are known as _____

- a) Private b) Public c) Defunct d) Govt Company

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

- a) 34 b) 44 c) 54 d) 64

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

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

34. 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

35. With in how many days prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus should file with ROC _____

- a) 30 b) 40 c) 20 d) 50

36. _____% of shares should be held by a company in another company so as to become subsidiary

- a) more than 50 b) more than 40 c) more than 30 d) more than 20

37. According to which sec. name of the company should end with "Ltd" or "Pvt Ltd"

- a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 13

38. 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

39. 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

40. Accepting of deposits from public in case of private company is

- a) Prohibited b) Restricted c) Acceptable d) None of these

MCQs on INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000

1. When IT Act 2000 came into effect?
 - A. **October 17, 2000**
 - B. October 17, 2001
 - C. November 11, 2000
 - D. November 11, 2001

2. How many schedules are there in IT Act 2000?
 - A. 3
 - B. **4**
 - C. 6
 - D. 2

3. 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

4. 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**

5. 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**

6. The section deals with legal recognition of digital signature
 - A. Section 3
 - B. **Section 5**

- C. Section 6
 - D. Section 4
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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**
10. 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
11. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) work under ?
- A. Prime Minister office
 - B. Reserve Bank of India
 - C. **Ministry of Communication & IT**
 - D. autonomous body
12. 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**

13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. Which section of IT Act deals with Cyber terrorism?
- A. Section 66C
 - B. Section 66B
 - C. **Section 66F**
 - D. Section 66A
18. Which section of IT Act was invalidated by Supreme Court of India
- A. Section 66F
 - B. Section 66B
 - C. Section 66D
 - D. **Section 66A**

19. 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
20. 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
21. 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
22. 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**
23. 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
24. Which section of IT Act deals with Child pornography?
- A. Section 67F
 - B. Section 67D
 - C. Section 67C
 - D. **Section 67B**
25. 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

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

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

27. 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

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

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

29. 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

30. Which is the appeal court on the orders issued by Cyber appellate tribunal?

- A. Munsiff Court
- B. District Court
- C. **High Court**
- D. Supreme Court

31. What is the term of the office of the presiding officer of Cyber appellate tribunal?

- A. 3 years
- B. 4 years

C. 6 years

D. **5 years**