



7. Who has been vested with the power to decide whether the restrictions imposed on the Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizen are reasonable or not  
 a) The Parliament  
 b) The President  
 c) The Courts  
 d) None of the above
8. Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution is also available to Noncitizens,  
 a) Freedom of speech assembly and association  
 b) Freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India  
 c) Freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation, trade or business  
 d) Right to Constitutional remedies.
9. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a special feature of Fundamental Rights in India  
 a) Fundamental Rights are more sacrosanct than rights granted by ordinary laws  
 b) Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions  
 c) Fundamental Rights are Justifiable and can be enforced through the Supreme Court  
 d) None of these.
10. The main objective of the Cultural and Educational Rights granted to the Citizen is  
 a) To preserve the rich culture heritage of India.  
 b) To evolve a single integrated India culture.  
 c) To help the minorities to conserve their culture.  
 d) All the above.
11. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office before the expiry of term by the  
 a) Chief Justice of India  
 b) Prime Minister on the recommendation of Cabinet  
 c) President on the recommendation of Parliament after the impeachment  
 d) President on the advice of Chief Justice of India.
12. The quorum of minimum number of members required to hold the meetings of either Houses of Parliament is  
 a) One - tenth  
 b) One - fifth  
 c) One - third  
 d) 72 hours
13. The Advice of the Supreme Court is  
 a) Binding of the President  
 b) Binding on the President if it is tendered unanimously  
 c) Not binding on the President  
 d) Binding in certain cases and not binding in other cases
14. The Governor reserves the right to issue ordinances  
 a) When the State Legislature is not in session and he feels that there is an immediate need of action  
 b) Whenever the State is under President's Rule  
 c) Whenever he likes  
 d) None of these
15. The Writ of Certiorari is issued by a Superior Court  
 a) To an Inferior Court to stop further proceedings in a particular case  
 b) To an Inferior Court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review  
 c) To an Office to show his right to hold a particular Office  
 d) To a Public authority to produce a person detained by it before the Court within 24 hours.

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16. Which one of the following was wrongly listed as a duty of Indian Citizens
- To uphold and protect the Sovereign unity and integrity of the Country
  - To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among the people of India
  - To protect and pressure the natural Environment
  - To practice Family planning and control population.
17. The Directive Principles Aim at
- Ensuring Individual liberty
  - Ensuring strengthening of the Country's Independence
  - Providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the Country.
  - Achieving all the above objectives.
18. The Directive Principles are the
- Positive instructions to the Government to work for the attainment of the set objectives
  - Negative injunctions to the Government to refrain from encroaching on the freedom of the people.
  - Directive to the State to enhance the International prestige of the Country
  - Directives to the Government to pursue a policy of non alignment.
19. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as Directive Principle based on 'Liberal Principles'?
- Separation of Judiciary and Executive
  - Provision of a Uniform Civil code for the Country
  - Protection of monuments and places of artistic or Historical importance
  - None of the above has been wrongly listed.
20. The Constitution has vested the Executive power of the Union Government in
- The President of India
  - The Prime Minister
  - The Council of Minister
  - All the above
21. Impeachment proceedings can be initiated against the President in either House of Parliament only if a resolution signed by members of the house is moved.
- 10 percent of total
  - 25 percent of total
  - 20 percent of total
  - 15 percent of total
22. Which one of the following functions of Prime – Minister has been wrongly listed?
- He presides over the meeting of the Cabinet
  - He prepares the agenda for the meeting of the Cabinet.
  - He coordinates the working of various department
  - He chairs the meeting of the various standing and ad-hoc committees of Parliament.
23. A motion of no – confidence against the Council Ministers can be moved in the Lok – Sabha , if it is supported by atleast
- 50 members
  - 55 members
  - 100 members.
  - One – third of the total members of Lok - Sabha
24. The President can call a Joint session of the two Houses of Parliament
- If a bill passed by one house is rejected by the other
  - If the amendment proposed to the bill by one house is not acceptable to the other house.
  - If the house does not take any action for six months on a bill remitted by the other house.
  - Under all the above conditions.

25. The Members of the Rajya – Sabha except the nominated ones are  
 a) Directly elected by the people                      b) Elected by local Self – Governing bodies  
 c) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States.  
 d) Elected partially by Legislative Assemblies and partially by the Local Self Governing bodies.
26. The President who is the head of the State under the Parliamentary system prevailing in India.  
 a) Enjoys absolute powers                                      b) Enjoys limited but real powers  
 c) Enjoys only nominal powers                                      d) Enjoys no powers
27. The Vice – President is the Ex – Office Chairman of  
 a) The Rajya Sabha    b) The National Development Council  
 c) The Planning Commission    d) None of the above
28. The Speaker of the Lok – Sabha is .  
 a) Appointed by the President.  
 b) Appointed by the President on the recommendations of the P.M.  
 c) Elected by the members of the two houses at a joint sitting.  
 d) Elected by the members of the Lok – Sabha.
29. The Rajya – Sabha is a permanent House but  
 a) One – third of its members retire every two years  
 b) One – half of its members retire every three years  
 c) One – fifth of its members retire every year  
 d) One – half of its member retire every two years.
30. The power to control the Expenditure of the Government of India rests exclusively with  
 a) The Parliament    b) The President  
 c) The Comptroller and Auditor General                                      d) The Union Finance Minister
31. Cooking Means  
 a) Boiling under pressure    b) Retaining results which fit theory  
 c) Making deceptive statements  
 d) Misleading the Public about quality of the product.
32. Which one is not a Trade Secret?  
 a) Theorem                      b) Equipment                      c) Formulae                      d) Pattern
33. The codes of Ethics can be taken as guidelines by the Engineers to  
 a) Resolve the conflicts    b) Formulate problems  
 c) Overcome the work pressure    d) Escape from the responsibility
34. A Fault tree is used to  
 a) Assess the risk involved    b) Claim compensation  
 c) Take free consent    d) Improve safety
35. Risk of harm equal to probability of producing benefit is  
 a) Inevitable Risk    b) .Acceptable Risk  
 c) Risk which cannot be avoided    d) None of these

36. One of the Aims of studying Engineering Ethics is to  
 a) Inspire Engineers to acquire in depth knowledge in their field  
 b) Acquire new skills in Engineering testing.  
 c) Stimulate moral imaginations  
 d) Make Engineers self – confident in discharging their duties.
37. Which one is not an impediment to responsibility?  
 a) Group think  
 b) Microscopic vision  
 c) Trademark  
 d) Egocentric tendencies
38. Being safe or blaming others is type of attitude of responsibility of Engineers  
 a) Minimalist  
 b) Reasonable care  
 c) Good works  
 d) None of these
39. To overcome an impediment 'Uncritical Acceptance', what step an Engineer has to take?  
 a) Accept and Analyse  
 b) Analyse and Accept  
 c) Always say Yes Boss  
 d) None of these
40. Engineering Ethics ,  
 a) Stimulates the moral imagination  
 b) Provides up – to – date knowledge in the field of Engineering.  
 c) Stimulates to Conduct Research  
 d) Stresses on Time Management.
41. For hacking a database or accessing and manipulating data which of the following language the hacker must know?  
 a) SQL  
 b) HTML  
 c) TCL  
 d) F #
42. \_\_\_\_\_ are piece of programs or scripts that allow hackers to take control over any system.  
 a) Exploits  
 b) Antivirus  
 c) Firewall bypassers  
 d) Worms
43. The process of finding vulnerabilities and exploiting them using exploitable scripts or programs are known as  
 a) Infiltrating  
 b) Exploitation  
 c) Cracking  
 d) Hacking
44. How many types of exploits are there based on their nature from hackings perspective?  
 a) 04  
 b) 03  
 c) 02  
 d) 05
45. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of changes done to any program or its associated data designed for updating fixing or improving it.  
 a) Scratch  
 b) Patch  
 c) Fixer  
 d) Resolver
46. Fixing of security vulnerabilities in a system by additional programs is known as \_\_\_\_\_ patches  
 a) Hacking  
 b) Database  
 c) Server  
 d) Security
47. \_\_\_\_\_ are some very frequent updates that come for every antivirus.  
 a) Patch update  
 b) Data update  
 c) Code update  
 d) Definition update
48. Cyber – Crime can be categorized into \_\_\_\_\_ types.  
 a) 04  
 b) 03  
 c) 02  
 d) 06

49. Which of the following is not a type of peer to peer cyber – crime.  
 a) Phishing  
 b) Injecting Trojans to a target victim  
 c) MITM  
 d) Credit card details leak in deep web
50. In which year India's IT Act came into existence?  
 a) 2000  
 b) 2001  
 c) 2002  
 d) 2003
51. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up  
 a) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946  
 b) Under the Indian Independence Act 1947  
 c) Under a resolution of the Provisional Government.  
 d) By the Indian National Congress.
52. The Members of the Constituent Assembly are  
 a) Directly elected by the people  
 b) Nominated by various Political Parties  
 c) Nominated by rulers of the Indian States  
 d) Elected by the Provincial Assemblies
53. The Federal feature of the Indian Constitution provides for  
 a) Distribution of Legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government.  
 b) Division of powers between the Executive and Judiciary.  
 c) Distribution of powers between the P.M and Cabinet.  
 d) None of these
54. The Governor of State is  
 a) Directly elected by the people  
 b) Elected by the State Legislature  
 c) Appointed by the President  
 d) Nominated by the Parliament.
55. The source of Authority of the Indian Constitution is  
 a) The Government of India  
 b) The People of India  
 c) The President  
 d) The Parliament
56. The Preamble was Amended by  
 a) 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 c) 39<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 d) None of the above
57. Fraternity means  
 a) Spirit of brotherhood  
 b) Fatherly treatment  
 c) Unity and integrity  
 d) Elimination of Economic Justice
58. In the final form of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many Articles and Schedules were there?  
 a) 397 Articles and 7 Schedules  
 b) 395 Articles and 4 Schedules  
 c) 400 Articles and 10 Schedules  
 d) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
59. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution does not contain concept of  
 a) Democratic  
 b) Adult Franchise  
 c) Sovereignty  
 d) Fraternity
60. The strength of the Constituent Assembly, after the withdrawal of the Muslim League, was reduced to  
 a) 299 members  
 b) 329 member  
 c) 331 members  
 d) 359 members
61. The Fundamental Rights of a Citizen can be suspended  
 a) By the Parliament through a Law enacted by two – third majority  
 b) By the President during a National emergency  
 c) By the Supreme Court  
 d) None of these

62. Which authority can a Citizen approach for securing right of Personal freedom  
 a) The Parliament  
 b) The President  
 c) Supreme Court alone  
 d) Both Supreme Court and High Court
63. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to  
 a) Ensure Independence of Judiciary  
 b) Promote a Socialist Pattern of Society  
 c) Ensure Individual liberty  
 d) Ensure all the above
64. Under which section of IT Act, stealing any digital asset or information is written a cyber crime  
 a) 65  
 b) 65 - D  
 c) 67  
 d) 70
65. Fundamental duties of the Indian Citizen, were  
 a) Enshrined in the original Constitution  
 b) Added to the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.  
 c) Added to the Constitution by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
 d) Added to the Constitution in the wake the Supreme Court Judgment Keshavananda Bharati case with consent of all the Political parties.
66. Which one of the following Fundamental Right has been subject of maximum litigation since the inauguration of the Constitution?  
 a) Right to Freedom of speech  
 b) Right to Constitutional remedies  
 c) Right to property  
 d) Right against exploitation
67. The Fundamental Rights of Citizens were  
 a) Incorporated in the original Constitution  
 b) Outlined in an Act of Parliament in 1952  
 c) Incorporated by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 d) Incorporated by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
68. The Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizen have been criticized on the ground that  
 a) They are hemmed in by too many restrictions.  
 b) They are couched in language beyond the comprehension of ordinary citizen  
 c) They are absolute  
 d) Both (a) and (b).
69. Respite means  
 a) Death due to drowning  
 b) Awarding lesser punishment  
 c) Death due to strangulation  
 d) Painless death
70. The Governor recommends the imposition of Presidents rule in the State  
 a) On the recommendation of the State Legislature  
 b) On the recommendation of the C.M.  
 c) On the recommendation of Council of Minister  
 d) If he is satisfied that the State Government cannot be carried on his accordance with the provision of the Constitution.
71. Which one of the following does not take part in the Election of the President?  
 a) Elected members of Lok - Sabha  
 b) Elected members of Rajya – Sabha  
 c) Members of the Legislative Council  
 d) None of these
72. The President can be removed by impeachment procedure on the ground of violating the Constitution by  
 a) The Supreme Court  
 b) The Lok – Sabha only  
 c) Both Houses of Parliament  
 d) The High Court

73. The Vice – President of India is elected by the  
a) People  
b) Members of State – Legislative Assembly  
c) Members of the Rajya – Sabha  
d) Members of both the Houses of Parliament at Joint sitting.
74. Who discharges the duties of the President in the event of President and Vice – President being not available?  
a) The Prime Minister  
b) The Chief Justice of India  
c) The Speaker of Lok - Sabha  
d) The Attorney General of India
75. Which one of the following can the President of India declare?  
a) Emergency due to threat of War, external aggression or armed rebellion  
b) Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State  
c) Financial emergency on account of threat to the financial credit of India  
d) All the above.
76. Which budget is placed first in the Parliament House  
a) Railway  
b) General budget  
c) Financial  
d) Vote of credit
77. The President can make Laws through ordinances  
a) During the recess of the Parliament  
b) On certain subjects even when Parliament is in session  
c) Only on subjects contained in the concurrent list  
d) Under no circumstances.
78. The President can grant pardon in  
a) All cases of punishment by Court martial  
b) All offences against laws in the Union and Concurrent list  
c) All cases involving death sentence  
d) All the above cases
79. If State fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can  
a) Declare break – down of Constitutional machinery in the State and assume responsibility for its governance  
b) Send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions  
c) Dissolve the State legislature and order fresh elections  
d) Can do either (a) or (b)
80. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as Judicial power of the President of India?  
a) He appoints the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court  
b) He can grant pardon, reprieve and respite to a person awarded punishment  
c) He can consult the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact.  
d) He can remove the Judges of Supreme – Court on ground of misconduct.
81. Who decides disputes regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament?  
a) The President  
b) The Concerned house  
c) The Election Commission.  
d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission.



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82. Who presides over the Lok – Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is not available?
- A member nominated by the President.
  - A member chosen by the Council of Minister.
  - A member of the panel of Chairman announced by the Speaker.
  - The Senior most member of the Lok – Sabha.
83. Lok – Sabha is superior to the Rajya – Sabha because
- It is directly elected
  - It alone controls the Finances
  - It can oust the Council of Minister through a Vote of no – Confidence
  - of all the above reasons.
84. The Supreme Court of India was setup
- By the Constitution
  - Under the Indian Independence Act 1947
  - Through an Act of Parliament in 1950
  - Under the Government of India Act 1935
85. The Judges of the Supreme Court are
- Elected by the Parliament.
  - Appointed by the President on the advice of the Parliament.
  - Appointed by the President on the advice of the P.M.
  - Appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India.
86. The Judges of the Supreme Court after retirement are not permitted to carry on practice before
- The Supreme Court
  - The High Courts
  - The District and Session Courts
  - Any of the above
87. Which of the following Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India has been wrongly listed
- Original Jurisdiction
  - Appellate Jurisdiction
  - Advisory Jurisdiction
  - None of the above
88. Generally, the Governor belongs to
- The State where he is posted
  - Some other State
  - The Indian Administrative Service
  - None of the above
89. Which of the following Legislative Powers is enjoyed by the Governor of a State?
- He can summon or prorogue the State Legislature
  - He can appoint one sixth of the members of the Legislative Council.
  - He can nominate certain member of the Anglo Indian Community to the Legislative Assembly.
  - All of above powers.
90. Engineering Ethics is a
- Preventive Ethics
  - Developing
  - Natural Ethics
  - Scientifically developed Ethics.
91. Professional Ethics is
- Set of Rules relating to personal character of Professionals
  - Traditional Rules observed since a long time.
  - Set of Rules passed by Professional bodies.
  - Set of standards adopted by Professionals.

92. Tight couple means  
a) Binding two beams tightly  
b) Erecting two pillars side by side  
c) Process tightly coupled  
d) Strong adhesive material
93. An Engineer may not be held legally liable or causing harm. When the harm is caused  
a) Intentionally  
b) Ignorantly  
c) Negligently  
d) Recklessly
94. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of the adverse effect is known as.  
a) Risk  
b) Benefit  
c) Compensation  
d) Both (b) and (c)
95. Engineers shall issue public statements only  
a) In subjective manner  
b) In objective manner  
c) On their personal responsibility  
d) Based on the reports sent by higher Officers.
96. Attackers commonly target \_\_\_\_\_ for fetching IP address of a target or victim user.  
a) Website  
b) Web pages  
c) IP tracker  
d) Emails
97. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first phase of Ethical hacking  
a) DNS Poisoning  
b) Foot printing  
c) ARP – Poisoning  
d) Enumeration
98. Which of the following do not comes under the intangible skills of hackers?  
a) Creative thinking  
b) Problem solving capability  
c) Persistence  
d) Smart attacking potential
99. Why programming language is important for ethical hackers and security professionals?  
a) Only to write malware.  
b) For solving problems and building tool and programs  
c) To teach programming  
d) To develop program to harm others.
100. Understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ is also important for gaining access to a system through networks.  
a) OS  
b) Email servers  
c) Networking  
d) Hardware

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