

Class: 11th

Subject: Computer Science

Unit 7: **Legal and Ethical Aspects of Computing System**

❖ **Important MCQs:**

1. What is the primary purpose of "Terms of Use"?

- (a) To increase internet speed
- (b) To define rights and responsibilities of users and providers ✓
- (c) To advertise products
- (d) To create software bugs

2. Which of the following is another name for “Terms of Use”?

- (a) Operating System
- (b) Terms and Conditions
- (c) Web Browser
- (d) Antivirus Policy

3. Which organization usually creates the Terms of Use for a service?

- (a) Customers
- (b) Government only
- (c) Service provider
- (d) Internet users



4. Which of the following is an example of legal protection provided by Terms of Use?

- (a) Faster downloading
- (b) Data backup
- (c) Protection against misuse of services
- (d) Free internet access

5. Why is understanding Terms of Use important for users?

-
- (a) To improve gaming performance
 - (b) To know their rights and obligations
 - (c) To install applications
 - (d) To increase storage space

6. Which issue is mainly addressed under ethical considerations in computing?

- (a) Printer speed
- (b) Keyboard layout
- (c) Privacy and fairness
- (d) Screen resolution

7. Intellectual property rights mainly protect:

- (a) Computer hardware only
- (b) Creative and digital content
- (c) Internet cables
- (d) Network devices

8. What is the role of Terms of Use in online shopping platforms like Daraz?

- (a) To manufacture products

(b) To explain payment and return policies

(c) To repair devices

(d) To provide internet packages

9. Which of the following is a privacy-related concern in digital systems?

(a) Data protection

(b) Faster CPU

(c) Graphic design

(d) Device charging

10. Which statement best describes “clarity and transparency” in Terms of Use?

(a) Hiding important information from users

(b) Explaining services and restrictions clearly

(c) Providing free software

(d) Increasing internet costs

11. In Foodpanda’s Terms of Use, delayed delivery policies are included to:

(a) Improve camera quality

(b) Define customer rights and solutions

(c) Increase internet speed

(d) Reduce mobile storage

12. What is the digital divide?

(a) Difference between software versions

(b) Gap between people with and without access to digital technology



(c) Division of computer memory

(d) Separation of hardware and software

13. Which of the following is an ethical issue in computing?

(a) Unauthorized sharing of course content

(b) Buying a keyboard

(c) Charging a laptop battery

(d) Installing a printer

14. Terms of Use help businesses avoid:

(a) Software updates

(b) Legal disputes caused by misuse

(c) Computer programming

(d) Internet browsing

15. Which example best represents protection of intellectual property?

- (a) Sharing paid courses publicly
- (b) Copying software illegally
- (c) Restricting unauthorized sharing of educational content
- (d) Using weak passwords

16. Which clause in Terms of Use explains what users are expected to do?

- (a) Privacy Clause
- (b) User Obligations
- (c) Termination Clause
- (d) Liability Clause



17. Ride-sharing apps like Careem require users to:

- (a) Share bank passwords
- (b) Provide a valid phone number
- (c) Create multiple accounts
- (d) Avoid online payments

18. Which clause limits the responsibility of a service provider if problems occur?

-
- (a) User Obligations
 - (b) Intellectual Property Rights
 - (c) Limitations of Liability
 - (d) Privacy Rights

19. If an online banking app temporarily stops working, which clause protects the bank legally?

- (a) Termination of Service
- (b) Limitations of Liability
- (c) Privacy Clause
- (d) User Obligations

20. Privacy clauses mainly explain how user data is:

- (a) Deleted permanently
- (b) Shared publicly
- (c) Collected, used, and protected
- (d) Printed on paper

21. Which app's Terms of Use explain how messages are stored and protected?

- (a) Photoshop

(b) WhatsApp

(c) MS Word

(d) VLC Player

22. Intellectual Property Rights mainly protect:

(a) Internet speed

(b) Hardware devices

(c) Logos, software, and proprietary content

(d) Social media followers

23. A news website prohibiting article copying without permission is an example of:

(a) User Obligations

(b) Intellectual Property Rights

(c) Data Storage

(d) Online Advertising

24. Which clause explains when a provider can suspend or ban a user account?

(a) Privacy Clause

(b) User Obligations

(c) Termination of Service ✓

(d) Data Use Policy

25. Social media platforms may terminate accounts for:

(a) Watching videos

(b) Spreading hate speech or misinformation ✓

(c) Using profile pictures

(d) Sending friend requests

26. Violating Terms of Use may result in:

(a) Free software access

(b) Legal consequences such as fines or bans ✓

(c) Faster internet

(d) Automatic refunds

27. Using software without a license is called:

(a) Data privacy

(b) Software piracy ✓

(c) Cloud computing

(d) Ethical hacking

28. Ethical considerations in Terms of Use include:

(a) Fairness and transparency

(b) Screen brightness

(c) Gaming performance

(d) Hardware installation

29. Which personal right allows users to request deletion of their data?

(a) Right to piracy

(b) Right to privacy

(c) Right to hacking

(d) Right to copyright violation

30. Under Pakistan's Personal Data Protection Bill, users have the right to:

(a) Sell company data

(b) Access and correct personal data

(c) Hack online systems

(d) Disable security systems

31. In the digital world, privacy and security threats mainly affect:

(a) Only gaming systems

(b) Personal information and online security

(c) Printers only

(d) Offline devices only

32. Which of the following is considered an unwanted message?

(a) Antivirus

(b) Spam

(c) Firewall

(d) Encryption

33. Spam messages are usually received through:

(a) Email or phone

(b) Keyboard only

(c) USB devices

(d) Printers

34. Spyware is designed to:

(a) Improve internet speed

(b) Secretly monitor user activities

(c) Protect passwords

(d) Block advertisements

35. Downloading apps from unreliable sources may result in:

- (a) Better device performance
- (b) Installation of spyware
- (c) Increased battery life
- (d) Faster browsing

36. Cookies are small files that help websites:

- (a) Damage hardware
- (b) Remember login details and preferences
- (c) Delete user accounts
- (d) Block internet access

37. Which of the following is a possible disadvantage of cookies?

- (a) They can track online activities
- (b) They repair software automatically
- (c) They increase RAM size
- (d) They stop advertisements permanently

38. Phishing is a scam where attackers:

- (a) Repair websites
- (b) Pretend to be trustworthy organizations

(c) Increase internet speed

(d) Create legal documents

39. A fake bank email asking for account details is an example of:

(a) Pharming

(b) Spam

(c) Phishing

(d) Cookies

40. Pharming redirects users to:

(a) Genuine websites only

(b) Educational websites

(c) Fake websites without their knowledge

(d) Faster servers only

41. What is the main purpose of security threat prevention techniques?

(a) To slow down computers

(b) To protect personal information and ensure online safety

(c) To increase spam emails

(d) To damage websites

42. Spam filters are used to:

- (a) Speed up internet browsing
- (b) Keep unwanted emails out of the inbox
- (c) Create fake accounts
- (d) Store passwords permanently

43. A spam filter may automatically move unwanted emails to:

- (a) Recycle Bin
- (b) Spam folder
- (c) Desktop
- (d) Browser history



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44. Antivirus software mainly protects computers from:

- (a) Physical damage
- (b) Harmful programs like spyware
- (c) Internet cables
- (d) Printer errors

45. Before opening a downloaded file, antivirus software:

- (a) Deletes all files automatically
- (b) Checks the file for hidden threats

(c) Disconnects the internet

(d) Changes file formats

46. Cookie management means:

(a) Creating fake websites

(b) Deciding which cookies to keep or delete

(c) Increasing browser speed only

(d) Blocking all websites permanently

47. Why is it recommended to delete cookies from unfamiliar websites?

(a) To increase gaming performance

(b) To protect privacy

(c) To damage the browser

(d) To disable the keyboard

48. Recognizing phishing helps users avoid:

(a) Software updates

(b) Sharing sensitive information with scammers


(c) Downloading music

(d) Charging mobile phones

49. Which information is commonly targeted in phishing attacks?

- (a) Wallpapers
- (b) Passwords and bank details
- (c) Screen brightness settings
- (d) Printer drivers

50. To guard against pharming, users should check for:

- (a) Loudspeaker settings
- (b) "https://"  and a padlock symbol
- (c) Low battery notifications
- (d) Antivirus advertisements

51. What is meant by the "digital divide"?

- (a) Difference between software versions
- (b) Gap between people who have access to ICT and those who do not
- (c) Division of computer memory
- (d) Difference between mobile companies

52. The digital divide can create unequal opportunities in:

- (a) Education and employment

-
- (b) Sports only
 - (c) Entertainment only
 - (d) Agriculture only

53. Which of the following is a major cause of the digital divide?

- (a) Antivirus software
- (b) Economic barriers
- (c) Web browsers
- (d) Computer games

54. Economic barriers prevent many people from:

- (a) Using printers
- (b) Affording computers and internet access
- (c) Reading books
- (d) Watching television

45. Geographical barriers mainly affect people living in:

- (a) Urban cities
- (b) Rural and remote areas
- (c) Shopping malls
- (d) Industrial zones

46. In many rural areas, internet access is limited because:

- (a) Infrastructure is underdeveloped
- (b) Computers are banned
- (c) Mobile phones are unavailable
- (d) Electricity is free

47. Educational barriers are mainly caused by:

- (a) Lack of digital literacy
- (b) Fast internet connections
- (c) High screen resolution
- (d) Gaming applications



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48. Digital literacy refers to the ability to:

- (a) Drive vehicles
- (b) Use technology effectively
- (c) Repair roads
- (d) Build houses

49. Which social factor contributes to the digital divide?

- (a) Age
- (b) Battery timing

(c) Screen size

(d) Printer speed

50. Women in some regions face limited access to ICT because of:

(a) Faster internet

(b) Cultural barriers

(c) Online banking

(d) Mobile applications

51. During COVID-19, many students struggled with online learning due to:

(a) Excessive homework

(b) Lack of internet access or devices

(c) Too many teachers

(d) School transportation issues

52. Students without internet access face:

(a) Educational inequality

(b) Better learning opportunities

(c) Improved communication

(d) Increased attendance

53. The digital divide can lead to higher unemployment because many jobs require:

- (a) Farming skills
- (b) Basic digital skills
- (c) Cooking experience
- (d) Driving licenses

54. Online job portals in Pakistan are mostly accessible to people in:

- (a) Urban areas
- (b) Forest regions
- (c) Desert areas
- (d) Villages only



55. Access to social media and online news improves:

- (a) Civic participation
- (b) Hardware performance
- (c) Battery life
- (d) Typing speed

56. People without internet access are often excluded from:

(a) Democratic processes

(b) Television programs

(c) Printed newspapers

(d) Offline games

57. Unequal access to health information and telemedicine creates:

(a) Educational equality

(b) Health disparities

(c) Better communication

(d) Faster internet services

58. Rural communities may struggle with telemedicine because of:

(a) Limited internet access

(b) High-quality infrastructure

(c) Advanced digital literacy

(d) Availability of smart devices

59. Lack of access to technology increases the:

(a) Digital literacy gap

(b) Internet speed

(c) Storage capacity

(d) Software quality

60. Bridging the digital divide means:

(a) Limiting technology access

(b) Ensuring equal access to technology and the internet

(c) Reducing digital literacy

(d) Blocking online services

61. Computing systems have mainly transformed the way people:

(a) Travel only

(b) Live, work, and communicate

(c) Play sports

(d) Manufacture vehicles

62. Which technology has greatly improved global communication?

(a) Typewriters

(b) Smartphones and the internet

(c) Fax machines

(d) Calculators

63. One major positive impact of computing is:

(a) Increased accessibility to information ✓

(b) Reduced communication

(c) Limited education

(d) Higher illiteracy

64. Online educational platforms such as Coursera and edX help students by:

(a) Providing gaming services

(b) Offering access to courses from prestigious universities ✓

(c) Repairing computers

(d) Selling hardware devices

65. Social media platforms like Facebook and X (Twitter) are mainly used for:

(a) Manufacturing products

(b) Facilitating global communication and awareness ✓

(c) Replacing operating systems

(d) Blocking internet access

66. In Pakistan, social media played an important role during the 2014 Peshawar school attack by:

(a) Increasing misinformation

(b) Raising awareness and solidarity

(c) Reducing internet usage

(d) Blocking communication

67. Which of the following is an economic benefit of computing?

(a) Reduced online access

(b) Creation of new industries and job opportunities

(c) Elimination of businesses

(d) Increased unemployment

68. E-commerce platforms like Daraz help small businesses by:

(a) Limiting customers

(b) Reaching customers nationwide and internationally

(c) Reducing product sales

(d) Blocking online payments

69. Which of the following is a major negative impact of computing?

(a) Faster communication

(b) Digital divide

(c) Better education

(d) Increased online learning

70. The digital divide in Pakistan is mostly visible between:

(a) Students and teachers

(b) Urban and rural areas

(c) Men and women only

(d) Buyers and sellers

71. During the COVID-19 pandemic, misinformation spread rapidly through:

(a) Newspapers only

(b) Social media

(c) Libraries

(d) Printed books



72. Digital literacy is important because it helps people:

(a) Build roads

(b) Critically evaluate online information

(c) Repair vehicles

(d) Manufacture devices

73. Increased use of computing systems has raised concerns about:

-
- (a) Transportation
 - (b) Privacy and data security
 - (c) Farming methods
 - (d) Weather conditions

74. Leakage of citizens' data from NADRA highlights the importance of:

- (a) Gaming applications
- (b) Data protection measures
- (c) Social networking
- (d) Computer graphics

75. Which organization in Pakistan was mentioned regarding data leakage concerns?

- (a) PTA
- (b) NADRA
- (c) HEC
- (d) SUPARCO

76. Digital citizenship mainly refers to:

- (a) Repairing digital devices

(b) Responsible and ethical use of digital technologies ✓

(c) Manufacturing computers

(d) Increasing internet speed

77. Practicing good digital citizenship helps individuals to:

(a) Spread false information

(b) Protect themselves and others online ✓

(c) Ignore online safety

(d) Avoid communication

78. Which of the following is an example of responsible digital behavior?

(a) Cyberbullying

(b) Respectful communication online ✓

(c) Sharing fake news

(d) Using weak passwords

79. Students should avoid bullying and harassment on:

(a) Printed books

(b) Social media platforms and online forums ✓

(c) Television channels

(d) Radio stations

80. Why is digital privacy important?

(a) To increase gaming speed

(b) To prevent unauthorized access to online accounts

(c) To reduce internet usage

(d) To create fake profiles

81. Which password is considered the strongest?

(a) 123456

(b) password123

(c) Ali2024

(d) A@9m#Q7!



82. Responsible digital behavior includes:

(a) Clicking unknown links

(b) Avoiding phishing scams

(c) Sharing passwords publicly

(d) Ignoring privacy settings

83. Phishing scams are mainly used to:

(a) Improve computer performance

(b) Trick users into sharing personal information

(c) Repair websites

(d) Increase internet speed

84. Before responding to an email asking for bank details, users should:

(a) Share information immediately

(b) Verify the authenticity of the email

(c) Ignore cybersecurity

(d) Disable antivirus software

85. Ethical use of information means handling data in a:

(a) Careless manner

(b) Fair and lawful manner

(c) Secretive way only

(d) Commercial way only

86. Responsible data sharing means sharing sensitive information only with:

(a) Unknown people

(b) Trusted entities

(c) Social media followers

(d) Random websites

87. When applying for scholarships online, students should use:

(a) Unverified websites

(b) Secure and verified websites

(c) Public computers only

(d) Fake accounts

88. Respecting copyright means:

(a) Copying others' work freely

(b) Using someone's work without permission

(c) Not using or copying others' work without permission

(d) Ignoring author rights

89. Plagiarism can be avoided by:

(a) Hiding information sources

(b) Properly citing original authors

(c) Copying online articles directly

(d) Sharing assignments secretly

90. Cybersecurity awareness involves:

-
- (a) Ignoring online threats
 - (b) Understanding practices that protect against online threats ✓
 - (c) Creating fake accounts
 - (d) Reducing internet access

91. Collaborative problem solving is mainly focused on:

- (a) Individual competition
- (b) Working together to achieve common goals ✓
- (c) Avoiding communication
- (d) Limiting teamwork

92. Human-machine collaboration refers to:

- (a) Replacing humans with robots
- (b) Working with technology to solve problems ✓
- (c) Avoiding digital tools
- (d) Using only manual methods

93. Which software is commonly used by students to analyze data in projects?

- (a) Media player
- (b) Spreadsheet software ✓

(c) Antivirus software

(d) Web browser only

94. The combination of human judgment and machine capabilities helps in:

(a) Reducing efficiency

(b) Producing better results

(c) Increasing confusion

(d) Limiting decision-making

95. Data analysis tools are mainly helpful for:

(a) Deleting information

(b) Interpreting complex data sets

(c) Spreading misinformation

(d) Blocking communication

96. In group projects, students should:

(a) Work independently without sharing ideas

(b) Collaborate and contribute their expertise

(c) Copy assignments from others

(d) Ignore teamwork

97. Knowledge sharing among peers helps to:

- (a) Enhance learning and understanding ✓
- (b) Reduce communication
- (c) Increase plagiarism
- (d) Limit creativity

98. Study groups are beneficial because they:

- (a) Broaden understanding of subjects ✓
- (b) Replace classroom teaching completely
- (c) Prevent discussions
- (d) Reduce cooperation



99. Accessible digital content is designed for:

- (a) Experienced users only
- (b) Everyone, including people with disabilities ✓
- (c) Business organizations only
- (d) Programmers only

100. Design for accessibility mainly aims to make content:

- (a) More complicated
- (b) Usable for all individuals ✓

(c) Available only online

(d) Restricted to experts

101. Which fonts are recommended for readable digital content?

(a) Decorative fonts

(b) Arial and Times New Roman

(c) Handwritten styles

(d) Artistic calligraphy fonts

102. Overly decorative fonts should be avoided because they:

(a) Improve accessibility

(b) Reduce readability

(c) Increase internet speed

(d) Save storage space



103. Alternative text for images is especially useful for:

(a) Visually impaired users

(b) Video editors only

(c) Gamers

(d) Software developers only

104. Including descriptions for charts and graphs is an example of:

-
- (a) Phishing protection
 - (b) Accessible digital design ✓
 - (c) Data encryption
 - (d) Network security

105. User feedback helps developers to:

- (a) Ignore user opinions
- (b) Improve digital content and user experience ✓
- (c) Increase system errors
- (d) Reduce accessibility

106. Surveys and forms are mainly used to:

- (a) Collect user feedback ✓
- (b) Spread advertisements
- (c) Delete online data
- (d) Restrict communication

107. Direct communication with users allows creators to:

- (a) Understand user needs and preferences ✓
- (b) Avoid collaboration
- (c) Increase plagiarism

(d) Reduce teamwork

108. Asking classmates for suggestions on a presentation is an example of:

(a) Cybercrime

(b) User feedback and collaboration

(c) Data theft

(d) Software piracy

109. Pakistan introduced the Personal Data Protection Bill in:

(a) 2017

(b) 2018

(c) 2020

(d) 2023



110. According to Pakistan's Personal Data Protection Bill, organizations must:

(a) Collect data without permission

(b) Obtain explicit consent before collecting personal data

(c) Share private data publicly

(d) Ignore secure data storage

❖ Important Short Questions:

1. What are Terms of Use?

Answer:

Terms of Use are legal agreements that explain the rules, rights, and responsibilities for using a website, app, or online service.

Example: Daraz provides Terms of Use that explain payment methods, return policies, and delivery rules.

2. Why are Terms of Use important?

Answer:

Terms of Use are important because they protect both users and service providers by clearly explaining rights, responsibilities, and restrictions.

Example: Foodpanda's Terms of Use explain what happens if an order is delayed or incorrect.

3. What is meant by User Obligations?

Answer:

User Obligations are rules that explain what users are expected to do while using a service.

Example: Careem requires users to provide a valid phone number and avoid misuse of the service.

4. Define Limitations of Liability.

Answer:

Limitations of Liability are clauses that reduce the responsibility of a company if problems occur while using their service.

Example: An online banking app may not be responsible for temporary service interruptions.

5. What are Privacy and Data Use clauses?

Answer:

Privacy and Data Use clauses explain how a company collects, uses, stores, and protects user data.

Example: WhatsApp explains how user messages and information are handled and protected.

6. What is meant by Intellectual Property Rights?

Answer:

Intellectual Property Rights protect creative works, software, logos, and digital content from unauthorized use or copying.

Example: A news website may prohibit users from copying and sharing articles without permission.

7. Define Termination of Service.

Answer:

Termination of Service is a clause that explains when a company can suspend or permanently close a user's account.

Example: Facebook may suspend accounts that spread hate speech or misinformation.

8. What are the legal consequences of violating Terms of Use?

Answer:

Violating Terms of Use can result in fines, account suspension, legal action, or permanent bans from services.

Example: Using unlicensed software may lead to legal action for software piracy.

9. What is digital privacy?

Answer:

Digital privacy is the protection of personal information shared online from unauthorized access or misuse.

Example: Using strong passwords and privacy settings helps protect social media accounts.

10. Define spam.

Answer:

Spam refers to unwanted or unnecessary messages sent through email, SMS, or online platforms.

Example: Promotional messages from unknown numbers offering fake prizes are spam.

11. What is spyware?

Answer:

Spyware is harmful software that secretly monitors a user's activities on a computer or mobile device without permission.

Example: A fake mobile app may secretly track websites you visit and collect personal information.

12. What are cookies?

Answer:

Cookies are small files stored on a device by websites to remember login details, settings, and user preferences.

Example: An online shopping website remembers your login information using cookies.

13. Define phishing.

Answer:

Phishing is an online scam in which attackers pretend to be trustworthy organizations to steal personal information.

Example: A fake bank email asking for account details is an example of phishing.

14. What is pharming?

Answer:

Pharming is a cyberattack that redirects users from a real website to a fake website without their knowledge.

Example: A user trying to open a bank website may be redirected to a fake banking page.

15. What is the purpose of antivirus software?

Answer:

Antivirus software protects computers and mobile devices from harmful programs such as viruses and spyware.

Example: Antivirus software scans downloaded files and blocks infected files.

16. How do spam filters work?

Answer:

Spam filters automatically detect and block unwanted or suspicious emails from entering the inbox.

Example: Promotional emails are moved automatically to the spam folder.

17. What is meant by cookie management?

Answer:

Cookie management means controlling which website cookies are stored, accepted, or deleted on a device.

Example: Users may keep cookies from trusted websites and delete cookies from unfamiliar sites.

18. What is the digital divide?

Answer:

The digital divide is the gap between people who have access to modern technology and the internet and those who do not.

Example: Rural communities with limited internet access face the digital divide.

19. What are the main causes of the digital divide?

Answer:

The main causes of the digital divide are economic, geographical, educational, and social barriers.

Example: Low-income families may not afford computers or broadband internet.

20. How does the digital divide affect education?

Answer:

The digital divide creates unequal learning opportunities because some students lack internet access and digital devices.

Example: During COVID-19, many students in rural areas could not attend online classes.

21. What are economic disparities caused by the digital divide?

Answer:

Economic disparities are inequalities in employment and income caused by unequal access to technology and digital skills.

Example: People without internet access may struggle to apply for online jobs.

22. Define digital citizenship.

Answer:

Digital citizenship means using digital technologies and the internet responsibly, safely, and ethically.

Example: Respecting others on social media and avoiding fake news are examples of digital citizenship.

23. What is responsible digital behavior?

Answer:

Responsible digital behavior means using technology in a respectful, safe, and ethical way.

Example: Using strong passwords and avoiding suspicious links are responsible digital behaviors.

24. What is plagiarism?

Answer:

Plagiarism is copying someone else's work, ideas, or content without giving proper credit.

Example: Copying text from a website into an assignment without mentioning the source is plagiarism.

25. What is cybersecurity awareness?

Answer:

Cybersecurity awareness is understanding online threats and following safety practices to protect digital devices and data.

Example: Recognizing phishing emails and using antivirus software improve cybersecurity awareness.

Note:

This chapter is designed to provide a solid foundation of knowledge, with the goal of deepening understanding and encouraging further exploration of the subject. The content has been carefully selected to support effective learning and inspire students to engage with the topic more deeply.

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