



Class: 11th

Subject: Computer Science

Unit 8: Online Research and Digital Literacy

❖ Important MCQs:

1. The primary goal of online research is to:

- (a) Increase internet usage
- (b) Collect reliable and updated information ✓
- (c) Create entertainment content

(d) Improve gaming skills

2. Digital literacy refers to:

(a) Repairing hardware devices

(b) Using digital tools effectively and safely ✓

(c) Learning only programming

(d) Creating computer viruses

3. Academic research mainly focuses on:

(a) Entertainment websites

(b) Scholarly and educational information ✓

(c) Online shopping

(d) Social networking

4. Market research helps businesses to:

(a) Increase internet speed

(b) Understand customer behavior and market trends ✓

(c) Create games

(d) Design websites

5. Fact-checking research is used to:

(a) Promote advertisements

(b) Verify the accuracy of information ✓

(c) Develop software

(d) Improve graphics

6. Health research mainly deals with:

(a) Business profits

(b) Medical treatments and healthcare services ✓

(c) Sports activities

(d) Social media marketing

7. Which skill is important for effective online searching?

(a) Using random keywords

(b) Using accurate keywords and refining results ✓

(c) Ignoring search engines

(d) Opening unnecessary websites

8. Evaluating sources means:

(a) Copying information directly

(b) Checking reliability and trustworthiness of information ✓

(c) Ignoring authors

(d) Using only blogs

9. Which source is most reliable for academic research?

- (a) Anonymous blog
- (b) Scholarly journal ✓
- (c) Social media comment
- (d) Entertainment website

10. Online research is important because it:

- (a) Limits information access
- (b) Provides quick access to a wide range of information ✓
- (c) Reduces learning opportunities
- (d) Replaces schools completely

11. Which of the following is a component of digital literacy?

- (a) Using Technology
- (b) Searching for Information
- (c) Evaluating Sources
- (d) All of these ✓

12. Search engines are mainly used to:

- (a) Repair computers
- (b) Find information on the internet ✓

(c) Develop applications

(d) Remove viruses

13. Using Google to find irrigation methods is an example of:

(a) Programming

(b) Searching for information

(c) Graphic designing

(d) Video editing

14. A trustworthy website usually contains:

(a) Verified author information

(b) Fake content

(c) No references

(d) Only advertisements

15. Digital literacy helps users to:

(a) Avoid technology

(b) Use technology responsibly and effectively

(c) Depend only on books

(d) Ignore online privacy

16. Which is NOT a type of online research mentioned in the chapter?

- (a) Academic Research
- (b) Market Research
- (c) Space Research
- (d) Health Research

17. Which device is commonly used in digital literacy?

- (a) Computer
- (b) Smartphone
- (c) Tablet
- (d) All of these



18. Fact-checking is important because it:

- (a) Spreads rumors
- (b) Confirms correctness of information
- (c) Increases fake news
- (d) Reduces internet usage

19. Professionals use online research mainly to:

- (a) Waste time

(b) Stay updated in their fields

(c) Avoid learning

(d) Replace practical work

20. Which statement best explains digital literacy?

(a) Ability to use and manage digital information responsibly

(b) Ability to play online games

(c) Ability to repair internet cables

(d) Ability to create advertisements

21. Utilizing digital resources refers to:

(a) Avoiding internet tools

(b) Effectively using online tools and information for learning or work



(c) Using only social media websites

(d) Downloading games from the internet

22. The main purpose of online libraries and research databases is to:

(a) Provide entertainment content

(b) Offer reliable and scholarly information

-
- (c) Promote advertisements
 - (d) Replace classroom teaching completely

23. Academic journals are considered reliable because they are usually:

- (a) Written by anonymous users
- (b) Peer-reviewed by experts
- (c) Published without verification
- (d) Shared only on social media

24. Peer-reviewed articles are checked by:

- (a) Students only
- (b) Other experts in the field
- (c) Website developers
- (d) Business companies

25. Students can access academic journals through:

- (a) Gaming platforms
- (b) School libraries and university portals
- (c) Music applications
- (d) Shopping websites

26. Effective online searching requires users to:

- (a) Use random words
- (b) Use specific keywords related to the topic
- (c) Avoid search engines
- (d) Open unrelated websites

27. Advanced search options are mainly used to:

- (a) Increase internet speed
- (b) Narrow search results effectively
- (c) Remove online resources
- (d) Delete browser history

28. Which filters are commonly available in online databases?

- (a) Date, author, and subject
- (b) Wallpapers and themes
- (c) Games and videos
- (d) Password and username

29. Managing digital information includes:

- (a) Organizing articles and keeping track of sources
- (b) Ignoring useful information

(c) Deleting important files

(d) Avoiding note-taking

30. Which tool is most useful for organizing research information?

(a) Reference managers and note-taking apps ✓

(b) Gaming software

(c) Antivirus programs

(d) Social networking sites

31. Research ethics are principles that ensure research is:

(a) Expensive and lengthy

(b) Honest, respectful, and fair ✓

(c) Limited to scientists only

(d) Conducted without rules

32. The main purpose of research ethics is to:

(a) Increase internet usage

(b) Maintain integrity and protect participants' rights ✓

(c) Reduce research activities

(d) Promote advertisements

33. Ethical research is important because it makes research findings:

- (a) Misleading
- (b) Trustworthy and reliable
- (c) Difficult to understand
- (d) Less valuable

34. Before collecting personal information in a survey, a researcher should:

- (a) Share information publicly
- (b) Obtain participants' permission
- (c) Ignore participant rights
- (d) Publish data immediately

35. Which principle of research ethics requires researchers to inform participants about the purpose of the study?

- (a) Integrity
- (b) Confidentiality
- (c) Informed Consent
- (d) Data Analysis

36. Confidentiality in research means:

-
- (a) Sharing participant information publicly
 - (b) Keeping participants' personal information private ✓
 - (c) Publishing all collected data
 - (d) Ignoring participant privacy

37. Integrity in research requires researchers to:

- (a) Falsify data
- (b) Be honest and transparent in their work ✓
- (c) Copy information without credit
- (d) Hide research findings

38. Which of the following is considered unethical in research?

- (a) Giving proper references
- (b) Plagiarizing someone else's work ✓
- (c) Respecting participants
- (d) Keeping information confidential

39. Respect for participants means researchers should:

- (a) Harm participants during research
- (b) Treat participants fairly and respectfully ✓
- (c) Ignore participants' concerns

(d) Share responses without permission

40. Research ethics contribute to the credibility of research by ensuring:

(a) False information is spread

(b) Results are reliable and valuable

(c) Participants are ignored

(d) Data is hidden from everyone

41. Intellectual Property (IP) refers to:

(a) Physical property only

(b) Legal rights protecting creations of the mind

(c) Government taxes

(d) Online advertisements

42. Intellectual property protects:

(a) Natural resources

(b) Creations such as inventions, designs, and artistic works

(c) Sports activities

(d) Internet connections

43. The main purpose of intellectual property laws is to:

-
- (a) Discourage innovation
 - (b) Protect creators and reward their creativity ✓
 - (c) Increase competition unfairly
 - (d) Eliminate copyrights

44. A patent provides protection for:

- (a) Logos and brand names
- (b) Inventions and technical solutions ✓
- (c) Songs and novels
- (d) Business secrets only

45. A patent prevents others from:

- (a) Reading books
- (b) Making or selling an invention without permission ✓
- (c) Watching movies
- (d) Using trademarks

46. Which of the following is an example of a patent?

- (a) A company logo
- (b) A newly invented solar panel ✓
- (c) A song album

(d) A bottle design

47. A trademark is used to:

- (a) Protect secret formulas
- (b) Distinguish goods or services of one company from another
- (c) Protect inventions only
- (d) Store online data

48. Which of the following is an example of a trademark?

- (a) A research article
- (b) National Foods logo
- (c) A secret recipe
- (d) A software code



49. Copyright protects:

- (a) Scientific equipment only
- (b) Literary and artistic works
- (c) Product packaging only
- (d) Internet domains

50. Which of the following is protected by copyright?

- (a) Books and music

-
- (b) Trade secrets only
 - (c) Product logos only
 - (d) Technical inventions only

51. Industrial design rights mainly protect the:

- (a) Technical process of a machine
- (b) Visual appearance and aesthetic design of products
- (c) Business marketing plans
- (d) Research data

52. Which example best represents an industrial design?

- (a) A unique mineral water bottle shape
- (b) A company slogan
- (c) A secret recipe
- (d) A scientific formula

53. A trade secret is:

- (a) Publicly shared information
- (b) Confidential business information that provides competitive advantage
- (c) A government document

(d) An online advertisement

54. Which of the following is an example of a trade secret?

(a) National flag design

(b) Pakola drink recipe

(c) A mathematics book

(d) A public research paper

55. Intellectual property is important because it:

(a) Discourages creativity

(b) Protects ideas and encourages innovation

(c) Prevents technological progress

(d) Removes ownership rights

56. To protect a new invention in Pakistan, a person should apply for a:

(a) Trademark

(b) Patent

(c) Copyright

(d) Trade secret

57. Patents in Pakistan are registered through:

-
- (a) National Bank of Pakistan
 - (b) Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan (IPO Pakistan)
 - (c) NADRA
 - (d) State Bank of Pakistan

58. A company should register its logo or slogan as a:

- (a) Copyright
- (b) Trade secret
- (c) Trademark
- (d) Patent

59. Copyright protection is mainly used for:

- (a) Creative and artistic works
- (b) Secret business formulas
- (c) Company trademarks only
- (d) Scientific equipment

60. Trade secrets are protected by:

- (a) Sharing information publicly
- (b) Using confidentiality and legal agreements
- (c) Publishing data online

(d) Registering trademarks only

❖ **Important Short Questions:**

1. Define online research and write its purpose.

Answer:

Online research is the process of finding and collecting information from the internet using websites, articles, videos, and other digital sources.

Purpose:

Its purpose is to gather accurate, reliable, and updated information for study, work, or problem-solving.

Example:

A student searches Google for “causes of climate change” to complete homework.

2. Explain the importance of online research in modern education.

Answer:

Online research is important because it gives quick access to vast educational resources, helps students complete assignments, and improves learning skills.

Example:

Students use online articles and videos to understand difficult science topics.

3. Classify different types of online research.

Answer:

Types of online research include:

- General Information Research
- Academic Research
- Market Research
- Fact-Checking Research
- Health Research

Example:

A doctor searches medical websites for health research about diabetes treatment.

4. Define digital literacy and explain its significance.

Answer:

Digital literacy is the ability to use digital tools like computers, smartphones, and the internet to find, understand, and share information.

Significance:

It helps people use technology safely and effectively in education and daily life.

Example:

A student uses a laptop to research and create a PowerPoint presentation.

5. What are the key components of digital literacy?

Answer:

Key components include:

- Using technology
- Searching for information
- Evaluating sources
- Protecting personal data

Example:

A student uses Google, checks website reliability, and saves files in folders.

6. How is searching for information effectively done on the internet?

Answer:

Effective searching is done by using specific keywords, applying filters, and using advanced search options to get relevant results.

Example:

Typing “modern irrigation methods for wheat in Pakistan” instead of just “irrigation”.

7. What do you understand by evaluating online sources?**Answer:**

Evaluating online sources means checking whether the information is reliable, accurate, and written by trustworthy authors.

Example:

Comparing information from Wikipedia with a university website before using it in an assignment.

8. Why is evaluation of sources necessary in online research?**Answer:**

It is necessary to avoid false information, ensure accuracy, and use trustworthy data in research work.

Example:

A student verifies health information from medical websites instead of random blogs.

9. What are online libraries and research databases?**Answer:**

Online libraries and research databases are digital platforms that provide access to books, journals, and academic materials for study and research.

Example:

A university student uses an online library to download research papers for a project.

10. How do academic journals help in research work?

Answer:

Academic journals provide expert-written, peer-reviewed articles that offer reliable and updated knowledge for research purposes.

Example:

A researcher reads a journal article on artificial intelligence to support his study.

11. What is meant by peer-reviewed articles?

Answer:

Peer-reviewed articles are research papers that are reviewed and checked by other experts in the same field before publication to ensure accuracy and quality.

Example:

A medical research article published in a scientific journal after approval by doctors and researchers.

12. Explain how digital resources are utilized in learning and research.

Answer:

Digital resources are used by accessing online materials such as e-books, articles, videos, and databases to support learning and research work.

Example:

A student watches an educational YouTube video and reads online articles to prepare for an exam.

13. What is the role of search engines in online research?

Answer:

Search engines help users find relevant information on the internet quickly by using keywords and displaying useful websites and resources.

Example:

Using Google to search “effects of climate change in Pakistan” to find articles and reports.

14. How do keywords and advanced search techniques improve results?

Answer:

Keywords and advanced search techniques help narrow down search results, making information more relevant, accurate, and specific.

Example:

Searching “modern irrigation methods wheat Pakistan 2025” instead of just “irrigation”.

15. Define research ethics and explain its importance.

Answer:

Research ethics are principles that ensure research is honest, fair, and respectful toward participants and data.

Importance:

They ensure accuracy, protect participants, and maintain trust in research.

Example:

Taking permission before collecting survey data from students.

16. Describe the key principles of research ethics.

Answer:

Key principles include:

- Informed Consent
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Respect for Participants

Example:

Keeping survey responses private and not sharing personal data publicly.

17. What is informed consent in research ethics?

Answer:

Informed consent means informing participants about the purpose of research and getting their permission before involving them.

Example:

A researcher asks students before collecting data about their study habits.

18. Explain the concept of confidentiality in research.

Answer:

Confidentiality means keeping participants' personal information private and not sharing it without permission.

Example:

A teacher does not reveal students' survey responses to others.

19. Define intellectual property and its importance.

Answer:

Intellectual property refers to legal rights that protect inventions, creative works, designs, and ideas.

Importance:

It protects creators' work and encourages innovation and creativity.

Example:

A writer's book is protected so no one can copy it without permission.

20. How can intellectual property be protected effectively?

Answer:

Intellectual property can be protected through patents, trademarks, copyrights, and confidentiality agreements.

Example:

Registering a logo as a trademark or applying for a patent for a new invention.

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.

Author: Muhammad Asghar

Purpose: To contribute to education by offering insightful, valuable content that enhances learning and understanding.

Copyright & Usage Policy

© 2026 **StudyNotes360.com**. All Rights Reserved.

No part of these notes may be reproduced, redistributed, or used for commercial purposes without explicit written permission from the author. These notes are intended solely for personal study and educational use.