1. Which statement among the following is associated with the understanding of a ‘Post-industrial city’?
   a. A city with only a few thousand people living within its borders and characterized by a relatively closed class system and limited mobility
   b. A city in which global finance and the electronic flow of information dominate the economy
   c. A city that lacks proper infrastructure and is over crowded with tourists
   d. A city that is newly established for the governing elite of the country

2. In the culture of information human beings began to think of nature as
   a. Information
   b. Information processor
   c. Information producer
   d. Information to be processed

3. Who is the author of *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*?
   a. Alvin Toffler
   b. Daniel Bell
   c. Manuel Castells
   d. David Lyon

4. According to Alvin Toffler’s third wave concept which represents the second wave
   a. Industrial society
   b. Agricultural society
   c. Hunting and gathering society
   d. Information society

5. Extensive database of people which are being used for administrative purposes and for the interest of citizens and the data seem to have overtaken primary spot from its originator, therefore legal protection should cover
   a. Data
   b. Citizen
   c. Both, data and citizen
   d. None, as both are best protected by ICTs

6. One of the grounding principles of the ‘third wave’ is
   a. Variability
   b. Decentralization
   c. Standardization
   d. Minimization

7. In the culture of information human beings began to think of themselves as
   a. Information
   b. Information processors
8. Material that enabled the convergence of computing and telecommunication is
   a. Carbon
   b. Boron
   c. **Silicon**
   d. Titanium

9. “Electronic battlefield” refers to
   a. Conflict over silicon expropriation
   b. **Competition among nations to get an edge on electronics**
   c. Deployment of automated artillery
   d. A science fiction war

10. The renowned Silicon Valley earlier famous for fruit production later shifted to
    production of transistors and integrated circuits (ICs). The major reason for the shift was
    military requirements of transistors and ICs – those gave birth to information revolution.
    Such transformation and development of a technology can be seen as
    a. Only social shaping of technology
    b. Technological shaping of society
    c. Only economic shaping of technology
    d. **Both a and c**

11. Many countries tried to create an appropriate atmosphere like the Silicon Valley in the
    USA for promotion and development of ICTs, in the similar line ‘Silicon Forest’ is in
    a. England
    b. **Germany**
    c. Japan
    d. The USA

12. Information and Communication Technologies include
    a. On line learning
    b. Learning through the use of EDUSAT
    c. Web Based Learning
    d. **All the above**

13. In 1982, Britain’s Prime Minister Thatcher insisted for the propagation of IT through
    intervention of the state, and the outcome of this policy was
    a. Voluntarily computer literacy for children
    b. Flexible and adaptable attitude of employees
    c. **An attempt to set offshore technological colonies**
    d. None of the above

14. Relations of power in information society can be captured through analyzing relation
    among ‘information operatives’ – information operatives are referred to as
a. Typist and manager  
b. Word-processor operator and data analyst  
c. Manager and owner  
d. All of the above

15. Based on Marxist analysis introduction of automation and robotics in manufacturing is a way of  
a. Perpetuating the interests of capital, at the expense of labour  
b. Exploitation and accumulation  
c. Separating mental from manual labour  
d. All of the above