20 True or False

Decide, then check the answer and reason below each statement.

Question 1

The IIBF Digital Banking exam has 120 MCQs for a total of 100 marks.

TRUE

The exam pattern sets 120 multiple choice questions worth 100 marks overall.

Question 2

There is negative marking for wrong answers in the IIBF Digital Banking exam.

FALSE

The Digital Banking exam has no negative marking, so candidates should attempt every question.

Question 3

Candidates generally need to score at least 50 percent to pass the Digital Banking exam.

TRUE

The qualifying criterion is usually 50 marks out of 100, subject to the latest official notification.

Question 4

Only existing IIBF members are allowed to appear for the Digital Banking certificate exam.

FALSE

Both members and non-members of IIBF are eligible to register and appear for the course.

Question 5

RuPay was introduced by NPCI as an indigenous domestic card scheme.

TRUE

NPCI launched RuPay as India's own domestic debit and credit card network.

Question 6

RuPay debit cards cannot be used for cashless payment at POS terminals.

FALSE

RuPay debit cards are accepted for cashless payment at POS terminals as well as ATM withdrawals.

Question 7

A chargeback occurs when a cardholder disputes a transaction with the card issuer.

TRUE

The cardholder contacts the issuer and refuses to accept a charge shown on the billing statement.

Question 8

PCI-DSS has no connection to protecting cardholder payment data.

FALSE

PCI-DSS is specifically a security standard for safeguarding cardholder and payment card data.

Question 9

Magnetic stripe cards store data using magnetized iron-based particles on a band.

TRUE

The magnetic stripe encodes account information via the magnetism of iron-based particles.

Question 10

An Amazon gift card is an example of an open-system prepaid instrument.

FALSE

A merchant-specific gift card like this is a closed-system instrument usable only with that issuer.

Question 11

Zitmo Trojan is known for stealing bank TAN codes sent via SMS.

TRUE

This malware specifically intercepts one-time transaction codes texted to customers by banks.

Question 12

End-user risk in digital banking has nothing to do with weak passwords or lost devices.

FALSE

End-user risk specifically includes lost devices, weak or stored passwords, and insecure Wi-Fi.

Question 13

Blockchain can securely share payment and account information among multiple parties.

TRUE

Its distributed ledger structure allows information to be shared and verified among known or unknown participants.

Question 14

The IIBF Digital Banking exam duration is 4 hours.

FALSE

The exam is timed for 2 hours, roughly one minute per question across 120 MCQs.

Question 15

The IIBF Digital Banking certificate exam is conducted in online mode.

TRUE

Candidates take the exam on a computer-based online testing system.

Question 16

Cyber-security is a minor topic that Digital Banking candidates can safely skip.

FALSE

Cyber-security is a heavily weighted, scoring area that candidates are advised not to ignore.

Question 17

Solving previous year question papers helps candidates recognise how IIBF phrases tricky options.

TRUE

Repeated exposure to past papers builds familiarity with the Institute's question style and double negatives.

Question 18

Since there is no negative marking, candidates should leave difficult questions blank.

FALSE

With no penalty for wrong answers, candidates should attempt every question rather than skip it.

Question 19

UPI, cards and POS terminals are all electronic channels covered under digital banking.

TRUE

Digital banking is the umbrella term for delivering banking services through such electronic channels.

Question 20

The medium of the IIBF Digital Banking exam is Hindi only.

FALSE

The exam is conducted in English, not Hindi.