Choose the correct answer from the given alternative

1. What is the general meaning of security?

A. Freedom from danger and fear. C. Sharing information online

B. Only protection from viruses D. Using computers faster

2. What is the main mission of the Information Network Security Agency (INSA)?

A. Building roads B. Cyber security C. Manufacturing computers D. All

3. What is computer security mainly concerned with?

A. Decorating computers C. Selling computer accessories

B. Protecting computer systems and information D. Increasing internet speed

4. Which type of security focuses on protecting information from unauthorized access, modification and deletion?

A. Network security B. Application security C. Information security D. Mobile security

5. Which security type is securing an application by building security features to prevent

from cyber threats. ?

A. Application security B. Cyber security C. Network security D. Mobile security

6. What is commonly used to protect networks from internet-based attacks?

A. Keyboard B. Printer C. Firewall D. Scanner

7. _____ means ensuring that information is available only to the intended audience.

A. Accessibility B. Confidentiality C. Availability D. Integrity

8. Which principle of computer security ensures that data can be trusted?

A. Availability B. Confidentiality C. Integrity D. Accessibility

9. Which CIA principle ensures that authorized users can access information whenever the required time.?

A. Confidentiality B. Integrity C. Availability D. Accessibility

10. Which of the following is an example of a natural threat to computer security?

A. Hacking B. Virus attack C. Flooding D. Password theft

11. What is another common name for an attack on computer security?

A. Digital typing B. Cyber-attack C. Software update D. Data entry

12. What is the main purpose of a Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

A. To improve network speed C. To repair damaged files

B. To flood a system with requests and stop normal access D. To create backup data

13. Which malware secretly records keyboard activities to steal passwords?

A. Worm B. Adware C. Key logger D. Spyware

14. Which malware can lock files and demand payment to restore access?

A. Virus B. Trojan horse C. Ransomware D. Adware

15. What is a Trojan horse in computer security?

A. A program that improves security C. A hardware device

B. A code that takes over systems to steal and damage data D. A type of firewall

16. Which type of malware independent program that infects the computer system through network devices?

A. Worm B. Spyware C. Adware D. Key logger

17. What is phishing? A. Protecting passwords with encryption

B. Updating software systems C. Creating secure websites

D. Sending fake communications pretending to be trusted sources

18. What happens in a man-in-the-middle attack?

A. Files are automatically deleted C. Software updates are blocked

B. A hacker intercepts communication between two people D. The computer overheats

19. Which attack involves inserting unauthorized input into an SQL statement?

A. Phishing B. SQL injection C. Eavesdropping D. Password attack

20. What is social engineering in computer security?

A. Building social media applications B. Creating computer hardware

C. Manipulating people to obtain confidential information D. Repairing damaged systems

21. What is cyber bullying? A. Repairing computers online

B. Sending or sharing harmful and humiliating content online

C. Creating educational websites D. Protecting social media accounts

22. Who are cyber predators? A. People who fix network problems

B. People who use the internet to exploit younger people

C. Students learning programming D. Users who create games online

23. Which of the following can be behind cyber-attacks?

A. Hackers B. Online criminals C. Malicious insiders D. All of the above

24. Which of the following is an example of corruption of information?

A. Repairing a database C. Creating backup files

B. Unauthorized changing of student marks D. Installing antivirus software

25. Which security impact is an unauthorized use of computer or network services?

A. Illegal usage B. Denial of use C. Theft of services D. Elevation of privilege

26. Which one is different from the others?

A. Computer crime B. Identity theft C. Information theft D. Fire

27. What is a computational problem?

A. A problem solved only by humans C. A problem without inputs

B. A problem solved step-by-step using a computer D. A problem with no solution

28. Which type of computational problem has answers like “Yes” or “No”?

A. Search problem B. Decision problem C. Counting problem D. Optimization problem

29. Which problem type looks for one or more values satisfy a given condition?

A. Search problem B. Decision problem C. Counting problem D. Optimization problem

30. Which computational problem gives the number of solutions to a search problem?

A. Search problem B. Decision problem C. Counting problem D. Optimization problem

31. Which problem type is focus on finding the best possible solution ?

A. Search problem B. Decision problem C. Counting problem D. Optimization problem

32. Which of the following is the correct order of Polya's problem-solving steps?

A. Understand → Make a plan → Review → Execute

B. Understand → Make a plan → Execute → Review

C. Make a plan → Understand → Execute→ Review

D. Understand→ Execute →Make a plan→Review

33. One is a precise sequence of instructions for solving a problem.

A. Algorithm B Flowchart C. Pseudocode D. All

34._____is a sequence of instructions written using a programming language.

A. A computer program B. A Program C. A and B D none

35. What is a programming language?

A. A natural language like English B. A computer virus C. A network device

D. A language used by computers and programmers to write programs

36. Which one is represents an algorithm graphically?

A. Pseudocode B. Flowchart C. Spreadsheet D. All

37. What does pseudocode use to represent an algorithm?

A. Machine code only C. English-like instructions

B. Mathematical formulas only D. Electrical signals

38. What does the **flow line** represent in a flowchart?

A. Start/end point B. Decision point C. Branching point D. sequence of steps

39. Which flowchart symbol would represent a process or action?

A. parallelogram B. diamond C. Rectangle D. Oval

40. Which symbol is used for input/output in a flowchart?

A. Oval B. parallelogram C. Rectangle D. diamond

41. What does the **diamond** symbol represent in a flowchart?

A. Input/Output B. Process C. Connector D. Decision

42. Which symbol is used to represent the start and end in a flowchart?

A. Rectangle B. Oval C. diamond D. parallelogram

43. Which statement about flowcharts and pseudocode is correct?

A. Flowcharts are harder to understand than pseudocode

B. Pseudocode cannot represent algorithms

C. They cannot be converted into each other

D. Flowcharts are visual, while pseudocode is text-based

44. Which type of instruction flow executes commands in order from top to bottom?

A. Repetition B. Selection C. Sequence D. Optimization

45. Which type of instruction flow repeatedly executes instructions for a fixed number of times?

A. Repetition B. Selection C. Decision D. Sequence

46. Which type of instruction flow execute or jump instruction(s) depending on the outcome of the decision? A. Repetition B. Selection C. Decision D. Sequence

47. Which of the following is a flowchart-based programming environment?

A. Scratch B. Blockly C. Flowgorithm D. Python

48. What is the main feature of block-based programming environments?

A. Writing only machine language. C. Using only mathematical formulas

B. Using drag-and-drop graphic blocks to create programs D. Creating computer hardware

49. Which of the following is a popular free block-based programming environment?

A. Raptor B. SFC C. Scratch D. Flowgorithm

50. Which approach is a large complex problem into smaller manageable modules through modularization? A. top-down approach B. bottom-up approach C A and B D. None

51. How does the bottom-up problem-solving approach work? A. It only uses flowcharts

B. It starts from the largest system first C. It ignores small modules

D. Small modules are developed first and then integrated together

52. To develop algorithm, we may use:

A. top-down approach B. bottom-up approach .C. A and B D. none