

Tu170

ملخص المبدأ مادة التعلم عن طريق الإنترنت

Done by :

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Multiple Choice Questions

Meeting 1

Chapter 1

The Impact of Technology in a Changing World

1. Why is it important to understand how hackers and viruses work?

- a) To create more advanced computer viruses
- b) To protect your computer from potential cyber threats**
- c) To improve the speed of your internet connection
- d) To develop gaming applications

2. What is one effective way to protect your online privacy?

- a) Sharing personal information on social media
- b) Using weak passwords for easy access
- c) Adjusting privacy settings and using strong passwords**
- d) Clicking on pop-up ads to check security threats

3. What does being computer literate help you understand about cybersecurity risks?

- a) That cyber threats are only a problem for large corporations
- b) That privacy and security risks exist for all internet users**
- c) That identity theft only happens when using online banking

d) That using the same password for all accounts is the safest practice

4. Why is it important to use the web wisely?

a) To find reliable and accurate information effectively

b) To rely on the first search result without verification

c) To share personal details on random websites

d) To use outdated sources for research

5. What is an example of a good online security practice?

a) Clicking on email links from unknown sources

b) Using different passwords for each account

c) Downloading software from unverified websites

d) Ignoring software update notifications

6. What should you do to avoid hackers and viruses?

a) Open email attachments from unknown senders

b) Install and regularly update antivirus software

c) Disable all security settings on your computer

d) Visit unsecured websites without checking for HTTPS

7. What is one major risk of not being computer literate?

a) Increased vulnerability to cyber threats

b) Faster browsing experience

c) Better access to secure websites

d) Improved computer performance

8. How does protecting your privacy online help you?

a) It ensures that your personal and financial data is safe

b) It allows companies to track and collect your data freely

c) It encourages you to share more personal information online

d) It makes your accounts easier to hack

9. What should you check when visiting a website to ensure its credibility?

a) The number of advertisements on the page

b) The presence of "https://" in the URL and a security certificate

c) The website's ability to load quickly

d) Whether the website asks for unnecessary personal details

10. What is an example of an unreliable online source?

a) A research paper published by a reputable university

b) A verified government website

c) A personal blog with unverified information

d) A medical journal from an official health organization

11. Which of the following is an example of online annoyance?

- a) Reading an online news article
- b) Receiving spam emails and pop-up ads**
- c) Watching a tutorial on cybersecurity
- d) Installing a legitimate software update

12. How can you protect your computer from spyware and adware?

- a) Clicking on pop-up ads to check their content
- b) Installing reliable antivirus and anti-malware software**
- c) Downloading software from unknown websites
- d) Ignoring security updates

13. What is the primary difference between a virus, a worm, and a Trojan horse?

- a) A virus spreads by attaching itself to files, a worm spreads independently, and a Trojan horse disguises itself as legitimate software**
- b) A worm only affects mobile devices, while a virus and a Trojan horse affect computers
- c) A virus is harmless, a worm speeds up your computer, and a Trojan horse improves security
- d) A Trojan horse is a type of antivirus software, while a virus and worm are security tools

14. What is the best way to avoid downloading a Trojan horse?

- a) Downloading software only from trusted sources**
- b) Opening email attachments from unknown senders
- c) Clicking on suspicious links offering free software
- d) Ignoring security warnings from your operating system

15. How can maintaining and upgrading your computer save time and money?

- a) By preventing hardware failures and improving performance**
- b) By forcing you to buy new devices frequently
- c) By making the computer run slower
- d) By ensuring viruses stay on your system

6. Which of the following is an essential part of troubleshooting a computer issue?

- a) Restarting the computer to see if the problem persists**
- b) Ignoring error messages and continuing work
- c) Uninstalling all software randomly to fix the issue
- d) Downloading unknown programs to fix errors

17. How does staying up to date with technology benefit users?

- a) It helps in integrating new tools into daily life efficiently**
- b) It forces people to spend unnecessary money on new gadgets
- c) It makes using older technologies impossible
- d) It prevents people from learning new skills

18. Which of the following is NOT a reason to stay updated with technology?

- a) Learning new skills to remain competitive in the job market
- b) Enhancing security by using the latest software updates
- c) Gaining knowledge about improved digital tools
- d) Ignoring new developments because old technology is always better**

19. What is a key benefit of knowing how to troubleshoot your computer?

- a) Reduces dependency on professional technical support for minor issues**
- b) Ensures that the computer will never have problems again
- c) Allows the computer to operate without updates
- d) Prevents the need for any antivirus protection

20. What is an example of a safe practice to avoid online annoyances?

a) Clicking on pop-ups that claim your computer is infected

b) Using ad-blockers and adjusting browser security settings

c) Downloading "free" software from unknown sources

d) Responding to spam emails to stop receiving them

21. What is intelligence?

a) The ability to memorize everything

b) The ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills

c) The ability to repeat tasks without understanding

d) The ability to function without learning

22. One of these sentences is considered to be main goal of artificial intelligence?

a) To replace all human workers

b) To create computer systems that perform tasks associated with human intelligence

c) To reduce the need for information technology

d) To develop new physical machines only

23. Which of the following is an application of AI in transportation?

a) Manual driving of all cars

b) Autopilots on commercial airplanes and autonomous vehicles

c) Traffic lights controlled by human operators

d) Hand signals for communication

24. How is AI used in education?

a) Teaching without interaction with students

b) Virtual language instructors correcting grammar and suggesting new words

c) Completely replacing teachers in all schools

d) Teaching students only mathematics

25. What is the purpose of plagiarism checkers?

a) To generate new content

b) To help educators detect plagiarized work

c) To delete all student assignments

d) To teach history

26. How are robots used in industrial settings?

- a) For entertainment purposes only
- b) To replace all human workers immediately
- c) To perform hazardous or repetitive tasks**
- d) To increase physical exercise for employees

27. What is one way AI is used in law enforcement?

- a) Facial reconstruction and computer forensics**
- b) Printing legal documents
- c) Creating laws and policies
- d) Solving cases without human involvement

28. How is AI used in medicine?

- a) To replace all doctors permanently
- b) To help diagnose unfamiliar conditions and design prosthetic devices**
- c) To reduce the number of patients seeking healthcare
- d) To prevent all medical errors

29. How is AI integrated into patient information systems?

- a) By keeping all records on paper
- b) By analyzing medical data to provide better patient care**
- c) By limiting doctors' access to patient history

d) By preventing the use of digital health recor

30. Which of the following statements is true about AI?

a) AI can only be used in one specific field

b) AI has applications in various fields, including transportation, education, law enforcement, and medicine

c) AI is only useful for entertainment purposes

d) AI does not help in problem-solving.

How is AI enhancing public .31
?transportation systems

a) By increasing manual ticket inspections

b) By implementing AI-based parking enforcement to keep bus lanes clear

c) By reducing the number of buses on the road

d) By eliminating the need for public transportation

In what way is AI contributing to .32
?public safety through video analysis

a) By replacing all human surveillance personnel

b) By analyzing video footage to identify potential threats and criminal activities

c) By recording videos without any analysis

d) By reducing the number of security cameras in public areas

How are AI chatbots transforming .33

?Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

a) By replacing paramedics in the field

b) By assisting with data entry, documentation, and real-time decision support

c) By delaying emergency response times

d) By reducing the need for medical equipment

What role does AI play in predictive .34

?policing

a) It eliminates the need for police officers

b) It uses data analysis to forecast potential criminal activities and allocate resources effectively

c) It increases random patrols without data support

d) It reduces the use of technology in law enforcement

How is AI utilized in the field of .35

?medicine for diagnostics

a) By replacing doctors in diagnosing all conditions

b) By assisting in diagnosing unfamiliar conditions and analyzing medical data

c) By discouraging the use of medical imaging

d) By reducing the accuracy of medical diagnoses

Why does technology create ethical .36
?challenges

a) Because technology is always used ethically

b) Because laws are created before technology advances

c) Because technology often moves faster than rules
can be formulated to govern it

d) Because technology does not impact ethical decisions

?What is the definition of ethics .37

a) A formal set of laws enforced by governments

b) A general set of unwritten guidelines for people to
follow

c) The process of developing new technology

d) A method of improving computing efficiency

What is an example of unethical .38
?behavior

a) Following copyright laws

b) Cheating on an exam

c) Developing new software

d) Using open-source programs legally

Which of the following influences a person's ethical beliefs .39

- a) Family values
- b) Religious affiliation
- c) Personal experiences
- d) All of the above

What is intellectual property .40

- a) Any physical object created in a factory
- b) Work that is the result of someone's creativity and knowledge
- c) A type of artificial intelligence
- d) A method of computer programming

Why has the enforcement of copyright laws become more difficult .42

- a) Because fewer people create original content
- b) Because electronic media has made content easier to share and distribute
- c) Because copyright laws no longer exist
- d) Because software piracy has been eliminated

How do companies like Microsoft combat software piracy .43

- a) By encouraging illegal software use
- b) By offering free copies of their software
- c) By implementing measures to fight piracy
- d) By avoiding copyright enforcement

,How do intelligent personal agents .44
?like Alexa, raise privacy concerns

- a) By constantly listening and analyzing user data
- b) By improving security for all users
- c) By limiting access to online information
- d) By preventing identity theft

How do social media platforms track .45
?user behavior

- a) By randomly guessing user preferences
- b) By using algorithms to predict personal attributes based on user activity
- c) By asking users to submit daily reports
- d) By disabling user accounts

?What is plagiarism .46

- a) Using someone else' s work without proper acknowledgment

- b) Creating original work
- c) Citing all sources properly in a research paper
- d) Avoiding the use of external sources

?What is an example of plagiarism .47

- a) Writing an original essay
- b) Copying content from a website without citation**
- c) Citing all sources correctly in a bibliography
- d) Using quotation marks and proper references

How do educational institutions detect .47
?plagiarism

- a) By manually checking each student's work
- b) By using plagiarism detection tools like Turnitin**
- c) By assuming all students submit original work
- d) By ignoring potential plagiarism cases

?Why is illegal software use unethical .48

- a) Because it gives businesses and individuals an unfair advantage in global markets**
- b) Because it helps companies save money legally
- c) Because it increases the quality of the software
- d) Because it prevents software updates

What is the main challenge in .49
maintaining privacy online

a) Keeping up with changing security settings and
privacy laws

b) Avoiding social media entirely

c) Blocking all online communication

d) Using only public Wi-Fi network

What is an ethical way to use .50
?information found online

a) Copying and pasting without citing the source

b) Paraphrasing and giving credit to the original
author

c) Sharing copyrighted material without permission

d) Claiming someone else' s work as your own

Chapter 2:

Looking at Computers

Understanding Your Computer

1. What are the four main functions of a computer?

a) Typing, Printing, Editing, Saving

b) Input, Processing, Output, Storage

c) Scanning, Downloading, Sharing, Deleting

d) Uploading, Compressing, Encrypting, Formatting

2. Which of the following is an example of the "input" function of a computer?

a) Displaying a document on a monitor

b) Typing a letter using a keyboard

c) Printing a report

d) Saving a file on a USB drive

3. What is the main function of the "processing" stage in computing?

a) To store data permanently

b) To convert raw data into meaningful information

c) To display results on a screen

d) To delete unwanted files

4. What is the primary function of "Input" in a computer system?

a) To display data on the screen

b) To gather and enter data into the computer

c) To store data for future use

d) To process information

5. Which device is an example of an "output" function in a computer system?

a) Mouse

b) Scanner

c) Printer

d) Keyboard

6. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

a) Printer

b) Keyboard

c) Monitor

d) Speaker

7. What is the main purpose of computer storage?

a) To keep data temporarily only

b) To store data for future use

c) To process numbers faster

d) To connect multiple computers

8. Which of the following best describes the "Output" function of a computer?

a) It gathers data from the user

b) It saves data in a storage device

c) It manipulates data to produce results

d) It displays processed data and information

9. Which of the following is an example of a storage device?

a) Monitor

b) Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

c) Mouse

d) Webcam

10.What is the correct order of operations in a computer system?

a) Storage ,Processing ,Input ,Output

b) Input ,Processing, Output, Storage

c) Output ,Storage, Input, Processing

d) Processing ,Storage, Input Output

11.What type of memory is typically used for short-term processing?

a) Hard drive

b) SSD

c) RAM

d) USB flash drive

12.Which of the following devices is used for long-term storage?

a) CPU

b) RAM

c) Hard Drive

d) Printer

13. What is an example of raw data?

a) A completed report

b) An unordered list of numbers

c) A summary of statistics

d) A pie chart

14. What is binary language?

a) A programming language used in coding

b) A method for organizing documents

c) A system of numbers consisting of only 0s and 1s

d) A form of spoken communication

15. What is a "bit" in computing?

a) A group of numbers

b) The smallest unit of data in a computer

c) A type of file format

d) A software program

16. How many bits make up one byte?

a) 2

b) 4

c) 8

d) 16

17. What is the binary representation of the letter 'K'?

a) 10011001

b) 01001011

c) 11100011

d) 00011100

18. What does "1 kilobyte (KB)" equal in bytes?

a) 512 bytes

b) 1000 bytes

c) 1024 bytes

d) 2048 bytes

19. How many megabytes (MB) are in 1 gigabyte (GB)?

a) 512 MB

b) 1000 MB

c) 1024 MB

d) 2048 MB

20. How much data does Google process per hour?

a) 1 Gigabyte

b) 1 Terabyte

c) 1 Petabyte

d) 1 Megabyte

21. The role of the CPU in a computer system is

a) Processing data into useful information

b) Storing data permanently

c) Displaying graphics

d) Controlling screen brightness

22. What is an example of computer processing?

a) A user clicks a button with a mouse

b) The CPU performs calculations on entered numbers

c) The monitor displays a video

d) A speaker plays music

23. What is the difference between data and information?

a) Data is meaningful, while information is random

b) Data is processed, while information is raw

c) Data is raw, while information is organized and meaningful

d) Data and information are the same

24. What type of computer is the most powerful?

a) Smartphone

b) Tablet

c) Supercomputer

d) Laptop

25. What is the role of the CPU in a computer?

- a) Storing data permanently
- b) Controlling the display screen
- c) Processing data into meaningful information**
- d) Capturing images

26. What is an example of how a computer processes data into information?

- a) Sorting an unordered list of numbers into a structured table**
- b) Deleting all user files
- c) Turning off automatically
- d) Making the screen brighter

27. How does a computer process bits and bytes?

- a) By storing all files in external devices
- b) By using hardware and software to process data into information**
- c) By converting files into music
- d) By using only software without hardware

28. What is hardware in a computer?

- a) The set of instructions that control the computer
- b) The physical components of a computer**
- c) A type of cloud storage
- d) A software program

29. What is software in a computer?

- a) The operating system only
- b) The physical parts of the computer
- c) The set of programs that enable the hardware to function**
- d) The memory unit of the computer

30. What is the primary function of software?

- a) To store files permanently
- b) To convert data into meaningful information**
- c) To connect hardware components
- d) To run the internet

31. What are the two major types of software?

- a) Input software and Output software
- b) Application software and System software**
- c) Personal software and Business software
- d) Online software and Offline software

32. What is an example of application software?

- a) Windows 10
- b) Microsoft Excel**
- c) macOS
- d) Linux

33. What does system software do?

a) Controls how the hardware and software work together

b) Runs web-based applications

c) Stores data permanently

d) Loads only when a document is opened

34. What is the most common type of system software?

a) Word processor

b) Database software

c) Operating system

d) Video player

35. What is an example of an operating system?

a) Microsoft Word

b) Apple macOS

c) Adobe Photoshop

d) Google Drive

36. What are the two basic designs of computers?.

a) Stationary and Portable

b) Work and Home Computers

c) Internal and External Computers

d) Internet and Offline Computers

37. Which of the following is a portable computer?

- a) Desktop
- b) Workstation
- c) Laptop**
- d) Server

38. What components do smartphones share with computers?

- a) Processor, memory, input and output devices**
- b) Only a touchscreen
- c) A built-in gaming processor
- d) A physical keyboard

39. What is digital convergence?

- a) A single device performing multiple functions**
- b) The use of multiple devices for different tasks
- c) Storing all files in a single device
- d) Using a computer for cloud storage only

40. What is a key feature of a tablet?

- a) It has a touchscreen interface**
- b) It is heavier than a desktop computer
- c) It requires a wired mouse
- d) It cannot run any applications

41. What is a laptop?

- a) **A portable computer with an integrated screen and keyboard**
- b) A stationary computer
- c) A type of gaming console
- d) A storage device

42. What is a 2-in-1 PC?

- a) **A laptop that can function as a tablet**
- b) A desktop that includes two monitors
- c) A tablet with a built-in keyboard
- d) A gaming device

43. What is the defining feature of Ultrabooks?

- a) **They are lightweight and have long battery life**
- b) They have built-in CD/DVD drives
- c) They are larger than desktops
- d) They do not support Wi-Fi

44. What is unique about Chromebooks?

- a) **They use Chrome OS and rely on cloud storage**
- b) They run Windows applications

- c) They are used for high-end gaming
- d) They have an internal optical drive

45. Why are Chromebooks designed for constant internet connectivity?

- a) They do not have internal storage
- b) They store files primarily in the cloud**
- c) They do not require software updates
- d) They function as standalone devices

46. What is one major disadvantage of Chromebooks?

- a) They cannot connect to the internet
- b) They rely on cloud-based applications**
- c) They do not have any display screens
- d) They are larger than desktop computers

47 . Stationary computer is defined as :

- a) A computer that can be carried around
- b) A computer intended for use in a single location**
- c) A mobile phone
- d) A tablet

48? What is a desktop computer .

- a) A computer that is small and portable

b) A computer with a built-in monitor and keyboard

c) A computer with a separate system unit that houses the main components

d) A tablet with a detachable keyboard

What is a system unit in a desktop .49
?computer

a) A software program

b) A separate case that holds the main components of the computer

c) A gaming console

d) A network server

?What is a peripheral device .50

a) A built-in component of the system unit

b) A device that connects to a computer, such as a monitor or keyboard

c) A part of the motherboard

d) A type of storage device

?What is an all-in-one computer .51

a) A computer with a separate monitor and system unit

b) A desktop computer with all components housed in the monitor

- c) A tablet with a detachable keyboard
- d) A gaming console

Which of the following is an example of .52
?an all-in-one computer

- a) Apple iMac
- b) Lenovo ThinkPad
- c) Dell Gaming PC
- d) Microsoft Surface Pro

What is an advantage of all-in-one .53
?computers

- a) They are more powerful than desktop computers
- b) They take up less space and have fewer cables
- c) They allow for easier upgrading than desktops
- d) They do not require an operating system

?What is a Personal Computer (PC) .54

- a) A computer designed for individual use
- b) A computer used by multiple users simultaneously
- c) A high-speed mainframe computer
- d) A computer used for industrial operations

Which of the following is NOT a type of .55
?personal computer

- a) Desktop
- b) Laptop
- c) Mainframe**
- d) Tablet

?What is a mainframe computer .56

- a) A small, portable computer
- b) A large, expensive computer that supports many users simultaneously**
- c) A personal gaming computer
- d) A tablet used for office work

Where are mainframe computers commonly .57
?used

- a) Personal homes
- b) Small businesses
- c) Large organizations like banks and insurance companies**
- d) Portable gaming devices

What is an advantage of a mainframe .58
?computer

a) It is cheap and lightweight

b) It allows multiple users to work on similar tasks at the same time

c) It can replace all other computer systems

d) It is only used for video editing

?What is a supercomputer .59

a) A computer used for simple data entry

b) A computer designed for extremely complex calculations

c) A type of personal computer

d) A smartphone with advanced AI

?Where are supercomputers used .60

a) Web browsing

b) Weather forecasting and scientific research

c) Playing video games

d) Word processing

What is the main difference between a .61

?mainframe and a supercomputer

a) Supercomputers handle multiple tasks at the same time

b) Mainframes process complex calculations faster

c) Supercomputers execute a few programs at high speed, while mainframes handle many programs at once

d) Mainframes do not require programming

What is currently the world' s fastest .62
?supercomputer

a) IBM Watson

b) Google DeepMind

c) IBM Summit

d) Apple M1 Max

?What is an embedded computer .63

a) A small, self-contained computer built into another device

b) A standalone desktop system

c) A cloud-based storage unit

d) A large computing server

Which of the following is an example of .64
?an embedded computer

a) A laptop

b) A washing machine' s control system

c) A gaming desktop

d) A smartphone

Do embedded computers require user .65
?input

- a) Yes, they function like desktops
- b) No, they are pre-programmed to operate automatically**
- c) Only when connected to the internet
- d) Only when they are used for gaming

MEETING 2:

Chapter 2

Looking at Computers

1. What is the function of an input device?

- a) To process and organize data
- b) To enter data and commands into a computer**
- c) To display processed data
- d) To store files permanently

2. What is an example of an input device?

- a) Monitor
- b) Printer
- c) Keyboard**
- d) Speaker

3. What is a touch screen?

- a) A type of display that does not accept input
- b) A display that responds to touch commands**

- c) A type of keyboard
- d) A microphone-based device

4. One of these are the meaning of stylus?

- a) A type of computer mouse
- b) A device that looks like a pen and is used for screens**
- c) A type of game controller
- d) A microphone

5. What is a pointing device?

- a) A device used to input images
- b) A device that helps users interact with a computer's GUI**
- c) A device that processes calculations
- d) A device used to play audio

6. What is an example of a pointing device?

- a) Keyboard
- b) Mouse**
- c) Monitor
- d) Speaker

7. What is a touch pad?

- a) A small, touch-sensitive area on laptops used instead of a mouse**
- b) A type of monitor
- c) A device used to record audio

d) A printing device

8. What are game controllers classified as?

a) Input devices

b) Output devices

c) Storage devices

d) Processing units

9. What is an image input device?

a) A keyboard

b) A digital camera or scanner

c) A monitor

d) A speaker

10. What is a webcam used for?

a) Capturing and transmitting live video

b) Displaying output

c) Processing documents

d) Storing files

11. Microphone used for?

a) Recording and inputting sound

b) Playing back sound

c) Displaying video

d) Printing documents

12. What is a fingerprint sensor used for?

a) Detecting and scanning fingerprints for security

b) Measuring heart rate

c) Detecting temperature

d) Counting steps

13. What is a heart rate monitor used for?

a) Detecting blood flow to measure pulse rate

b) Counting steps

c) Measuring temperature

d) Detecting light levels

14. What is the most common type of monitor used in modern computers?

a) CRT

b) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

c) Plasma screen

d) Inkjet screen

15. A projector is used for.....?

a) Displaying output to a large group of people

b) Inputting commands into a computer

c) Recording images

d) Playing sound

16. What is the difference between soft copy and hard copy output?

a) Soft copies are displayed on a screen, while hard copies are printed

b) Soft copies are printed documents

c) Hard copies are stored in memory

d) Hard copies cannot be seen

17. There are two main types of printers?

a) Inkjet and laser

b) LCD and CRT

c) Analog and digital

d) Wireless and wired

18. What is the motherboard?

a) The power source of a computer

b) The main circuit board that contains essential components

c) A storage device used in laptops

d) A type of RAM

19. Where is the motherboard located in a desktop computer?

a) Inside the keyboard

b) Inside the system unit

c) In the display screen

d) In the external hard drive

20. Which are the components located on the motherboard?

a) CPU and memory

b) Printer and monitor

c) Power supply and speakers

d) Keyboard and mouse

21. What is the system unit?

a) A storage device

b) A metal or plastic case that houses the motherboard and other components

c) A type of display screen

d) A peripheral device

22. A computer memory is defined as ?

a) The place where the computer keeps data it will need

b) A type of input device

c) A monitor used to display information

d) The main processing unit of the computer

23. What does RAM stand for?

a) Read-Only Memory

b) Random Access Memory

c) Rapid Application Module

d) Remote Access Mode

24. One of these choices is considered to be the main function of RAM?

a) To permanently store data

b) To temporarily hold programs and data the CPU is currently processing

c) To provide internet access

d) To display graphics

25. Why is RAM called volatile memory?

- a) Because it stores data permanently
- b) Because it retains data even after power is turned off
- c) Because it loses its contents when power is turned off**
- d) Because it is only used in mobile devices

26. What is ROM?

- a) Random Online Memory
- b) Read-Only Memory**
- c) Read-On-Demand Memory
- d) Remote Operating Mode

27. How is ROM different from RAM?

- a) ROM is volatile, while RAM is non-volatile
- b) ROM holds permanent instructions, while RAM stores temporary data**
- c) RAM is used only for gaming, while ROM is for general computing
- d) ROM is faster than RAM

28. What does CPU stand for?

a) Central Processing Unit

b) Computer Peripheral Unit

c) Central Power Unit

d) Computer Processing Utility

29. The function of the CPU is?

a) To store files permanently

b) To control all the functions performed by a computer

c) To display images on the screen

d) To input commands

30. A unit which is used to measure processor speed is called.....?

a) Bytes per second

b) Gigabytes (GB)

c) Hertz (Hz)

d) Volts (V)

31. What does a 3.8 GHz processor mean?

a) It can process 3.8 billion operations per second

b) It has 3.8 cores

c) It has 3.8 GB of memory

d) It can store 3.8 TB of data

32. What is a multi-core processor?

a) A processor that has multiple storage devices

b) A processor that has more than one processing path

c) A processor with additional RAM

d) A processor used only for gaming

33. Why is RAM not used for permanent storage?

a) Because it is too slow

b) Because it is volatile and loses data when power is turned off

c) Because it does not support applications

d) Because it cannot connect to the motherboard

34. What is an example of a non-volatile storage device?

a) RAM

b) Hard drive

c) CPU

d) Cache memory

35. What is the advantage of solid-state storage (SSD) over a hard disk drive (HDD)?

a) SSDs are faster and more durable

b) HDDs store more data than SSDs

c) SSDs require frequent defragmentation

d) HDDs last longer than SSDs

36. What is cloud storage?

a) Storage located on an external drive

b) A type of storage located on remote servers accessible via the internet

c) A special type of SSD

d) A built-in backup system in ROM

Here is a comprehensive set of 40 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering internal and external hard disks, solid-state storage devices, and cloud storage.

37. One of these answers is the primary function of a hard disk?

a) To process data

b) To store and retrieve large quantities of information

c) To display information on the screen

d) To transfer data between devices

38. Where is an internal hard disk located?

a) Inside the system unit

b) Outside the computer

c) Inside a USB drive

d) In the cloud

39. What is an external hard disk?

a) A hard disk inside the system unit

b) A USB storage device

c) A removable hard disk connected via USB

d) A type of SSD

40. Which type of hard disk provides faster data access?

a) Internal hard disk

b) External hard disk

c) Cloud storage

d) USB flash drive

41. Do internal and external hard disks have a fixed storage capacity?

a) Yes, both have a fixed amount of storage

b) No, only external hard disks have fixed storage

c) No, they can expand automatically

d) Only internal hard disks have a fixed amount of storage

42. What is a solid-state drive (SSD)?

a) A storage device with moving parts

b) A storage device with no moving parts

c) A type of external hard disk

d) A type of cloud storage

43. What are examples of solid-state storage?

a) SSDs, flash memory cards, USB drives

b) Hard disks and floppy disks

c) CD-ROMs and DVDs

d) Cloud storage services

44.USB flash drive is?

a) A storage device with a moving read/write head

b) A small, portable storage device that connects via USB

c) A type of cloud storage

d) A display screen

45. Flash memory cards are commonly used for.....?

a) Storing temporary data

b) Saving files in the cloud

c) Expanding storage in devices like cameras and smartphones

d) Running the operating system

46. Cloud storage is?

a) A type of physical hard drive

b) A way to store files on remote servers via the internet

c) A type of SSD

d) A USB storage device

47. What are examples of cloud storage services?

a) Google Drive, Microsoft OneDrive, Dropbox

b) SSDs and USB drives

c) RAM and ROM

d) External hard disks

48. Which of the following is NOT an example of permanent storage?

a) SSD

b) Hard drive

c) RAM

d) Cloud storage

Chapter 3:

Using the Internet

1. What is the Internet?

a) A single website

b) A network of networks connecting billions of computers

c) A social media platform

d) A private network used by companies

2. When was the Internet launched?

a) 1950

b) 1969

c) 1985

d) 1991

3. ARPANET is considered to be?

a) A social media platform

b) The first national computer network in the US

c) A modern web browser

d) A cloud storage service

4. What is the World Wide Web (WWW)?

- a) A network hardware component
- b) A subset of the Internet that hosts web pages**
- c) A replacement for the Internet
- d) A social networking platform

5. When was the World Wide Web introduced?

- a) 1969
- b) 1989
- c) 1991**
- d) 2000

6. What is a client in a client/server network?

- a) A device that requests data**
- b) A device that provides data
- c) A storage device
- d) A web browser

7. What is a server in a client/server network?

- a) A device that processes web searches
- b) A device that requests data
- c) A device that provides data to clients**
- d) A type of Internet connection

8. What is an IP address?

a) A unique number assigned to devices on the Internet

b) A web page title

c) A search engine ranking

d) A type of Internet browser

9. Why are domain names (e.g., www.google.com) used instead of IP addresses?

a) Because they are more secure

b) Because they are easier to remember

c) Because they store more data

d) Because they change daily

10. What are examples of Internet communication tools?

a) Web browsers and email

b) Email, social media, and instant messaging

c) CPUs and storage devices

d) Cloud storage and firewalls

11. What is an example of an e-learning tool?

a) Online courses on platforms like Coursera

b) Printed textbooks

c) CDs and DVDs

d) Physical classrooms only

12. What is cloud storage?

a) A local hard drive

b) A USB drive

c) A service that stores files on the Internet

d) A type of RAM

13. What is an example of a cloud storage service?

a) Microsoft Word

b) Google Drive

c) Wi-Fi router

d) USB flash drive

14. What is e-commerce?

a) Buying and selling goods or services over the Internet

b) A type of email service

c) A method of encrypting websites

d) A system for browsing the web

15. What is an example of an e-commerce website?

a) YouTube

b) Amazon

c) Wikipedia

d) Facebook

16. What is a web browser?

a) A device that connects to the Internet

b) A software program that allows users to access websites

c) A storage device

d) A social media platform

17. What is a URL?

a) A unique address for a web page

b) A type of email

c) A search engine

d) A computer virus

18. What are the main parts of a URL?

a) Protocol, domain name, and path

b) IP address, RAM, and CPU

c) Web browser, firewall, and cache

d) Username, password, and email

19. What is a search engine?

a) A tool that helps users find information on the web

b) A physical component inside a computer

c) A security software program

d) A type of cloud storage

20. What should you consider when evaluating a website?

a) Credibility, accuracy, and domain name

b) The number of advertisements

c) The website's background color

d) The number of search results

21. What is the primary purpose of social networking sites?

a. To store files in the cloud

b. To connect people and organizations with common interests

c. To run complex calculations

d. To host large-scale e-commerce transactions

22. Which of the following is best known for business networking and collaboration?

a. Snapchat

b. LinkedIn

c. TikTok

d. Instagram

23. Which group of sites is primarily used for media sharing?

a. Facebook, WhatsApp, and Snapchat

b. Instagram, TikTok, SoundCloud, and YouTube

c. LinkedIn and Twitter

d. Gmail and Outlook

24. What is a key privacy recommendation when using social networking sites?

a. Post all personal details to increase transparency

b. Keep your personal information private and review privacy settings periodically

c. Share every image and video publicly

d. Accept friend requests from anyone

25. Why is it important to verify the accuracy of posts before sharing them on social media?

a. To increase your follower count

b. To prevent the spread of misinformation

c. To promote advertising revenue

d. To improve website loading times

26. Which of the following should you avoid when posting on social networks?

a. Sharing non-sensitive updates

b. Posting images without permission

c. Using privacy settings

d. Networking with colleagues

27. What is a blog?

a. A social media platform exclusively for sharing photos

b. A personal website where articles and posts are regularly updated

c. A type of online storage service

d. A search engine for academic research

28. Which of the following features is common to blogs?

a. Posts are randomly arranged with no time-stamp

b. They display articles with the newest posts first and allow reader comments

c. They are limited to video content only

d. They do not allow any reader interaction

29. What is a vlog?

a. A blog that uses video as its primary content

b. A microblog that allows only 140 characters per post

c. An email service

d. A type of cloud storage

30. Which platform is an example of a microblog?

a. WordPress

b. Blogger

c. Twitter (now known as X)

d. LinkedIn

31. Which tool is commonly used to create a blog?

a. Microsoft Excel

b. Blogger or WordPress

c. Adobe Photoshop

d. Google Drive

32. What is email?

a. A real-time chat service

b. A method of sending written messages over the Internet

c. A type of social media platform

d. A file-sharing tool

33. Why is email considered asynchronous communication?

a. Because messages are delivered immediately and require instant responses

b. Because messages can be sent and read at different times

c. Because it requires a live video connection

d. Because it works only on mobile devices

34. What is a key element of professional email etiquette?

a. Including many emojis to express tone

b. Being concise, proofread, and including a meaningful subject line

c. Using casual abbreviations like “u” and “r”

d. Sending emails to as many people as possible

35. Which of the following is a web-based email service?

a. Microsoft Outlook (desktop client)

b. Yahoo! Mail

c. Apple Pages

d. Adobe Acrobat

36. What distinguishes a desktop client email system from a web-based email system?

a. Desktop email requires an internet connection to function

b. Desktop email programs download messages to your computer

c. Desktop email is accessible only on mobile devices

d. There is no difference

39. Which of the following should be included in a professional email signature?

a. A humorous quote

b. Your full contact information

c. Only your first name

d. No signature at all

40. Which of the following is NOT a best practice in email communication?

- a. Using a clear and informative subject line
- b. Keeping personal information confidential
- c. Using abbreviations like “LOL” in professional emails**
- d. Including only necessary recipients

41. What is the most popular form of mobile communication using cellular networks?

- a) Email
- b) Instant messaging (IM)
- c) Text messaging (SMS)**
- d) Video calls

42. What does SMS stand for?

- a) Social Messaging System
- b) Short Message Service**
- c) Secure Messaging System
- d) Standard Media Service

43. What is the difference between SMS and MMS?

- a) SMS supports text only, while MMS supports multimedia messages**
- b) SMS is faster than MMS
- c) MMS can be sent without an Internet connection

d) SMS requires a higher bandwidth than MMS

44. What is instant messaging (IM)?

a) A messaging service that uses email

b) A real-time communication service over the Internet

c) A program for offline chatting

d) A type of cloud storage

45. Which of the following is an example of an instant messaging app?

a) Google Drive

b) WhatsApp

c) Adobe Photoshop

d) Dropbox

46. What is cloud computing?

a) A way to store and access data on the Internet

b) A type of operating system

c) A hardware device

d) A messaging service

47. Which of the following is NOT an example of cloud storage?

a) Google Drive

b) Microsoft OneDrive

c) Dropbox

d) USB flash drive

48. What is the front end of cloud computing?

a) The part of the system users interact with

b) The data center where files are stored

c) A physical server in a company's office

d) A type of cloud-based gaming

9. What is the back end of cloud computing?

a) The user interface

b) The storage and management system behind the cloud

c) A type of web browser

d) A social media network

50. What does e-commerce stand for?

a) Electronic messaging

b) Electronic commerce

c) Encrypted communication

d) Email communication

51. Which of the following is an example of Business-to-Consumer (B2C) e-commerce?

a) A business selling products to customers online

b) One business selling services to another business

- c) A person selling an item to another person on eBay
- d) A customer using a mobile wallet

52. What is the most secure way to make online purchases?

- a) Using a debit card
- b) Using a credit card or third-party payer like PayPal**
- c) Sending cash by mail
- d) Using public Wi-Fi for transactions

53. What is a web browser?

- a) A program that allows users to access and navigate the web**
- b) A type of search engine
- c) A software program for designing websites
- d) A cloud storage service

54. What does URL stand for?

- a) Universal Resource Link
- b) Uniform Resource Locator**
- c) Unique Reference Label
- d) Unified Reading List

55. What is a search engine?

a) A tool that retrieves web pages based on search keywords

b) A database stored on your computer

c) A hardware device for online communication

d) A cloud storage service

56. What are the three main components of a search engine?

a) Spider, indexer, search engine software

b) Browser, social media, messaging apps

c) URL, domain, web server

d) Website, email, blog

57. What should you consider when evaluating a website's reliability?

a) Its background color

b) Authority, accuracy, objectivity, and currency

c) The number of ads on the site

d) The popularity of the site

58. What does HTTPS indicate in a URL?

a) The website is hosted on a personal server

b) The website is secure and uses encryption

c) The website cannot be accessed on mobile devices

d) The website is only for downloading files

MEETING 3

Critical Thinking

1. What is critical thinking?

a) Accepting information without questioning

b) Gathering and evaluating information to make a rational decision

c) Making decisions based on emotions

d) Relying only on personal beliefs

2. Why is critical thinking important?

a) It helps us react quickly without thinking

b) It allows us to analyze and evaluate information before making decisions

c) It ensures we always agree with popular opinions

d) It eliminates the need for problem-solving

3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of critical thinking?

a) Logical reasoning

b) Emotional decision-making

c) Evaluating information objectively

d) Questioning assumptions

4. What does the R.E.D. Model stand for?

a) Recognize, Evaluate, Decide

b) Read, Examine, Determine

c) Reflect, Evaluate, Decide

d) Remember, Engage, Develop

5. It is considered to be the first step in the R.E.D. Model.....?

a) Drawing conclusions

b) Recognizing assumptions

c) Stopping and thinking

d) Evaluating information

6. Why is it important to stop and think before solving a problem?

a) To avoid distractions and clearly define the issue

b) To react quickly and emotionally

c) To confirm personal biases

d) To ignore information that contradicts our beliefs

7. What is the correct order of the five steps in the R.E.D. Model of Critical Thinking

a) Recognize Assumptions → Stop and Think Evaluate
→ Information → Draw Conclusions Plan of Action

b) Stop and Think → Recognize Assumptions → Evaluate
Information → Draw Conclusions → Plan of Action

→ c) Evaluate Information → Recognize Assumptions
→ Draw Conclusions → Stop and Think Plan of Action
Plan of Action.

d) Recognize Assumptions → Evaluate Information Plan
of Action Conclusions → Stop and Think

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of critical thinking?

a) Logical

b) Based on personal beliefs

c) Opinionated

d) Emotionally driven

9. Critical thinking is NOT based on which of the following?

a) Facts

b) Assumptions

c) Logic

d) Precision

10. Which of the following best describes critical thinking?

a) Systematic and precise

b) Emotional and impulsive

c) Based on personal preferences

d) Dependent on tradition

11. What does critical thinking rely on?

a) Personal opinions

b) Strong emotions

c) Logical reasoning

d) Cultural beliefs

12. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of critical thinking?

a) Precision

b) Systematic approach

c) Following assumptions blindly

d) Logical reasoning

13. What is the key difference between critical thinking and opinion-based thinking?

a) Critical thinking is based on logic and facts, while opinions are based on personal beliefs

b) Critical thinking relies only on emotions, while opinions use logic

c) Opinions are always correct, while critical thinking is unreliable

d) Critical thinking ignores evidence, while opinions are fact-based

14. What does recognizing assumptions help with?

a) Making decisions based on feelings

b) Separating facts from fiction

c) Ignoring alternative viewpoints

d) Accepting all opinions as facts

15. What is confirmation bias?

a) The tendency to prefer information that supports our beliefs

b) The ability to remain objective

c) Evaluating all perspectives equally

d) Ignoring personal opinions

16. What is problem-solving?

a) A structured approach to finding a solution

b) Reacting emotionally to a situation

c) Avoiding decision-making

d) Relying on personal opinions

17. What role does creative thinking play in problem-solving?

a) It allows us to explore alternative solutions

b) It prevents logical reasoning

c) It forces us to rely on past experiences only

d) It removes the need for analysis

18. How can critical thinking be applied in daily life?

a) By questioning assumptions and evaluating information

b) By making decisions based on emotions

c) By ignoring alternative perspectives

d) By avoiding complex problems

19 What does the "R" in the R.E.D. Model .
?stand for

a) Recognize Assumptions

b) Review Information

c) Recall Ideas

d) Rationalize Opinions

20 .What is the second step in the R.E.D .
?Model

a) Draw Conclusions

b) Recognize Assumptions

c) Stop and Think

d) Evaluate Information

21 .What is the final step in the R.E.D .
?Model

a) Evaluate Information

b) Recognize Assumptions

c) Plan of Action

d) Stop and Think

.

22 "Why is it important to "Stop and Think .
?before making a decision

- a) To avoid taking responsibility
- b) To carefully consider the problem and focus thoughts
- c) To follow emotional instincts
- d) To immediately accept assumptions

23 What does the "D" in the R.E.D. Model .
?stand for

- a) Draw Conclusions
- b) Decide Quickly
- c) Develop Arguments
- d) Debate Opinions

24 Which of the following is NOT a step in .
?the R.E.D. Model

- a) Stop and Think
- b) Recognize Assumptions
- c) Make Random Guesses
- d) Evaluate Information

26. What does **clarity** mean in critical thinking?

- a) Presenting information in a confusing manner
- b) Ensuring facts and arguments are clearly and unambiguously presented
- c) Using complex words to make arguments seem more important
- d) Ignoring details in explanations

27. What does **accuracy** mean in critical thinking?

- a) Ensuring the information presented is factual**
- b) Making arguments based on personal beliefs
- c) Ignoring evidence that contradicts personal opinions
- d) Presenting information without verification

28. What does **relevance** mean in critical thinking?

- a) Information that relates to the argument or problem at hand**
- b) Using unrelated data to make an argument more complex
- c) Including all possible details, even if they are not important
- d) Relying on personal beliefs rather than facts

29. What does **logic ensure in critical thinking?**

- a) That the argument is structured and makes sense**
- b) That decisions are based on emotions rather than facts
- c) That people agree without questioning
- d) That reasoning is vague and unclear

30. What is Bloom's Taxonomy?

- a) A theory about personality types
- b) A model outlining different levels of thinking skills**
- c) A list of historical events
- d) A strategy for memorizing facts

31. How many levels are there in Bloom's Taxonomy?

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Six**
- d) Seven

32. What is the correct order of Bloom's six levels of thinking from lowest to highest?

a) Remembering → Understanding → Applying → Analyzing → Evaluating → Creating

b) Understanding → Remembering → Applying → Analyzing → Evaluating → Creating

c) Creating → Evaluating → Analyzing → Applying → Understanding → Remembering

d) Remembering → Applying → Understanding → Analyzing → Creating → Evaluating

33. Which two levels in Bloom's Taxonomy are considered lower-order thinking skills?

a) Remembering and Understanding

b) Analyzing and Evaluating

c) Applying and Creating

d) Evaluating and Remembering

34. What is an example of a "Remembering" task?

a) Writing a summary in your own words

b) Listing the names of U.S. presidents

c) Comparing different economic theories

d) Designing a new marketing strategy

35. Which of the following best describes the "Understanding" level of Bloom's Taxonomy?

a) Memorizing historical dates

b) Explaining a concept in your own words

c) Evaluating the reliability of a source

d) Designing a science experiment

36. What distinguishes higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) from lower-order thinking skills (LOTS)?

a) HOTS involve critical thinking, analysis, and creativity, while LOTS focus on recall and comprehension

b) HOTS require memorization, while LOTS involve creativity

c) LOTS involve decision-making, while HOTS are about memorizing facts

d) There is no distinction between HOTS and LOTS

37. Which level of Bloom's Taxonomy involves using knowledge in a new situation?

a) Remembering

b) Applying

c) Evaluating

d) Creating

38. Which of the following is an example of Analyzing in Bloom's Taxonomy?

a) Comparing different economic theories

b) Listing the parts of a cell

c) Memorizing multiplication tables

d) Writing a personal opinion

39. What is the primary purpose of the "Evaluating" level in Bloom's Taxonomy?

a) Judging the quality and credibility of information

b) Memorizing a list of terms

c) Understanding a basic concept

d) Writing a research paper

40. Which of the following tasks demonstrates "Creating" in Bloom's Taxonomy?

a) Writing a summary of a book

b) Designing a new scientific experiment

c) Memorizing scientific formulas

d) Explaining the main idea of an article

41. Which level of Bloom's Taxonomy is most commonly used for decision-making?

a) Remembering

b) Applying

c) Evaluating

d) Understanding

42. A student is asked to design a project that solves an environmental problem. Which Bloom's level does this represent?

a) Remembering

b) Understanding

c) Evaluating

d) Creating

43. What skill is being used when a doctor diagnoses a patient based on symptoms and test results?

a) Remembering

b) Applying

c) Analyzing

d) Understanding

44. Why is Bloom's Taxonomy important in education and learning?

a) It helps organize learning objectives from basic to advanced levels

b) It focuses only on memorization

c) It replaces the need for problem-solving skills

d) It discourages creative thinking

?What is problem solving .45

a) A process of finding and implementing a solution

b) Guessing the answer to a problem

c) Memorizing information

d) Avoiding difficult situations

What is the first step in problem .46
?solving

a) Recognizing and defining the problem

b) Implementing a solution immediately

c) Ignoring the problem

d) Making assumptions

What should you do after identifying a .47
?problem

a) Brainstorm possible solutions

b) Wait for the problem to fix itself

c) Choose a random solution

d) Avoid thinking about it

?Why is brainstorming useful .48

a) It helps generate many possible solutions

b) It forces a quick decision

c) It eliminates creative thinking

d) It focuses on only one answer

What is an important factor when .49
?choosing a solution

a) Whether it is realistic and effective

b) If it is the easiest option

c) If it avoids all risks

d) If it requires no change

"What does "Recognizing Assumptions .50
?mean

a) Identifying what is believed without proof

b) Ignoring different viewpoints

c) Accepting all information as true

d) Making decisions without thinking

"What does "Evaluating Information .51
?involve

a) Accepting the first answer given (

b) Ignoring details (

c) Choosing a solution randomly (

d) Checking if the information is accurate and reliable (

52.?Why is evaluating solutions important

a) To ensure the best decision is made

b) To make the process slower

c) To avoid responsibility

d) To prevent new ideas from forming

53?What is a problem-solving trap .

a) Sticking to the same ineffective solutions

b) Trying new approaches

c) Seeking advice from others

d) Learning from mistakes

**53. What is an example of a problem-solving
?trap**

a) Using a different study technique

**b) Studying harder after failing a test without changing
methods**

c) Asking a teacher for help

d) Reviewing mistakes and improving

**54Why do people get stuck in problem- .
?solving traps**

a) They do not question their assumptions

b) They always try new approaches

c) They ask for feedback

d) They evaluate different perspectives

55?How can you avoid problem-solving traps .

(aBy repeating past mistakes

(bBy questioning initial assumptions

c) By ignoring new solutions

d) By refusing to change methods

56 What happens if you always use the same .
?approach

a) b) You always succeed

bYou avoid all risks (

cYou never need to think critically (

d)You may not get different results

57 What should you do after selecting a .
?solution

a) Assume it will work without testing

b)Implement it and monitor results

c) Ignore feedback

d) Avoid making changes

58 What should you do if a solution does .
?not work

a) b) Keep using the failed method

b) Ignore the problem (

c) Avoid feedback (

d) Try a different approach

59 Why is adaptability important in .
?problem solving

a) It allows you to adjust strategies when needed

b) It prevents learning

c) It ensures problems never occur

d) It removes creativity

60 What does evaluating a solution help .
?with

a) Checking if the problem was solved effectively

b) Ignoring mistakes

c) Preventing further improvements

d) Sticking with one approach

61.?How often should you evaluate progress

(a) Only once

b) Never

c) Regularly, to make adjustments if needed

d) After ignoring the results

62. How does creative thinking help problem solving

a) It helps generate new solutions

b) It limits possibilities

c) It avoids critical thinking

d) It discourages new ideas

63 Why is brainstorming useful for creativity

a) b) It limits solutions

b) It forces one answer

c) It avoids change (

d) It encourages multiple ideas

64 What should you avoid when brainstorming

a) Judging ideas too quickly

b) Thinking of new solutions

c) Writing down thoughts

d) Exploring different perspectives

65 How can problem-solving skills help in .
?daily life

a) They help make better decisions

b) They make life more difficult

c) They prevent learning

d) They eliminate all challenges

66 Why is feedback important in problem .
?solving

a) It prevents learning

b)It helps improve future decisions

c) It stops creativity

d) It eliminates all challenges

67. What is the correct order of the problem-solving steps?

a) Brainstorming → Reflecting → Choosing → Implementing → Evaluating

b) Reflecting → Brainstorming → Choosing → Implementing → Evaluating

c) Implementing → Choosing → Reflecting → Brainstorming → Evaluating

d) Evaluating → Reflecting → Implementing → Choosing → Brainstorming

Here are 10 questions based on the provided image about Chapter 12: Test Preparation and Test Taking.

68. What is the main focus of test preparation?

a) Organizing and prioritizing efforts before the exam

b) Studying only the night before the test

c) Memorizing everything without a plan

d) Avoiding studying until the last minute

69. What does test performance refer to?

a) The number of questions on a test

b) The length of time required to complete an exam

c) Memorizing facts without understanding

d) Factors that influence success in a test

70. Why is it important to start preparing for a test early?

- a) To avoid last-minute stress and anxiety**
- b) To only review notes once before the exam
- c) To delay studying as much as possible
- d) To memorize everything the night before

71. What question should you ask yourself when evaluating your test preparation?

- a) What is my favorite subject?
- b) When did I start preparing for the test?**
- c) Do I need a new pen for the exam?
- d) How many tests have I taken in my life?

72. Why should you review your questionable practices in test preparation?

- a) To identify strategies that are ineffective and need to be replaced**
- b) To keep repeating ineffective study habits

- c) To ignore past study experiences
- d) To increase test anxiety

73. What does the image suggest is the key to test success?

- a) Avoiding study materials
- c) Focusing only on memorization
- d) Taking shortcuts in studying

d) Preparation and performance

74. What is a key question to ask about your test preparation timing?

a) When did I start preparing for the test?

- b) What color is my notebook?
- c) What subjects do I like the most?
- d) Should I study only on test day?

75. What is the purpose of reviewing past poor results in test preparation?

a) To memorize everything without understanding

b) To avoid repeating mistakes

c) To focus only on test day

d) To increase stress before the exam

76.What is test anxiety?

a) A feeling of unease or fear about an exam

b) A positive mindset before a test

c) A test-taking strategy

d) A way to increase focus

77.What is one positive effect of anxiety?

a)It always leads to failure

b) It makes you avoid studying

c) It prevents you from taking tests

d) It can help you stay focused

78.What is a common cause of test anxiety?

a) Fear of the consequences of performance

b) Confidence in your abilities

c) Reviewing study materials daily

d) Using a study group

79. How can you reduce anxiety caused by fear of test performance?

a) Avoid overthinking the exam and see failure as a chance to grow

b) Stop studying completely

c) Ignore the test and hope for the best

d) Sleep during the exam

80. What is a major reason students feel inadequate before a test?

a) They believe they lack the ability to perform well

b) They have prepared thoroughly

c) They use study techniques effectively

d) They have confidence in their knowledge

81. How does lack of preparation contribute to test anxiety?

a) It makes the test easier

b) It increases stress and lowers confidence

c) It has no effect on performance

d) It improves concentration

82. What is the best way to overcome test anxiety caused by lack of preparation?

- a) Ignore studying and hope for the best
- b) Stay up all night before the exam
- c) Wait until the last minute to prepare

d) Start studying early and make the exam a priority

83. How can the R.E.D. model help with test preparation?

a) It helps analyze challenges and avoid assumptions

- b) It replaces studying completely
- c) It focuses only on memorization
- d) It eliminates test anxiety

84. What is an effective problem-solving strategy for test preparation?

a) Avoiding studying altogether

b) Creating a study plan and summarizing notes daily

- c) Focusing only on past failures
- d) Guessing test questions

85. What is a positive attitude toward test preparation?

- a) Ignoring available study resources
- b) Assuming failure before taking the test
- c) Using positive language to encourage progress**
- d) Complaining about difficult subjects

86. What reading technique helps with test preparation?

- a) Survey, question, read, recite, record, review**
- b) Skipping reading assignments
- c) Reading only on test day
- d) Memorizing without understanding

87. What is an important step before an exam?

- a) Knowing your material and being familiar with the format**
- b) Avoiding preparation
- c) Sleeping through the test
- d) Ignoring study materials

88. Why is it important to know if “props” are allowed in an exam?

a) To understand if items like formula sheets or calculators can be used

b) To bring unnecessary materials

c) To help you cheat on the test

d) To ignore exam rules

89. What is a good strategy for managing time during an exam?

a) Keeping track of time and pacing yourself

b) Spending too much time on difficult questions

c) Guessing answers without reading the questions

d) Rushing through without reviewing

90. What should you do if your exam is tomorrow and you are not ready?

a) Accept you cannot study everything and focus on key materials

b) Study everything quickly without a plan

c) Panic and give up

d) Ignore the exam and hope for the best

91. Which of the following is a bad emergency studying habit?

a) Finding important material to focus on

b) Studying quickly and shallowly

c) Relaxing and staying calm

d) Anticipating question types

92. What should you prioritize in last-minute studying?

a) Reading everything from the start

b) Finding important material

c) Memorizing random details

d) Studying without focus

93. What should you do before starting an exam?

a) Review the entire exam to set a pace

b) Answer questions randomly

c) Skip all instructions

d) Focus only on one section

94. What is the best strategy for answering test questions?

a) Start with the hardest question

b) Do the easy questions first

c) Guess all answers immediately

d) Leave all questions blank

95. What are "trigger words" in test questions?

a) Key or important words that help understand the question

b) Unnecessary words in a question

c) Words that make the test harder

d) Words that should be ignored

96. How can you avoid distractions during an exam?

a) Sit away from windows, noisy students, or doors

b) Choose a random seat

c) Focus on others around you

d) Ignore test instructions

97. What is the most common type of test?

a) Open-ended discussions

b) Multiple-choice

c) Oral presentations

d) Project-based assignments

98. In which type of test do you select the correct answer from options?

a) Multiple-choice

b) Essay

c) Short answer

d) Completion

99. Which test type requires you to match terms with definitions?

a) Matching

b) True/False

c) Essay

d) Multiple-choice

100. What should you do before starting any test?

a) Read all instructions carefully

b) Skip to the questions

c) Write random answers

d) Ask someone else for help

101. What is an example of a Completion/Fill-in-the-Blank question?

a) A sentence with a missing word you must complete

b) Choosing an answer from multiple options

c) Writing an essay response

d) Answering true or false questions

102. Which test type requires detailed explanation and argumentation?

a) Essay

b) True/False

c) Matching

d) Multiple-choice

102. What is academic integrity?

a) Doing and submitting your own work without unauthorized assistance

b) Copying from classmates

c) Using cheat sheets

d) Asking for answers during an exam

103. What is considered a violation of academic integrity?

a) Using unauthorized resources during a test

b) Studying with a group before the exam

c) Reviewing notes before a test

d) Asking your teacher about the test format

104. What happens if you violate academic integrity?

a) Punishment based on school policies

b) A guaranteed high score

c) Immediate graduation

d) No consequences

105. Which of the following reflects good academic integrity?

a) Respecting test rules and submitting your own work

b) Sharing answers with a friend

c) Looking at someone's paper during a test

d) Using unauthorized notes

106. Which values are part of academic integrity?

a) Cheating, copying, and dishonesty

b) Honesty, respect, and responsibility

c) Laziness, shortcuts, and misinformation

d) Guessing, skipping, and avoiding effort

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Homework Summary

Name:	TU170 - Word Assignment - KSA Branch (??? ????????? ???)
Due:	04/09/25 11:59pm
Last Worked:	02/22/25 2:18am
Current Score:	100% (18 points out of 18)
Attempts:	5 per question

درجة الواجب الورد

