BANFES.ai Study Guide

Computing, Programming, Data and AI · Week 1

Introductory Study Guide

Week 1

Learn simply · practise a lot · check yourself

Topics	Videos	Worked examples	Practice questions
5	V1–V6	30	60

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How to use this guide

- Study one topic at a time, in the order of the BANFES videos.
- Each topic has 9 parts: start simple, key words, explanation, worked examples, common mistakes, exam strategy, practice, self-check and learn more.
- Cover the solution and try each worked example yourself first.
- Answer the practice questions on paper. The answers are at the end of the guide; check them only after you finish.
- This guide teaches the skills; it does not contain the mock exam answers.

Study plan for the week

Day	Topic	Video	Time
1	Computers, devices and input → process → output	V1, V6	1–2 h
2	Files, folders and storage	V2	1–2 h
3	The internet, searching and checking sources	V3	1–2 h
4	Passwords, 2-step verification and privacy	V5	1–2 h
5	Phishing: fake messages and links	V4	1–2 h
6	Final mixed review + re-read mistakes	—	1–2 h
7	Take the Introductory mock exam	—	1–2 h

Mock exam strategy

- Scoring: correct answer +1, wrong answer −1/3, unanswered 0. The exam has 150 questions and no time limit.
- A blind guess among 4 options earns 0 on average (1/4 × 1 − 3/4 × 1/3 = 0). So guessing without thinking does not help.
- If you can rule out ONE wrong option, a guess among 3 earns +1/9 on average. If you rule out TWO, a guess among 2 earns +1/3. So: rule out first, then guess.
- If you cannot rule out any option, leave the question blank.
- Do two passes: first answer everything you are sure about; then return to the harder ones.
- For code and Scratch, always write a small trace table on rough paper.
- Practise for the real exam: the real exam allows only 180 minutes for 150 questions (about 1 minute 12 seconds each). In later mock rounds, time yourself.
- Answer by yourself. If you learn from another source, practise it until you can do it alone.

I1 · Computers, devices and input → process → output (V1, V6)

1. Start simple

Think of a shopkeeper in the bazaar. A customer tells him what she wants (input). He weighs the rice and calculates the price (process). He hands over the bag and says the total (output). He also writes the sale in his notebook so he remembers it tomorrow (storage). A computer works the same way: every phone, laptop, calculator and ATM takes something in, works on it, gives something out and can keep it for later.

2. Key words

English term	Dari term	Meaning
input	ورودی	Data that goes into a computer (typing, touching, speaking).
process	پردازش	The work the computer does on the data.
output	خروجی	The result the computer gives (screen, sound, print).
hardware	سخت‌افزار	Parts you can touch: keyboard, screen, battery.
software	نرم‌افزار	Programs and apps: instructions that tell hardware what to do.
RAM	RAM (حافظهٔ کاری)	Short-term working memory; emptied when power goes off.
storage	حافظهٔ ذخیره (storage)	Long-term memory for saved files and apps.

3. Explanation in steps

1. A computer is any device that follows instructions (software) to work with data.
2. Find the input: what goes IN? Keys, touch, camera, microphone, card, sensor.
3. Find the process: what is checked, calculated or decided?
4. Find the output: what comes OUT? Screen, sound, printed paper, movement, cash.
5. Ask where the data is kept: RAM while working, storage after saving.
6. Hardware does the work; software tells it what work to do. You need both.

4. Worked examples

Example 1 · Easy

Is a microphone input or output?

Solution:

1. Sound goes INTO the computer through it.
2. So it is an input device.

Example 2 · Easy

Is a calculator app hardware or software?

Solution:

1. You cannot touch an app; it is a set of instructions.
2. So it is software.

Example 3 · Medium

A digital scale in a shop shows 2.5 kg. Name input, process and output.

Solution:

1. Input: the weight pressing on the sensor.
2. Process: the chip turns the pressure into a number.

3. Output: the number 2.5 on the screen.

Example 4 · Medium

Why does a phone get slow when 20 apps are open?

Solution:

1. Open apps use RAM (working memory).
2. When RAM is nearly full, the phone must keep swapping work, so it slows.
3. Closing apps frees RAM; deleting photos frees storage, not RAM.

Example 5 · Exam level

A mosque clock rings the azan automatically using the date and city. Is it a computer system? Explain with I/P/O.

Solution:

1. Input: date, time and city settings.
2. Process: a program calculates prayer times.
3. Output: the sound at the right time.
4. It has all three, so yes, it is a computer system even without a keyboard.

Example 6 · Exam level

Hamid types for 30 minutes, presses Save, types 10 more minutes, then the power goes off. What is lost and why?

Solution:

1. The first 30 minutes were saved to storage, so they stay.
2. The last 10 minutes were only in RAM.
3. RAM empties without power, so only those 10 minutes are lost.

5. Common mistakes

Wrong idea	Correct idea
'Only a desktop with a screen is a computer.'	Phones, ATMs, smart scales and traffic lights are computers too: they take input, process it and give output.
'RAM and storage are the same.'	RAM is short-term and empties without power; storage keeps saved files.
'A screen is always only output.'	A touchscreen is both: you touch it (input) and it shows things (output).
'Deleting photos makes my phone faster.'	Photos use storage. Speed problems usually come from full RAM (too many open apps).

6. Exam thinking strategy

- Draw three boxes: IN → WORK → OUT, and place every word of the question in one box.
- For 'slow' questions think RAM; for 'full' or 'saved' questions think storage.
- Touch test: can you touch it? Hardware. Is it a program? Software.

7. Practice set

1 A school bell rings automatically at 8:00 every morning. Which part is the OUTPUT?

- **A** The ringing sound
- **B** The 8:00 time setting
- **C** The program checking the clock
- **D** The electricity

2 Which item is NOT software?

- **A** Windows
- **B** A music app
- **C** A web browser
- **D** A memory card

3 A fuel pump shows litres and price as you fill. What is the PROCESS?

- **A** Multiplying litres by the price per litre
- **B** Pressing the nozzle handle
- **C** The numbers on the display
- **D** The fuel tank of the car

4 Which device works as BOTH input and output?

- **A** A webcam
- **B** A printer
- **C** A game controller with buttons that also vibrates
- **D** A projector

5 Sadia's laptop says 'Disk full'. What should she do?

- **A** Delete or move old videos to free storage
- **B** Close the browser to free RAM
- **C** Turn up the brightness
- **D** Buy a new keyboard

6 Which statement is TRUE?

- **A** Saved files stay in storage when the computer is turned off
- **B** RAM keeps files after shutdown
- **C** Software can work without any hardware
- **D** A calculator has no processor

7 A taxi app finds the nearest car using your location. What is the INPUT?

- **A** The car on the map
- **B** The calculated distance
- **C** The driver's arrival
- **D** Your GPS location

8 Murtaza closes 12 apps and his phone becomes faster. Why?

- **A** Storage was emptied

B RAM was freed
C The battery got bigger
D The screen became brighter

8. Self-check

☐ I can find input, process and output in any device.

☐ I can tell hardware from software.

☐ I can explain what is lost when power goes off.

9. Learn more

- Watch BANFES video: V1, V6
- For extra videos, ask your teacher.

I2 · Files, folders and storage (V2)

1. Start simple

Imagine your family cupboard. Inside are file covers (folders), and inside each cover are sheets of paper (files). You can put a small cover inside a bigger one. The cupboard itself is the hard disk. If you throw a paper in the dustbin, you can still take it back until the bin is emptied. File Explorer is the door to this cupboard.

2. Key words

English term	Dari term	Meaning
file	فایل	One saved item: a document, photo, song, program.
folder	فولدر	A container that holds files and other folders.
extension	پسوند (extension)	Letters after the last dot that show the file type: .jpg, .mp3, .docx, .exe.
path	مسیر (path)	The address of a file: Drive > Folder > Folder > File.
parent folder	فولدر مادر	The folder directly holding a file or folder.
Recycle Bin	Recycle Bin	Where deleted files wait before permanent deletion.
File Explorer	File Explorer	The Windows program for opening and organising files.

3. Explanation in steps

1. Every file has a name and an extension: name.extension.
2. The LAST extension decides the real type: photo.jpg.exe is a program.
3. Folders can be nested: Courses > Week 1 > Day 1. Read a path from left (biggest) to right (smallest).
4. Moving or deleting a folder affects everything inside it.
5. Deleted files from the computer's own drive go to the Recycle Bin; emptying the bin removes them.
6. Good names are clear and sortable: 2026-11-22_Math_Notes.docx, Day01…Day10.

4. Worked examples

Example 1 · Easy

What type is song.mp3?

Solution:

1. The extension is .mp3.
2. So it is an audio (sound) file.

Example 2 · Easy

In D: > School > Grade10 > Math > test.pdf, what is the parent folder of test.pdf?

Solution:

1. Look at the item just before the file.
2. It is Math.

Example 3 · Medium

You need folders Courses > Week 2 > Day 1…Day 5. In what order do you create them?

Solution:

1. Create Courses and open it.
2. Create Week 2 inside it and open it.
3. Create Day 1 to Day 5 inside Week 2.

Example 4 · Medium

Why does 'Day10' appear before 'Day2' when sorted by name? How do you fix it?

Solution:

1. Names are compared letter by letter: '1' comes before '2'.
2. Add a leading zero: Day02, Day10.
3. Now Day02 comes first.

Example 5 · Exam level

Folder Project has: Images (folder with 4 photos), report.docx, plan.xlsx. You delete Images, then restore 1 photo from the Recycle Bin. How many FILES are inside Project and its folders now?

Solution:

1. Before: 4 + 2 = 6 files.
2. Deleting Images removes its 4 photos: 2 files left.
3. Restoring 1 photo brings it back: 2 + 1 = 3 files.

Example 6 · Exam level

Mina gets 'exam_results.pdf.exe' on WhatsApp. What is it and what should she do?

Solution:

1. The last extension is .exe, so it is a program, not a PDF.
2. Programs can install harmful software.
3. She should not open it, delete it and warn the sender.

5. Common mistakes

Wrong idea	Correct idea
'Renaming song.mp3 to song.jpg turns it into a photo.'	Renaming changes only the label; the content is still sound and will not open as a photo.
'Deleted files always go to the Recycle Bin.'	Files deleted from USB drives often do not; emptying the bin deletes them permanently.
'The parent folder is the first folder in the path.'	The parent is the folder directly before the file.
'Two files in one folder can have the same name.'	Names must be unique inside one folder.

6. Exam thinking strategy

- Draw the path as boxes inside boxes before answering.
- Read the LAST extension only.
- For counting questions, make a small table: before → after each action.

7. Practice set

9 Which file is a picture?

- **A** garden.mp3
- **B** garden.png
- **C** garden.docx
- **D** garden.exe

10 Path: E: > Family > 2026 > Eid > photo1.jpg. Which folder is the parent of Eid?

- **A** Family
- **B** 2026
- **C** E:
- **D** photo1.jpg

11 Which names will sort in the correct order?

- **A** Lesson1, Lesson2, Lesson11
- **B** LessonOne, LessonTwo, LessonEleven
- **C** L1, Lesson2, Les11
- **D** Lesson01, Lesson02, Lesson11

12 You empty the Recycle Bin. What happens to the files in it?

- **A** They go back to their folders
- **B** They move to the desktop
- **C** They move to RAM
- **D** They are deleted permanently

13 A file is called invoice.docx.exe. What is its real type?

- **A** A Word document
- **B** A photo
- **C** A song
- **D** A program

14 Folder A has 3 files and folder B (inside A) has 2 files. You move B to the desktop. How many files are left in A (and its folders)?

- **A** 5
- **B** 2
- **C** 3
- **D** 0

15 Which name is BEST for homework saved on 3 December 2026?

- **A** homework new.docx
- **B** aaa.docx
- **C** 2026-12-03_Science_Homework.docx
- **D** final final 2.docx

16 Where is a file most likely to go if you delete it from a USB flash drive?

A Always to the Recycle Bin
B To the Downloads folder
C It is removed without going to the Recycle Bin
D To RAM

8. Self-check

☐ I can read a path and find the parent folder.

☐ I can tell a file's real type from its last extension.

☐ I can count files after delete, move and restore actions.

9. Learn more

- Watch BANFES video: V2
- For extra videos, ask your teacher.

I3 · The internet, searching and checking sources (V3)

1. Start simple

Sending a big parcel from Kabul to Herat by many small boxes is like the internet. A photo is cut into small packets; each packet may take a different road; at the end they are put back together. A browser is the vehicle you drive, a website is the shop you visit, and a search engine is the map that tells you which shops exist. Not every shop is honest, so you must check who wrote the information, when, and whether others confirm it.

2. Key words

English term	Dari term	Meaning
internet	انترنت	A network of networks connecting devices worldwide.
packet	بسته (packet)	A small piece of data sent across the internet.
browser	مرورگر (browser)	The app that opens websites: Chrome, Firefox, Edge.
website	وب‌سایت	A set of pages at one address, e.g. wikipedia.org.
search engine	موتور جستجو (search engine)	A website that finds other pages: Google, Bing.
keyword	کلمهٔ کلیدی (keyword)	The important words you type in a search.
source check	بررسی منبع	Ask: Who is the author? When was it written? Do other reliable sources confirm it?

3. Explanation in steps

1. Data travels in packets that may take different routes and are reassembled.
2. A browser opens pages; a search engine finds pages; a website is the place you open.
3. Good searches use specific keywords + place + time + language: 'Herat weather tomorrow'.
4. Results marked 'Ad' or 'Sponsored' are paid, not necessarily the best.
5. Check every source: author, date, and independent confirmation. Copies of one post are NOT confirmation.
6. Save mobile data: stop video autoplay and download big files on Wi-Fi.

4. Worked examples

Example 1 · Easy

Is Chrome a browser or a search engine?

Solution:

1. Chrome is the app that opens pages.
2. So it is a browser. Google Search is the search engine inside it.

Example 2 · Easy

Improve the search 'price'.

Solution:

1. Add what, where and when.
2. Better: 'flour price Kabul November 2026'.

Example 3 · Medium

A message is split into 6 packets; packet 4 is lost. What happens?

Solution:

1. The receiver notices that 4 is missing.
2. It asks for packet 4 again.

3. When all 6 arrive, the message is rebuilt.

Example 4 · Medium

An article has a named author, but its date is 2018 and it is about this year's exam fees. Is it reliable?

Solution:

1. Author check: passed.
2. Date check: failed; fees change every year.
3. Look for a current official source.

Example 5 · Exam level

Four websites say a new holiday was announced. All four copy the same Facebook post with no name. How many independent confirmations?

Solution:

1. They all come from one source.
2. That source has no name.
3. So there are 0 independent confirmations.

Example 6 · Exam level

Rank these searches from best to worst for 'Kankor results 2026 in Dari': (a) 'results' (b) 'نتایج کانکور 1405' (c) 'exam'.

Solution:

1. (b) has the topic, year and language.
2. (a) and (c) are both vague; 'results' is slightly closer to the topic.
3. Order: b, a, c.

5. Common mistakes

Wrong idea	Correct idea
'The first result is the most reliable.'	It may be an ad or simply popular. Check the source.
'Many websites say it, so it is true.'	If they copy each other, it is still one source.
'The browser and the search engine are the same.'	The browser is the app; the search engine is a website you open in it.
'A photo travels as one piece on one wire.'	It is split into packets that can take different routes.

6. Exam thinking strategy

- Name the role: app that opens (browser), place (website), finder (search engine).
- For source questions, tick the three checks one by one and count.
- Ask 'where did this come from first?' to spot copies.

7. Practice set

17 Which is a search engine?

- **A** Firefox
- **B** Bing
- **C** Windows
- **D** Wi-Fi

18 Which search is most specific?

- **A** bus timetable Kabul to Mazar Friday
- **B** bus
- **C** travel
- **D** timetable

19 What does 'Sponsored' next to a result mean?

- **A** It is checked by the government
- **B** It is the most accurate
- **C** Someone paid to show it
- **D** It is free of viruses

20 Why are packets numbered?

- **A** So they travel faster
- **B** So the receiver can put them in the right order
- **C** So they can be printed
- **D** So ads can be added

21 A health tip has no author, no date, and only one blog shares it. How many source checks does it pass?

- **A** 1
- **B** 2
- **C** 0
- **D** 3

22 Which habit wastes the MOST mobile data?

- **A** Reading a text message
- **B** Using the calculator app
- **C** Watching videos in HD on mobile data
- **D** Taking a photo without sharing it

23 Which source is best for official university admission dates?

- **A** A forwarded WhatsApp voice note
- **B** A 2019 news article
- **C** A comment under a video
- **D** The university's official website, updated this month

24 What is the role of a browser?

- **A** To store all websites
- **B** To open and show web pages
- **C** To send packets between cities
- **D** To write news

8. Self-check

☐ I can explain packets with a simple example.

☐ I can write a specific search with keywords, place and time.

☐ I can apply the three source checks.

9. Learn more

- Watch BANFES video: V3
- For extra videos, ask your teacher.

I4 · Passwords, 2-step verification and privacy (V5)

1. Start simple

Your password is like the key to your house. A short key is easy to copy; one key for every door means one thief can open everything. 2-step verification is like having a guard at the door who also asks for a code sent to your phone. Privacy means not telling strangers where your house is or when it is empty.

2. Key words

English term	Dari term	Meaning
password	رمز (password)	A secret word to open an account.
passphrase	جملهٔ رمز (passphrase)	A long password made of several unrelated words.
2-step verification	تأیید دومرحله‌ای	Password + a second proof, usually a code on your phone.
one-time code	کود یک‌باره	A short code that works once, for a short time.
privacy	حریم خصوصی	Control over who sees your personal information.
sign out	خروج (sign out)	Closing your session so others cannot use your account.

3. Explanation in steps

1. Weak: short, common, personal (123456, name+year, city+year).
2. Strong: long and unpredictable; a passphrase of 4+ unrelated words is strong and memorable.
3. Use a different password for each important account.
4. Turn on 2-step verification; never share the code with anyone.
5. On shared computers: sign out, do not save passwords, close the browser.
6. Before posting, ask: does this show where I live, my school, or when my home is empty?

4. Worked examples

Example 1 · Easy

Is 'Mina2008' a strong password?

Solution:

1. It is a name plus a year.
2. People who know Mina can guess it.
3. So it is weak.

Example 2 · Easy

Make a passphrase from 4 unrelated words.

Solution:

1. Pick unrelated words: river, lamp, carrot, kite.
2. Join them with a symbol and add a number: river-lamp-carrot-kite-7.

Example 3 · Medium

Why does 2-step verification help if your password is stolen?

Solution:

1. The thief has the password.
2. But he also needs the code on YOUR phone.
3. Without your phone he cannot log in.

Example 4 · Medium

Which is safer to post: (a) photo of your new school badge, (b) photo of a sunset?

Solution:

1. The badge shows your name and school.
2. The sunset shows nothing personal.
3. So (b) is safer.

Example 5 · Exam level

Rank from strongest to weakest: P='Herat1404', Q='qwerty', R='mango-cloud-pencil-train'.

Solution:

1. R is long and unpredictable: strongest.
2. P is a city and year: guessable.
3. Q is a keyboard row: weakest.
4. Order: R, P, Q.

Example 6 · Exam level

Sadia used one password for email, a game and Facebook. The game site leaks passwords. Which accounts are in danger and what should she do first?

Solution:

1. Attackers try leaked passwords on other sites.
2. So email and Facebook are also in danger.
3. First change the email password (email can reset the others), then the others, each one different, and turn on 2-step.

5. Common mistakes

Wrong idea	Correct idea
'Adding @ or 1 makes any password strong.'	Attackers know these tricks. Length and randomness matter most.
'One strong password for everything is fine.'	If one site leaks it, every account opens.
'Closing the window is the same as signing out.'	The session may stay open for the next user.
'Support staff can ask for my code.'	Real companies never ask for your code.

6. Exam thinking strategy

- Ask: could a friend or a computer guess it quickly?
- For 'what to do first' questions, protect the email account first.
- For privacy questions, look for location + time + identity together.

7. Practice set

25 Which password is strongest?

- **A** Kabul2026
- **B** lemon-bridge-sofa-cloud-9
- **C** password1
- **D** 111111

26 What should you NEVER share?

- **A** Your favourite colour
- **B** A 2-step verification code
- **C** The name of a book you like
- **D** Today's weather

27 At a school lab, what is the safest last step after checking email?

- **A** Sign out and close the browser
- **B** Leave it open for a friend
- **C** Save the password in the browser
- **D** Turn off the monitor only

28 Why use different passwords for each account?

- **A** A leak on one site cannot open the others
- **B** Websites require it by law
- **C** It makes logging in faster
- **D** It saves mobile data

29 Which post is MOST risky?

- **A** 'I love mangoes'
- **B** A drawing of a cat
- **C** 'Exams start soon, good luck everyone'
- **D** 'Home alone this weekend, parents in Mazar' + street photo

30 Your password is stolen but 2-step is on. What usually happens when the thief tries to log in?

- **A** He logs in normally
- **B** He is asked for a code he does not have
- **C** The account is deleted
- **D** Your phone turns off

31 Which is the best way to remember many strong passwords?

- **A** Use a password manager with one strong main passphrase
- **B** Write them on a paper stuck to the screen
- **C** Use the same one everywhere
- **D** Save them in a public note

32 A friend asks for your password 'just to check something'. Best answer?

- **A** Give it, then change it next year

- **B** Give half of it
- **C** Post it in the class group
- **D** Politely refuse and offer to show it yourself

8. Self-check

☐ I can make a strong passphrase I can remember.

☐ I can explain why 2-step verification helps.

☐ I can spot risky posts.

9. Learn more

- Watch BANFES video: V5
- For extra videos, ask your teacher.

I5 · Phishing: fake messages and links (V4)

1. Start simple

A fisherman puts bait on a hook to catch a fish. A phishing message is the same: it uses bait (a prize, a scholarship, fear that your account will close) to make you click a link or send a code, password or money. If you learn to see the hook, you will not be caught.

2. Key words

English term	Dari term	Meaning
phishing	فیشینگ (phishing)	A fake message that tries to steal information or money.
sender	فرستنده	Who the message really comes from.
domain	دامنه (domain)	The main part of a web or email address, e.g. moe.gov.af.
urgency	عجله	Pressure to act fast: 'within 1 hour!'
short link	لینک کوتاه	A link like bit.ly/abc that hides the real address.

3. Explanation in steps

1. Five signs: unknown or fake sender, urgency or fear, a prize or offer too good to be true, a request for passwords/codes/money, a strange or short link.
2. Read the real domain: the part just before the first single '/' (e.g. in https://atra.gov.af.prize.top/x the owner is prize.top).
3. Real organisations never ask for your password or one-time code.
4. When unsure, do not click: open the official website yourself or ask a teacher.
5. If you clicked and typed a password: change it from the real site, turn on 2-step, change it on other accounts that used it, tell an adult or IT.

4. Worked examples

Example 1 · Easy

'You won 20,000 AFN! Send 300 AFN to receive it.' Which signs appear?

Solution:

1. A prize you never entered.
2. A request for money.
3. Two signs: it is a scam.

Example 2 · Easy

Who owns http://bank-af.secure-login.click/home?

Solution:

1. Find the first single '/': after .click.
2. Read the end of the host: secure-login.click.
3. The owner is secure-login.click, not a bank.

Example 3 · Medium

A caller says he is from your telecom company and asks for the code you just received. What do you do?

Solution:

1. Real companies never ask for codes.
2. Do not give it; end the call.
3. Call the company's official number yourself if worried.

Example 4 · Medium

Why is a message with a bit.ly link and the text 'Your account closes today!' dangerous?

Solution:

1. Urgency pushes you to act without thinking.
2. The short link hides where it goes.
3. Two signs together: treat as phishing.

Example 5 · Exam level

Count the signs: 'URGENT!!! Dear user, your SIM will be blokked. Reply with your PIN now.' from an unknown number.

Solution:

1. Unknown sender: 1.
2. Urgency/fear: 2.
3. Spelling error 'blokked' and generic 'Dear user': 3.
4. Asks for PIN: 4. Total 4 signs.

Example 6 · Exam level

Hamid clicked a fake link and typed his email password. Put these in order: (1) tell IT (2) change the email password on the real site (3) turn on 2-step (4) change the same password elsewhere.

Solution:

1. First stop the attacker: change the password (2).
2. Lock the account more: 2-step (3).
3. Protect other accounts (4), then report (1).
4. Order: 2, 3, 4, 1.

5. Common mistakes

Wrong idea	Correct idea
'The message uses the bank's name, so it is real.'	Anyone can type a name; check the domain.
'https and a padlock mean the site is safe.'	It only means the connection is encrypted; fake sites can have it too.
'If I only clicked, nothing happened.'	Close the page, do not type anything, and run a check; tell an adult if you typed data.
'Deleting the message is enough after typing my password.'	The password is already stolen; change it now.

6. Exam thinking strategy

- Underline each of the five signs in the message and count them.
- For any link, find the first single '/' and read the domain just before it from right to left.
- For 'what to do' questions, choose the option that protects the account fastest.

7. Practice set

33 Which is a phishing sign?

- **A** Correct spelling
- **B** A message from a teacher in class
- **C** A school timetable
- **D** A request for your password

34 Who owns https://moe.gov.af.results-check.top/login?

- **A** moe.gov.af
- **B** gov.af
- **C** results-check.top
- **D** login

35 'Free laptop for every student! Click within 30 minutes.' Which TWO signs?

- **A** Polite tone and short text
- **B** Exclamation mark and the word 'student'
- **C** Too-good offer and urgency
- **D** No signs

36 Why are short links risky?

- **A** They are slow
- **B** They cost money
- **C** They only work on laptops
- **D** You cannot see the real destination

37 A 'bank' SMS asks you to confirm your card number. Best action?

- **A** Ignore it and call the bank's official number
- **B** Reply with the number
- **C** Click the link to check
- **D** Forward it to friends

38 Which message is the SAFEST?

- **A** Unknown number: 'Claim your prize: bit.ly/p7'
- **B** 'Dear customer, confirm your card number now.'
- **C** Your school's known number: 'School is closed tomorrow because of snow.' (no link)
- **D** 'Your account will be deleted in 10 minutes!'

39 You typed your password on a fake page. What is the FIRST step?

- **A** Change the password on the real site
- **B** Wait to see what happens
- **C** Delete the fake message
- **D** Restart the phone

40 A message from a fake 'Roshan' account says 'Your SIM will be blocked today'. Which sign is this?

- **A** A prize

B Good spelling
C Fear and urgency
D A known sender

8. Self-check

☐ I can list the five phishing signs.

☐ I can find the real owner of a link.

☐ I know what to do after clicking a bad link.

9. Learn more

- Watch BANFES video: V4
- For extra videos, ask your teacher.

Final mixed review

41 Which device is input only?

- **A** Microphone
- **B** Speaker
- **C** Touchscreen
- **D** Printer

42 Unsaved work is lost in a power cut because it was in…

- **A** storage
- **B** the Recycle Bin
- **C** RAM
- **D** the keyboard

43 Which is software?

- **A** A charger
- **B** A photo-editing app
- **C** A mouse
- **D** A memory card

44 A bank ATM prints a receipt. Printing is…

- **A** input
- **B** process
- **C** storage
- **D** output

45 Which file type is a program?

- **A** .jpg
- **B** .mp3
- **C** .pdf
- **D** .exe

46 Path C: > Work > 2026 > May > list.xlsx. The parent folder is…

- **A** May
- **B** 2026
- **C** Work
- **D** C:

47 Folder X has 2 files and folder Y inside it has 3 files. You delete Y and empty the Recycle Bin. How many files are left in X?

- **A** 5
- **B** 2
- **C** 3
- **D** 0

48 Which name is best for sorting reports by date?

- **A** 9 May report.docx
- **B** report may.docx
- **C** 2026-05-09_Report.docx
- **D** new.docx

49 Edge is a…

- **A** search engine
- **B** website
- **C** router
- **D** browser

50 What happens to a lost packet?

- **A** The whole message is deleted
- **B** It is sent again
- **C** Another packet replaces it twice
- **D** It is printed

51 Three blogs repeat the same unnamed tweet. Independent confirmations:

- **A** 0
- **B** 1
- **C** 3
- **D** 4

52 The best search for tomorrow's weather in Herat:

- **A** Herat weather tomorrow
- **B** weather
- **C** Herat
- **D** tomorrow

53 Strongest password:

- **A** Ahmad1999
- **B** cup-desert-violin-moon-4
- **C** abc123
- **D** Kabul@1

54 Why not reuse one password?

- **A** It is too long
- **B** Sites forbid typing it twice
- **C** One leak opens all accounts
- **D** It uses more data

55 After using a shared computer you should…

- **A** save your password in the browser
- **B** leave the email open
- **C** sign out of every account
- **D** turn off only the screen

56 Which post is safest?

- **A** Your home address
- **B** Your tazkira photo
- **C** 'Our house is empty all week'
- **D** A photo of flowers

57 Owner of http://telecom.af.bonus-gift.top/claim:

- **A** telecom.af
- **B** bonus-gift.top
- **C** claim
- **D** http

58 A phishing message most often asks for…

- **A** your favourite food
- **B** a weather report
- **C** nothing at all
- **D** a password, code or money

59 'Scholarship! Pay 1,500 AFN today to apply.' Best response:

- **A** Check the official website and do not pay
- **B** Pay quickly
- **C** Send your tazkira
- **D** Share it with the class

60 You clicked a link but typed nothing. Best next step:

- **A** Type your password to check
- **B** Close the page and tell an adult if unsure
- **C** Download the file it offers
- **D** Click more links

Answers and explanations

I1 · Computers, devices and input → process → output

Q	Answer	Why
1	A	The sound comes out.
2	D	A memory card can be touched: hardware.
3	A	Calculation is processing.
4	C	Buttons = input, vibration = output.
5	A	'Disk' means storage.
6	A	Storage is long-term.
7	D	Location goes in.
8	B	Open apps live in RAM.

I2 · Files, folders and storage

Q	Answer	Why
9	B	.png is an image format.
10	B	2026 is directly before Eid.
11	D	Leading zeros keep number order.
12	D	Emptying = permanent delete.
13	D	The last extension is .exe.
14	C	B took its 2 files with it.
15	C	Clear, dated, sortable.
16	C	Removable drives usually skip the bin.

I3 · The internet, searching and checking sources

Q	Answer	Why
17	B	Bing finds pages.
18	A	Topic + places + day.
19	C	Sponsored = paid ad.
20	B	Order information rebuilds the message.
21	C	All three fail.
22	C	Video uses the most data.
23	D	Official + recent.
24	B	Browsers display pages.

I4 · Passwords, 2-step verification and privacy

Q	Answer	Why
25	B	Long passphrase of unrelated words.
26	B	The code opens your account.
27	A	Signing out ends the session.
28	A	Separate keys for separate doors.
29	D	Location + empty house + timing.
30	B	The second step stops him.
31	A	Secure storage, one secret to remember.
32	D	Passwords are never shared.

I5 · Phishing: fake messages and links

Q	Answer	Why
33	D	Real services never ask for passwords.
34	C	The domain before the first '/' ends in results-check.top.
35	C	Offer + time pressure.
36	D	They hide the address.
37	A	Verify through official channels.

Q	Answer	Why
38	C	Known sender, expected, no request, no link.
39	A	Stop the attacker first.
40	C	Threat + 'today'.

Final mixed review

Q	Answer	Why
41	A	Sound goes in only.
42	C	RAM is temporary.
43	B	An app is a program.
44	D	It comes out.
45	D	.exe runs code.
46	A	Directly before the file.
47	B	Y's 3 files are gone.
48	C	Year-month-day sorts correctly.
49	D	It opens pages.
50	B	Missing packets are re-sent.
51	A	All copies of one unknown source.
52	A	Topic + place + time.
53	B	Long and unrelated words.
54	C	Credential reuse risk.
55	C	Signing out ends sessions.
56	D	Nothing personal.
57	B	Read the end of the host.
58	D	Stealing is the goal.
59	A	Fee + urgency = verify.
60	B	Stop and get help.

Bilingual glossary

English term	Dari term	Meaning
2-step verification	تأیید دومرحله‌ای	Password + a second proof, usually a code on your phone.
browser	مرورگر (browser)	The app that opens websites: Chrome, Firefox, Edge.
domain	دامنه (domain)	The main part of a web or email address, e.g. moe.gov.af.
extension	پسوند (extension)	Letters after the last dot that show the file type: .jpg, .mp3, .docx, .exe.
file	فایل	One saved item: a document, photo, song, program.
File Explorer	File Explorer	The Windows program for opening and organising files.
folder	فولدر	A container that holds files and other folders.
hardware	سخت‌افزار	Parts you can touch: keyboard, screen, battery.
input	ورودی	Data that goes into a computer (typing, touching, speaking).
internet	انترنت	A network of networks connecting devices worldwide.
keyword	کلمهٔ کلیدی (keyword)	The important words you type in a search.
one-time code	کود یک‌باره	A short code that works once, for a short time.
output	خروجی	The result the computer gives (screen, sound, print).
packet	بسته (packet)	A small piece of data sent across the internet.
parent folder	فولدر مادر	The folder directly holding a file or folder.
passphrase	جملهٔ رمز (passphrase)	A long password made of several unrelated words.
password	رمز (password)	A secret word to open an account.
path	مسیر (path)	The address of a file: Drive > Folder > Folder > File.
phishing	فیشینگ (phishing)	A fake message that tries to steal information or money.
privacy	حریم خصوصی	Control over who sees your personal information.
process	پردازش	The work the computer does on the data.
RAM	RAM (حافظهٔ کاری)	Short-term working memory; emptied when power goes off.
Recycle Bin	Recycle Bin	Where deleted files wait before permanent deletion.
search engine	موتور جستجو (search engine)	A website that finds other pages: Google, Bing.
sender	فرستنده	Who the message really comes from.
short link	لینک کوتاه	A link like bit.ly/abc that hides the real address.
sign out	خروج (sign out)	Closing your session so others cannot use your account.
software	نرم‌افزار	Programs and apps: instructions that tell hardware what to do.
source check	بررسی منبع	Ask: Who is the author? When was it written? Do other reliable sources confirm it?
storage	حافظهٔ ذخیره (storage)	Long-term memory for saved files and apps.
urgency	عجله	Pressure to act fast: 'within 1 hour!'
website	وب‌سایت	A set of pages at one address, e.g. wikipedia.org.