BANFES.ai MOCK Examination

Computing, Programming, Data and AI

Advanced Question Set

150 multiple-choice questions

Mock examination · Question booklet

Duration	Questions	Scoring	Answers
No time limit	150 multiple-choice	Correct +1 · Wrong −⅓	One of A–D

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Instructions for candidates

Do not write your name or any personal details on the answer sheet.
The answer sheet is anonymous so that marking stays fair.

- This exam has 150 multiple-choice questions. Each has four options (A, B, C, D) and exactly one correct answer.
- Mark your answers only on the dedicated answer sheet, one letter per question.
- Scoring: correct answer +1 mark, wrong answer minus one-third (−⅓) mark, unanswered 0 marks.
- Many questions need several reasoning steps; read every option before answering.
- Do not use phones, computers, AI tools or notes.
- Upload your answer sheet at this link: _____

No invigilator and no time limit
There is no invigilator: this is a test of your own ability. After several rounds of mock exams you will take the real exam, which allows only 180 minutes. So answer the questions yourself; if you learn something from another source, practise it until you know it; and in later rounds repeat this practice within 180 minutes.

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Computer basics, digital devices, input/process/output (V1) Questions 1–2

1 A school ATM-style canteen machine: student taps card → machine checks balance on a server → shows 'Paid' and prints a receipt. If the network is down, which step fails FIRST?

- **A** Tapping the card (input)
- **B** Printing the receipt (output)
- **C** Checking the balance on the server (processing)
- **D** Showing 'Paid'

2 Which statement correctly classifies a smart traffic light that counts cars and changes timing?

- **A** It is not a computer because it has no screen
- **B** It is only output because it shows colours
- **C** It is only hardware with no software
- **D** It is a computer: sensors (input) → program decides timing (process) → lights change (output)

Computer basics, digital devices, input/process/output (V6) Questions 3–3

3 Laptop A: large storage, small RAM. Laptop B: small storage, large RAM. A student edits videos with several programs open but keeps few files. Which fits better and why?

- **A** A, because storage makes programs run faster
- **B** A, because RAM is only for saving files
- **C** B, because many open programs need working memory (RAM)
- **D** Both are the same for this task

Files, folders, storage and File Explorer (V2) Questions 4–6

4 Folder Courses contains Week 1, which contains Day 2, which contains notes.txt. You MOVE Week 1 into a new folder Archive. What is the new path of notes.txt?

- **A** Archive > Week 1 > Day 2 > notes.txt
- **B** Courses > Week 1 > Day 2 > notes.txt
- **C** Archive > notes.txt
- **D** Courses > Archive > notes.txt

5 Two files: lesson.jpg (2 MB) and lesson.mp3 (2 MB) in the same folder. A student renames lesson.mp3 to lesson.jpg. What happens?

- **A** Both files are kept with the same name
- **B** The song becomes a real photo
- **C** Both files are merged
- **D** Windows refuses or asks to replace, because two files cannot share one name in a folder

6 A file is saved, then edited for 20 minutes without saving, then the app crashes. After reopening, which version appears (if no auto-save)?

- **A** The last saved version, without the 20 minutes of edits
- **B** The version with all edits
- **C** An empty file
- **D** The file is gone

Internet, search and checking sources (V3) Questions 7–10

7 A claim appears on 3 websites. All three copy the same unnamed social media post. How many INDEPENDENT confirmations exist?

- **A** 3
- **B** 2
- **C** 1, the first website
- **D** 0, because they all depend on one unknown source

8 A browser asks for www.example.af. Which order is correct?

- **A** Find the server's address → send request in packets via routers → server replies in packets → browser rebuilds and shows the page
- **B** Server sends the page first → browser asks later
- **C** Search engine stores the page and the browser copies it
- **D** Router creates the page → browser shows it

9 Search: 'water shortage Kabul 2026 site:.gov.af'. What does 'site:.gov.af' do?

- **A** Translates results into Dari
- **B** Removes all ads only
- **C** Shows results only from 2026
- **D** Limits results to Afghan government websites

10 An article (named author, dated 2019) says a road is open. A 2026 official notice says it is closed. What is the best conclusion?

- **A** Trust the 2026 official notice; the 2019 article is outdated
- **B** Trust the article because it has an author
- **C** Average the two answers
- **D** Ignore both

Computational thinking, algorithms and bugs (V7) Questions 11–26

11 Planning a class trip is split into: choose date, collect money, book bus, tell parents. Which concept is this?

- **A** Decomposition
- **B** Pattern recognition
- **C** Abstraction
- **D** Debugging

12 Organising a sports day is split into: book the field, form teams, buy water, make a timetable. Which concept is this?

- **A** Abstraction
- **B** Pattern recognition
- **C** Decomposition
- **D** Debugging

13 A map app shows roads and bus stops but not the colour of houses. Which concept is used?

- **A** Decomposition: splitting into parts
- **B** Pattern recognition: finding repeats
- **C** Abstraction: keeping important details and leaving out others

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D Loop: repeating instructions

14 A school timetable shows subject, time and room, but not the teachers' ages. Which concept is used?

A Decomposition: splitting into parts
B Debugging: fixing an error
C Event: starting a program
D Abstraction: keeping only the details needed

15 Rahila notices that every weekday she does the same steps: wake, wash, eat, walk to school. Spotting this repeat is…

A abstraction
B decomposition
C pattern recognition
D a bug

16 A shopkeeper sees that every Friday, bread sales double. Noticing this is…

A decomposition
B abstraction
C a loop
D pattern recognition

17 Which instruction is precise enough for an algorithm to make tea?

A Add some water
B Pour 250 ml of boiling water onto 1 teaspoon of tea
C Make it nice
D Use tea as needed

18 Which instruction is precise enough for an algorithm to register for an online course?

A Do the registration
B Go somewhere on the page
C Click something to continue
D Click the green 'Register' button at the top right of the page

19 A tea algorithm: 1) Pour water into cup 2) Boil water 3) Add tea 4) Wait 3 minutes. What is the bug?

A Steps 1 and 2 are in the wrong order
B Step 4 should be first
C Step 3 is not needed
D There is no bug

20 Online registration algorithm: 1) Click Submit 2) Type your name 3) Type your email 4) Open the form. What is the bug?

A Name must come after email
B Opening the form and Submit are in the wrong places
C Step 3 is not needed
D There is no bug

21 A friend follows your algorithm exactly but the result is wrong. What does this most likely show?

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- **A** The algorithm has a bug
- **B** Your friend made a mistake
- **C** Algorithms never work for people
- **D** The algorithm is too short to be wrong

22 Why does the Day 1 activity ask a PEER to follow your written steps?

- **A** To make the algorithm longer
- **B** To copy their answer
- **C** Because computers cannot follow steps
- **D** To test whether the steps are clear and complete

23 Two ways to find a name in a list of 100 names sorted A–Z: (1) start at the first name and check each one; (2) open near the middle and move toward the right letter. For a name starting with 'S', which is faster and why?

- **A** Way 1, because checking every name is always fastest
- **B** Both are the same speed
- **C** Neither works for sorted lists
- **D** Way 2, because it skips many names that cannot match

24 A teacher must return 40 marked exam papers sorted A–Z by name. Which way is faster for finding 'Zainab'?

- **A** Start from the first paper and check each one
- **B** Shuffle the papers first
- **C** Start from the end of the pile, because Z is last
- **D** Check papers in random order

25 Registration algorithm:

1) Open the form 2) Type name 3) Type phone 4) If phone has 10 digits go to 6 5) Show 'Check phone' and go to 3 6) Click Submit

A user types a 9-digit phone, then a 10-digit phone. How many times is step 3 done?

- **A** 1
- **B** 2
- **C** 3
- **D** 10

26 Login algorithm:

1) Open app 2) Type password 3) If password correct go to 6 4) Add 1 to tries 5) If tries = 3 lock account, else go to 2 6) Show home page

tries starts at 0. A user types wrong, wrong, correct. What happens?

- **A** The home page is shown; tries is 2
- **B** The account is locked
- **C** The home page is shown; tries is 3
- **D** The app asks for the password a fourth time

Scratch: sprites, events, sequence and loops (V8/V9) Questions 27–46

27 What happens when the green flag is clicked?

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```
when green flag clicked
say [Hello] for 2 seconds
move 50 steps
```

A The sprite moves, then says Hello

B The sprite says Hello, then moves

C Nothing happens until the sprite is clicked

D The sprite says Hello and moves at exactly the same time

28 What happens when the green flag is clicked?

```
when green flag clicked
turn 90 degrees
say [Welcome] for 2 seconds
```

A The sprite says Welcome, then turns

B The sprite turns, then says Welcome

C Nothing happens until a key is pressed

D The sprite only says Welcome

29 How many steps does the sprite move in total?

```
when green flag clicked
repeat 4
    move 10 steps
end
```

A 10

B 14

C 4

D 40

30 How many steps does the sprite move in total?

```
when green flag clicked
repeat 4
    move 15 steps
end
```

A 15

B 19

C 4

D 60

31 Which script makes the sprite draw a square path (four equal sides)?

A repeat 4 { move 50 steps; turn 45 degrees }

B repeat 4 { move 50 steps; turn 90 degrees }

C repeat 2 { move 50 steps; turn 90 degrees }

D move 50 steps; turn 90 degrees

32 Which script makes the sprite draw a triangle path (three equal sides)?

A repeat 3 { move 60 steps; turn 90 degrees }

B repeat 3 { move 60 steps; turn 120 degrees }

C repeat 4 { move 60 steps; turn 120 degrees }

D repeat 3 { move 60 steps }

33 Two scripts in the same sprite. What happens when the sprite is clicked (green flag NOT clicked)?

```
Script 1:  when green flag clicked → say [Ready] for 2 seconds
```

```
Script 2:  when this sprite clicked → say [Ouch] for 2 seconds
```

A The sprite says Ouch only

B The sprite says Ready, then Ouch

C The sprite says Ready only

D Nothing happens

34 Two scripts in the same sprite. What happens when the space key is pressed (nothing else)?

```
Script 1:  when green flag clicked → say [Start] for 2 seconds
Script 2:  when space key pressed → change y by 30
```

A The sprite says Start, then jumps

B The sprite says Start only

C The sprite jumps (moves up) only

D Nothing happens

35 A student wants the sprite to say Welcome when the program starts, but nothing happens on green flag. What is missing?

```
say [Welcome] for 2 seconds
(no block above it)
```

A A repeat block

B The event block 'when green flag clicked' on top

C A turn block

D A second sprite

36 The sprite should move when it is clicked, but clicking does nothing. Which block should be added on top?

```
move 20 steps
(no block above it)
```

A repeat 10

B when this sprite clicked

C say [Go] for 2 seconds

D turn 15 degrees

37 What does the sprite say, in order?

```
when green flag clicked
repeat 2
    say [Hi] for 1 seconds
end
say [Bye] for 1 seconds
```

A Hi, Hi, Bye

B Hi, Bye, Hi, Bye

C Bye, Hi, Hi

D Hi, Bye

38 What does the sprite say, in order?

```
when green flag clicked
say [Start] for 1 seconds
repeat 3
    say [Go] for 1 seconds
end
```

A Start, Go, Go, Go

B Go, Go, Go, Start

C Start, Go

D Start, Go, Start, Go, Start, Go

39 What is the sprite's x position after the script ends? It starts at x = 0.

```
when green flag clicked
set x to 0
repeat 3
    change x by 20
    change x by -10
end
```

A 60

B 10

C 30

D -30

40 What is the sprite's y position after the script ends? It starts at y = 0.

```
when green flag clicked
set y to 0
repeat 4
    change y by 10
    change y by -5
end
```

A 40

B 5

C -20

D 20

41 How many times does the sprite say Hi?

```
when green flag clicked
repeat 3
    repeat 2
        say [Hi] for 1 seconds
    end
end
```

A 5

B 6

C 3

D 2

42 How many times does the sprite say Go?

```
when green flag clicked
repeat 2
    repeat 4
        say [Go] for 1 seconds
    end
end
```

A 6

B 4

C 2

D 8

43 What is x at the end? (x starts at 0)

```
when green flag clicked
set x to 0
repeat 4
    repeat 3
```

```
        change x by 5
    end
    change x by -5
end
```

A 60
B 40
C 10
D 0

44 What is y at the end? (y starts at 0)

```
when green flag clicked
set y to 0
repeat 3
    repeat 2
        change y by 10
    end
    change y by -10
end
```

A 60
B 30
C 10
D 0

45 The sprite should say 'Ready', then move 4 times by 10 steps, then say 'Done'. Which script is correct?

A repeat 4 { say Ready; move 10; say Done }
B say Ready → repeat 4 { move 10; say Done }
C repeat 4 { move 10 } → say Ready → say Done
D say Ready → repeat 4 { move 10 } → say Done

46 The sprite should say 'Start' once, then 3 times: move 20 steps and turn 30 degrees. Which script is correct?

A say Start → repeat 3 { move 20; turn 30 }
B repeat 3 { say Start; move 20; turn 30 }
C say Start → repeat 3 { move 20 } → turn 30
D repeat 3 { move 20 } → repeat 3 { turn 30 } → say Start

Password attacks, password managers and 2-step verification (V10+V5) Questions 47–62

47 What is 'credential stuffing'?

A Writing passwords on paper
B Trying leaked usernames and passwords from one site on other sites
C Using a very long password
D Turning on two-step verification

48 A gaming site leaks 1 million passwords. Why are people who reused that password on email now at risk?

A Email companies share all passwords
B Leaks make passwords shorter
C Attackers will try the leaked passwords on email accounts
D Gaming sites control email

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49 Which two-step verification method is described in the lesson as SAFER than SMS codes?

- **A** An authenticator app
- **B** Sending the code by email to friends
- **C** Writing the code on the screen
- **D** Using no second step

50 Saleem has SMS codes for two-step verification. What change does the lesson recommend to make it stronger?

- **A** Turn two-step verification off
- **B** Switch to an authenticator app
- **C** Share codes with family as backup
- **D** Use a shorter password

51 What is the main benefit of a password manager?

- **A** It lets you share passwords publicly
- **B** It removes the need for any password
- **C** You can use long, different passwords without remembering each one
- **D** It makes all passwords the same

52 A password manager is protected by one main password. Which is the best main password?

- **A** Your email password
- **B** Your name and birth year
- **C** A long unique passphrase used nowhere else
- **D** 123456789

53 Which password is strongest against guessing?

- **A** P@ssw0rd
- **B** Kabul2024!
- **C** Carpet-Window-Thunder-Plum-91
- **D** aaaaaaaaaaa

54 Which password is strongest against guessing?

- **A** Qwerty123!
- **B** Herat1404
- **C** 1111111111111
- **D** Lantern-Pebble-Mango-Violin-27

55 You receive: "New sign-in to your account from a new device." It was not you. What should you do FIRST?

- **A** Ignore it; it is probably nothing
- **B** Change the password from the official website or app
- **C** Reply to the alert with your password
- **D** Log in on the same new device to check

56 A login alert arrives as a TEXT MESSAGE with a link: "Unusual login. Secure your account here." What is safest?

- **A** Open the official app yourself and check recent activity
- **B** Click the link quickly
- **C** Reply with your verification code
- **D** Forward it to all contacts

57 Your group writes a password policy. Which rule should be REMOVED because it makes accounts less safe?

- **A** Use at least four random words
- **B** Turn on two-step verification
- **C** Everyone in the group uses the same password so nobody forgets
- **D** Never share codes

58 A family password rule list has one bad rule. Which one?

- **A** Use a different password for each account
- **B** Keep passwords in a password manager
- **C** Turn on two-step verification for email
- **D** Use your child's birthday so it is easy to remember

59 Arman gets a code by SMS he did not request. A caller says: "Read me the code to stop the hacker." What is happening?

- **A** The phone company is helping him
- **B** Someone is trying to log in and needs the code; he must not share it
- **C** The code is a prize
- **D** His password is now stronger

60 Lida receives an unrequested login code. Then a message from a 'friend' asks her to forward it "by mistake sent to you". What should she conclude?

- **A** It is a normal mistake; forward it
- **B** Someone is trying to take over her account; do not forward the code
- **C** The code is useless
- **D** She should post the code publicly

61 Three people:

Ali: one long passphrase for ALL accounts, no 2-step.

Benafsha: different long passphrases in a password manager, 2-step with SMS.

Cyrus: different long passphrases in a password manager, 2-step with an authenticator app.

After a big leak of one site, who is safest?

- **A** Cyrus
- **B** Benafsha
- **C** Ali
- **D** All are equally safe

62 Three students:

Diba: different passphrases, no 2-step.

Esmat: same short password everywhere, 2-step with SMS.

Farhad: different passphrases in a password manager, 2-step with an authenticator app.

Rank them from SAFEST to LEAST safe.

- **A** Diba, Farhad, Esmat
- **B** Farhad, Diba, Esmat
- **C** Esmat, Farhad, Diba
- **D** Farhad, Esmat, Diba

Conditionals, score variable and debugging (V11) Questions 63–88

63 age = 17. What does the sprite say?

```
if <(age) > [17]> then
    say [Welcome]
else
    say [Too young]
end
```

- **A** Welcome
- **B** Welcome, then Too young
- **C** Too young
- **D** Nothing

64 score = 50. What does the sprite say?

```
if <(score) > [50]> then
    say [Pass]
else
    say [Try again]
end
```

- **A** Try again
- **B** Pass
- **C** Pass, then Try again
- **D** Nothing

65 Rule: "Free entry for people aged 18 or older." The program uses: if age > 18 → Free. Which test value shows the bug?

- **A** 25
- **B** 18
- **C** 10
- **D** 40

66 Rule: "A discount for buying 10 or more books." The program uses: if books > 10 → Discount. Which test value shows the bug?

- **A** 12
- **B** 3
- **C** 10
- **D** 50

67 A quiz has 3 questions. score starts at 0 and gets +1 for each correct answer. Answers: correct, wrong, correct. What is the final score?

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

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D 0

68 A quiz has 4 questions. score starts at 0 and gets +1 for each correct answer. Answers: wrong, correct, correct, wrong. What is the final score?

A 4
B 2
C 1
D 0

69 At the start of each new game, score still shows last game's value. What is the most likely bug?

A The repeat block is too long
B 'set score to 0' is missing at the start
C The sprite is the wrong colour
D The question text is too short

70 A quiz gives +1 for a correct answer, but the final score is always 0. Which bug is most likely?

A The sprite has no costume
B 'change score by 1' is in the else branch, not the if branch
C The green flag is too small
D The question has too many words

71 Which is a LOGIC error (the program runs but gives a wrong result)?

A A missing bracket so the code will not start
B A program that stops because it divides by zero
C Misspelling a block name so it cannot be read
D Using > 18 when the rule is '18 or older'

72 Which is a RUNTIME error (the program starts but stops while running)?

A Using < instead of ≤ in a rule
B A missing quotation mark so it never starts
C Giving +1 for wrong answers
D Dividing a number by zero during the program

73 Condition: (age > 12) AND (age < 18). Which age makes it TRUE?

A 12
B 18
C 20
D 15

74 Condition: (marks > 40) AND (marks < 60). Which value makes it TRUE?

A 40
B 55
C 60
D 75

75 Condition: (day = Friday) OR (rain = yes). Today is Monday and it is raining. Is the condition true?

A No, because it is not Friday

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B No, because both parts must be true
C Yes, because one part (rain) is true
D It cannot be decided

76 Condition: (hasTicket = yes) OR (isStaff = yes). Nasim has no ticket but is staff. Can he enter?

A No, because he has no ticket
B Yes, because one part is true
C No, because OR needs both parts
D Only if it is Friday

77 Which set of test values is best for the rule 'pass if marks ≥ 50'?

A 49, 50, 51
B 10, 20, 30
C 80, 90, 100
D 50, 50, 50

78 Which set of test values is best for the rule 'free delivery if the order is 1000 AFN or more'?

A 999, 1000, 1001
B 100, 200, 300
C 5000, 6000, 7000
D 1000, 1000, 1000

79 What is the difference between 'if' and 'if/else' blocks?

A 'if/else' also does something when the condition is false
B 'if' repeats; 'if/else' runs once
C 'if' needs two conditions
D There is no difference

80 A program should say 'Correct' or 'Wrong' for every answer. It uses only an 'if' block with 'Correct'. What happens for a wrong answer?

A It says Wrong automatically
B Nothing is said; an else part with 'Wrong' is needed
C It says Correct
D The program stops with an error

81 Temperature t = 30. What does the sprite say?

```
if <(t) > [30]> then
    say [Hot]
else
    if <(t) > [15]> then
        say [Warm]
    else
        say [Cold]
    end
end
```

A Hot
B Cold
C Warm
D Hot and Warm

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82 Marks m = 60. What does the sprite say?

```
if <(m) > [80]> then
    say [Excellent]
else
    if <(m) > [49]> then
        say [Good]
    else
        say [Fail]
    end
end
```

- **A** Excellent
- **B** Fail
- **C** Excellent and Good
- **D** Good

83 Rule: tickets are free for ages under 6 and over 60; otherwise 50 AFN. Which program is CORRECT?

- **A** if (age < 6) OR (age > 60) → Free, else → 50
- **B** if (age < 6) AND (age > 60) → Free, else → 50
- **C** if (age > 6) OR (age < 60) → Free, else → 50
- **D** if (age < 6) OR (age > 60) → 50, else → Free

84 Rule: a warning shows if the temperature is below 0 or above 40; otherwise 'Normal'. Which program is CORRECT?

- **A** if (t < 0) AND (t > 40) → Warning, else → Normal
- **B** if (t > 0) OR (t < 40) → Warning, else → Normal
- **C** if (t < 0) OR (t > 40) → Normal, else → Warning
- **D** if (t < 0) OR (t > 40) → Warning, else → Normal

85 Rule: grade A for 80 and above, B for 60–79, C below 60. The program:

if m > 80 → A; else if m > 60 → B; else → C

Which TWO marks show bugs?

- **A** 81 and 61
- **B** 79 and 59
- **C** 80 and 60
- **D** 100 and 0

86 Rule: 'Gold' for 1000 points or more, 'Silver' for 500–999, 'Bronze' below 500. The program:

if p > 1000 → Gold; else if p > 500 → Silver; else → Bronze

Which TWO values show bugs?

- **A** 1001 and 501
- **B** 999 and 499
- **C** 1000 and 500
- **D** 2000 and 10

87 A 3-question quiz. Q1 correct, Q2 wrong, Q3 correct. Final score shown: 1. The script for each question is below. Which line is the bug?

```
(for each question)
1  ask [question] and wait
4  set score to 0
```


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```
2  if <(answer) = [correct]> then
3      change score by 1
   end
```

A Line 4: 'set score to 0' resets the score inside each question

B Line 1: the ask block

C Line 2: the if condition

D Line 3: change score by 1

88 A 4-question quiz. Answers: correct, correct, wrong, correct. Final score shown: 4. Which line is the bug?

```
(for each question)
1  ask [question] and wait
2  if <(answer) = [correct]> then
3      say [Correct]
   end
4  change score by 1
```

A Line 1: the ask block

B Line 2: the if condition

C Line 3: say Correct

D Line 4: 'change score by 1' is outside the if, so every answer adds 1

Advanced phishing, domains and responsible AI (V12+V4) Questions 89–108

89 In https://login.bankname.af.secure-check.com/account, which is the real domain that owns the page?

A bankname.af

B login

C secure-check.com

D account

90 In https://pay.edu-ministry.gov.af.result-portal.net/check, which is the real domain?

A edu-ministry.gov.af

B pay

C check

D result-portal.net

91 A website shows a padlock next to its address. What does this prove?

A Only that the connection is encrypted, not that the site is honest

B The site is official and safe

C The site belongs to a bank

D The site cannot be phishing

92 Jamila says: "This page has a padlock, so I can enter my bank password." What is wrong with her reasoning?

A Nothing is wrong

B Padlocks only appear on fake sites

C Banks never use padlocks

D Fake sites can also show a padlock; she must check the domain

93 A message comes from your friend's real account: "Vote for me here: bit.ly/v0te". Why might it still be dangerous?

- **A** The friend's account may be hacked; confirm with the friend another way
- **B** Friends never send links
- **C** Short links are always safe
- **D** Messages from real accounts are always safe

94 A voice message sounds exactly like your uncle asking for money urgently. What is the safest action?

- **A** Send the money quickly
- **B** Call your uncle on his known number to check
- **C** Reply to the voice message with your bank details
- **D** Share the voice message on social media

95 A poster in a shop has a QR code: "Scan to win free mobile credit." Scanning opens a page asking for your phone PIN. What is this?

- **A** QR-code phishing
- **B** A normal prize
- **C** Two-step verification
- **D** A password manager

96 Which channel can phishing use, according to the lesson?

- **A** Email only
- **B** Email, text message, phone call and QR code
- **C** Text message only
- **D** Phone calls only

97 You want to check your bank account after a suspicious message. What is the safest way to open the bank site?

- **A** Click the link in the message
- **B** Search for 'bank login' and click the first ad
- **C** Ask the sender for the correct link
- **D** Type the known address yourself or use the official app

98 After clicking a fake link and typing her password, what should Shabnam do FIRST?

- **A** Wait to see if money disappears
- **B** Change that password through the official site or app
- **C** Type the password again on the fake page to cancel
- **D** Delete her browser history only

99 An AI tool gives a list of three books with authors for your report. What is the responsible next step?

- **A** Copy the list directly; AI is always right
- **B** Delete one book to make it shorter
- **C** Ask the AI tool to promise it is correct
- **D** Check that each book really exists in a reliable source

100 An AI tool says a historical event happened in a certain year. Your textbook gives a different year. What should you do?

- **A** Trust the AI because it is newer

B Check another reliable source before using either
C Use both years in your report
D Ask the AI the same question until it agrees

101 Which information is SAFE to type into a public AI chat tool?

A Your email password
B Your tazkira (ID) number
C 'Explain what a loop is in Scratch'
D Your bank card number

102 Which should you NEVER type into an AI tool?

A Your friend's phone number and home address
B A question about how if/else works
C A request to check your spelling in a story
D 'Give me three ideas for a quiz topic'

103 Asma used AI to suggest quiz questions, then changed two and wrote one herself. Which AI-use declaration is honest?

A 'I did not use AI.'
B 'AI wrote everything.'
C 'I used AI to suggest questions; I edited two and wrote one myself.'
D No declaration is needed because she edited it

104 Karim asked AI to fix spelling in his report; the ideas and writing are his. Which declaration is honest?

A 'I did not use any AI.'
B 'AI wrote my report.'
C He should hide it because it was small
D 'I used AI only to check spelling; ideas and writing are my own.'

105 Which link is MOST likely the real login page for 'dunyabank.af'?

A https://dunyabank.af.login-secure.com
B https://dunyabank-af.com/login
C https://login.dunyabanks.af
D https://online.dunyabank.af/login

106 Which link is MOST likely the real results page for 'exam-board.af'?

A https://exam-board.af.results-now.net
B https://exam-board-af.com/results
C https://results.exam-board.af/2026
D https://results.examboard.af

107 For homework, Parisa asked AI for facts, used two facts after checking them in her textbook, and put her friend's name and phone number in the prompt to 'make it personal'. Which statement is correct?

A Everything she did was responsible
B Checking facts was right, but entering her friend's phone number was not
C She should not have checked the facts

D Using AI at all was cheating, even with a declaration

108 Wahid used AI to write a summary, did not check it, and did not declare it. He did not enter personal data. Which statement is correct?

A He protected privacy, but he should have checked the summary and declared AI use
B He did everything correctly
C His only mistake was protecting privacy
D Declaring AI use is never needed

Python: print, variables, types, arithmetic, input() and errors (V13) Questions 109–150

109 What is printed?

```
a = 5
b = 10
print(a + b)
```

A 510
B 5 + 10
C Error
D 15

110 What is printed?

```
x = 7
y = 14
print(x + y)
```

A 21
B 714
C 7 + 14
D Error

111 What is printed?

```
a = "5"
b = "10"
print(a + b)
```

A 15
B 5 10
C 510
D Error

112 What is printed?

```
x = "7"
y = "14"
print(x + y)
```

A 714
B 21
C 7 14
D Error

113 What happens when this runs?

```
price = "10"
qty = 5
print(price + qty)
```

A It prints 105

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B It prints 15

C It prints 10 5

D A TypeError: a string and an int cannot be added

114 What happens when this runs?

```
books = 20
extra = "3"
print(books + extra)
```

A It prints 203

B It prints 23

C A TypeError: a string and an int cannot be added

D It prints 20 3

115 The user types 4. What is printed?

```
n = int(input("Number: "))
print(n * 3)
```

A 444

B 4 * 3

C 12

D Error

116 The user types 5. What is printed?

```
k = int(input("Count: "))
print(k * 2)
```

A 55

B 5 * 2

C 10

D Error

117 The user types 4. What is printed? (No int() is used.)

```
n = input("Number: ")
print(n * 3)
```

A 444

B 12

C 4 4 4

D Error

118 The user types 6. What is printed? (No int() is used.)

```
k = input("Count: ")
print(k * 2)
```

A 12

B 6 6

C Error

D 66

119 Which variable name is NOT allowed in Python?

A total2

B total_price

C 2total

D _total

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120 Which variable name is NOT allowed in Python?

A student name
B student_name
C studentName
D name1

121 What are the data types of a, b, c and d?

```
a = 12
b = 3.5
c = "12"
d = True
```

A int, int, str, str
B float, float, str, bool
C int, float, str, bool
D int, float, bool, str

122 What are the data types of p, q, r and s?

```
p = "7.0"
q = 40
r = False
s = 0.25
```

A str, int, str, float
B int, int, bool, float
C str, int, bool, float
D str, float, bool, int

123 What is printed?

```
total = 10
people = 4
print(total / people)
```

A 2
B 2.5
C 2.0
D Error

124 What is printed?

```
cost = 12
friends = 3
print(cost / friends)
```

A 4
B 4.5
C Error
D 4.0

125 What is printed?

```
print(2 + 3 * 4)
```

A 20
B 14
C 11
D 24

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126 What is printed?

```
print(6 + 5 * 4)
```

A 26

B 44

C 20

D 30

127 What is printed?

```
x = 5
x = x + 3
print(x)
```

A 8

B 5

C 3

D Error

128 What is printed?

```
s = 10
s = s - 4
print(s)
```

A 10

B 6

C 4

D Error

129 What is printed?

```
a = 7
b = a
a = a + 5
print(b)
```

A 7

B 12

C 5

D Error

130 What is printed?

```
p = 9
q = p
p = p + 2
print(q)
```

A 11

B 9

C 2

D Error

131 Which line causes a SyntaxError?

```
1  total = 50
2  print("Total)
3  # print the total
4  print(total)
```

A Line 2: print("Total)

B Line 1: total = 50

C Line 3: # print the total

D Line 4: print(total)

132 Which line causes a SyntaxError?

```
1  name = "Mina"
2  # show the name
3  print("Name", name
4  print(name)
```

A Line 3: print("Name", name

B Line 1: name = "Mina"

C Line 2: # show the name

D Line 4: print(name)

133 This program stops with a NameError. Why?

```
total = 200
print(Total)
```

A print cannot show numbers

B Total is spelled with a capital T, which is a different, undefined name

C total must be in quotes

D 200 is too large for a variable

134 This program stops with a NameError. Why?

```
price = 35
print(prise)
```

A Prices must be float

B print needs two values

C prise is misspelled; only price was defined

D Variables cannot be printed

135 What is printed?

```
print("Hello", 3)
```

A Hello3

B Hello 3

C "Hello" 3

D Error

136 What is printed?

```
t = 45
print("Total:", t)
```

A Total:45

B "Total:" 45

C Total: 45

D Error

137 What is printed?

```
# print("Start")
print("Done")
```

A Done

B Start Done

C # Start Done

D Nothing

138 What is printed?

```
print("A")
# print("B")
```

A A B

B A

C B

D Nothing

139 Shop program: bread costs 15 AFN. The customer buys 4 and pays 100. What is printed?

```
price = 15
qty = 4
paid = 100
total = price * qty
change = paid - total
print(change)
```

A 60

B 85

C 160

D 40

140 Shop program: a notebook costs 25 AFN. The customer buys 3 and pays 100. What is printed?

```
price = 25
qty = 3
paid = 100
total = price * qty
change = paid - total
print(change)
```

A 25

B 75

C 97

D 175

141 The user types 3.5. Which line converts the input correctly so that it can be multiplied as a number?

A w = float(input("Weight: "))

B w = int(input("Weight: "))

C w = input("Weight: ")

D w = str(input("Weight: "))

142 The user types 2.75. Which line converts the input correctly so it can be used in arithmetic?

A m = int(input("Metres: "))

B m = input("Metres: ")

C m = bool(input("Metres: "))

D m = float(input("Metres: "))

143 Trace the program. What is printed?

```
a = 2
b = 3
a = a + b
b = a * 2
a = b - a
```


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```
print(a + b - 4)
```

A 8

B 14

C 11

D 17

144 Trace the program. What is printed?

```
x = 3
y = 4
x = x + y
y = x * 2
x = y - x
print(x + y - 8)
```

A 9

B 17

C 13

D 21

145 The user types 3 and then 4. What is printed?

```
a = int(input())
b = input()
c = int(b + b)
print(c - a - 4)
```

A 7

B 34

C 37

D Error

146 The user types 2 and then 5. What is printed?

```
p = int(input())
q = input()
r = int(q + q)
print(r - p - 3)
```

A 7

B 55

C Error

D 50

147 Bread costs 15 AFN. The user enters the number of loaves and the money paid. For inputs 6 and 100 the program prints 10, which is correct. For inputs 4 and 100 it also prints 10, but the correct change is 40. Which line has the bug?

```
1  price = 15
2  qty = int(input("Loaves: "))
3  paid = int(input("Paid: "))
4  total = price * 6
5  change = paid - total
6  print(change)
```

A Line 1: the price

B Line 2: the input of qty

C Line 4: it uses 6 instead of qty

D Line 5: the subtraction

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148 A notebook costs 20 AFN. For inputs 3 and 100 the program prints 40 but the correct change is 40. For inputs 1 and 100 it prints 40 but the correct change is 80. Which line has the bug?

```
1  price = 20
2  qty = int(input("Notebooks: "))
3  paid = int(input("Paid: "))
4  total = price * 3
5  change = paid - total
6  print(change)
```

A Line 1: the price

B Line 3: the input of paid

C Line 5: the subtraction

D Line 4: it uses 3 instead of qty

149 What does this program print?

```
h = 12 / 2
ok = h > 5
print(ok, h)
```

A False 6.0

B True 6.0

C True 6

D Error

150 What does this program print?

```
m = 5 / 2
big = m > 3
print(big, m)
```

A True 2.5

B False 2

C Error

D False 2.5

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End of the exam

Before uploading, check that:

- you marked only one letter for every question from 1 to 150;
- there is no name or personal detail on the answer sheet;
- you uploaded the answer sheet at the given link.

Thank you

Good luck. Every round of practice prepares you better for the real exam.