

IGCSE Computer Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. What is the difference between the internet and the world wide web?
 - ☐ the internet is the network; the web is the websites you view on it
 - ☐ they are exactly the same
 - ☐ the web is the network; the internet is the websites
 - ☐ the web replaced the internet
2. A digital currency is:
 - ☐ money that exists only in electronic form
 - ☐ a special kind of coin
 - ☐ a paper banknote
 - ☐ a type of cookie
3. A brute force attack works by:
 - ☐ trying many passwords very quickly until the right one is found
 - ☐ flooding a server with requests
 - ☐ sending a fake email
 - ☐ listening in on a network
4. A web browser's job is to:
 - ☐ render a page's HTML and display it
 - ☐ store the website permanently
 - ☐ assign IP addresses
 - ☐ route packets between networks
5. A blockchain is:
 - ☐ a shared digital ledger of transactions, copied across many computers
 - ☐ a single private database
 - ☐ a type of web browser
 - ☐ a physical chain
6. Phishing tricks you with fake messages into giving away details, while pharming silently redirects you to a fake site even when you type the correct address.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. A persistent cookie is saved on the device and remembers you between visits, whereas a session cookie is deleted when you close the browser.

☐ True ☐ False

8. A shared, tamper-resistant digital ledger of transactions is called a _____.

9. A DDoS attack:

☐ floods a server with so many requests that it cannot respond

☐ steals a password by guessing

☐ installs a virus

☐ redirects you to a fake site

10. The domain name service (DNS) is used to:

☐ find the IP address that matches a web address

☐ store all the web pages

☐ encrypt the connection

☐ block adverts

1. the internet is the network; the web is the websites you view on it

The internet is the worldwide infrastructure; the WWW is one service (websites) running on it.

2. money that exists only in electronic form

Digital currency has no physical coins/notes; it is stored and moved by computers.

3. trying many passwords very quickly until the right one is found

Brute force tries password after password until it gets in.

4. render a page's HTML and display it

The browser fetches the HTML and renders it into the page you see.

5. a shared digital ledger of transactions, copied across many computers

Being shared across many computers means no one controls it and it is hard to alter.

6. True

Both aim to steal credentials, but phishing needs you to click; pharming poisons the address lookup itself.

7. True

Persistent cookies store logins/preferences across visits; session cookies last only for the current visit.

8. blockchain

It underpins digital currencies.

9. floods a server with so many requests that it cannot respond

A distributed denial-of-service overwhelms a server so genuine users can't reach the site.

10. find the IP address that matches a web address

DNS turns the human-readable domain name into the numeric IP address the browser needs.