

IGCSE Computer Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. In a database table, a record is:
 - ☐ one row — all the data about one thing
 - ☐ one column
 - ☐ a single character
 - ☐ the table name
2. In an SQL query, SELECT specifies:
 - ☐ which fields (columns) to show
 - ☐ which table to use
 - ☐ the condition for rows
 - ☐ the sort order
3. A primary key is a field that:
 - ☐ has a unique value for every record
 - ☐ is always text
 - ☐ can be left blank
 - ☐ repeats across many records
4. The WHERE clause:
 - ☐ keeps only the records that match a condition
 - ☐ chooses the columns
 - ☐ sorts the results
 - ☐ names the table
5. A primary key must have a unique value for every record, so a field like FormClass (shared by many students) is a poor choice.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
6. 'ORDER BY mark DESC' sorts the results:
 - ☐ largest first (descending)
 - ☐ smallest first (ascending)
 - ☐ in random order
 - ☐ by column name

7. A presence check on a database field ensures that:

- ☐ the field is not left empty
- ☐ the value is within a range
- ☐ the value is unique
- ☐ the data is encrypted

1. one row — all the data about one thing

A record is a row (all data about one item); a field is a column (one piece of data).

2. which fields (columns) to show

SELECT chooses the fields; FROM the table; WHERE the rows; ORDER BY the sort.

3. has a unique value for every record

A primary key is unique, so it identifies exactly one record.

4. keeps only the records that match a condition

WHERE filters rows by a condition.

5. True

If a value repeats, it can't identify exactly one record — so you need a genuinely unique field (e.g. StudentID).

6. largest first (descending)

DESC = descending (largest/Z→A first); ASC = ascending.

7. the field is not left empty

A presence check requires data to be entered; a range check limits the value.