

الصف
الخامس
الابتدائي
٢٠٢٥

بنك اسئلة

التميز

أ/ محمود سعيد

ELMotamyez Questions Bank

ICT

November Revision

5

الصف
الخامس

اعداد
أ/ محمود سعيد

نسخة
مجانية

ملحق الإجابات
بالداخل



El.Motamyez.School

يمكنكم الحصول على المذكرات والاختبارات من خلال مسح رمز ال QR Code
أو من خلال صفحة "التميز - أ/ محمود سعيد".
يرجى مراعاة حق

www.motamyez.com



Lesson 02

Protecting ourselves and our information



Personal Information

- It includes your **name, address, date of birth, and passwords.**
- It is called Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Hackers can

- Use the internet to **break into** a computer system and **steal personal information.**
- Use someone's **e-mail address** and **password** to send a **virus** to all the e-mail addresses in your e-mail account.
- Use an adult's **bank account** number to **take money** from that account



Ways to keep your Personally Identifiable Information (PII) safe:

- 1- **Limit** the personal information you share online.
- 2- **Don't sign up** for a website if it asks for **too much** personal information.
- 3- Use **different strong passwords** that contain letters, numbers, special sign
- 4- Use **anti-virus** software on all of your devices.
- 5- Update your devices regularly.

You should protect your files from viruses, software problems, human errors



Ways to back up your data

Apps and Software Programs
that back up data automatically

Data-storage device

flash memory - external hard drive

-This is called a **hybrid backup**

It is a safer way to back up and store files.

- The hard disk has **more space** than flash memory, it may also be used for the **same purpose.**





Lesson 03

Password Security



Phishing

It is sending a **message** via **e-mail** or **social media applications** that looks real but isn't



Types of Phishing

1- A message which says that you have won a prize

But you have to give your **bank account** details to get the prize.



2- A message that encourages you to act quickly.

When you open an attachment or file of phishing:

- Data-stealing software is installed on your computer
- Or
- You're asked to enter sensitive information such as bank account.

Ways of identifying phishing messages

misspelled words or grammar errors asks too much personal data.

Smishing

It is the same thing as phishing but is a **text message** instead of an **email**.

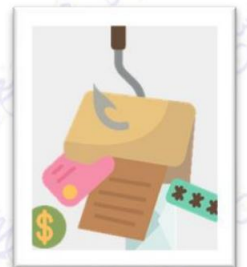
How to protect your password ?

Password Manager

Multi-factor authentication

1- Password Manager

- Creates a **strong, unique** password for each of your accounts.
- Tells you if the passwords you already have are too weak or you've reused them.
- Tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online.



2- Multi-factor authentication

- MFA is used to **strengthen** your passwords.
- MFA provides you **at least two ways** of identifying yourself:

Password or PIN
(Personal Identification number)

Email or one-time code

Lesson 4

How to Deal With Fake Websites



Scam Websites

They are **phishing websites** that present **fake situations** and try to get your information.

Types of Scam Websites

Online Shopping Scam Websites

They never send you the correct items you bought



Scareware Scam Websites

your computer has a problem and you need to download something



Sweepstakes Scam Websites

They offer you a prize that never comes



How do scam websites operate ?

1- Bait you

They want you to get excited or draw your attention to the site

2- Compromise your privacy

get your personal information

get access to your device



3- Exploit the information they have gained about you in a bad way or hack your device

How to avoid scam websites ?

- 1- Check that the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the website is credible.
- 2- Check for misspelling or bad grammar. A reliable source will be well-written, with almost no mistakes.
- 3- Do a search online to see if it is a known scam.



If you are a victim of a scam website:

1- Report the scam website to

- your teacher
- family member
- service provider
- e-commerce store
- bank

2- Contact the Child Helpline or The General Department for Combating Internet Crimes.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

We use URL to access websites online.

URL made up of three main parts

Protocol	Resource name	File path
URL start with protocol * http, https	* Web server * Site name * Who owns that space .com, .net, .org, .gov, .edu	last part of URL





November Questions Bank



Question 01

Read and Choose the Correct answer

- 1 is one of the accessories devices used to store files securely.
 - a External hard disk
 - b Keyboard
 - c Mouse
- Flash memory is used
 - a Print files
 - b Back up your files.
 - c Delete files
- Hackers can send a/an..... to all the email addresses in your email account.
 - a photo
 - b virus
 - c message
- We can use the..... to save our important files securely.
 - a website
 - b printer
 - c external hard drive
- use the internet to break into a computer system.
 - a Students
 - b Hackers
 - c Teachers
- The one who steals the personal information is called a
 - a thief
 - b photographer
 - c hacker
- Backup copies of files are created on.....)
 - a Flash Memory
 - b external hard disk
 - c both a & b
- Passwords must be..... for each website you register on.
 - a similar
 - b weak
 - c different
- your devices regularly keeps your data safe.
 - a Uploading
 - b Updating
 - c Restarting
- is considered a strong password.
 - a Ahmed123
 - b abcd895
 - c Ac#78#sd
- To keep your data safe, use programs on all your devices.
 - a antivirus
 - b browser
 - c social media





- 12 The strong password should contain
- (a) letters only (b) letters & numbers (c) letters, numbers, and special signs
- means make another copy of your work to keep it safe.
- 13 (a) Copyright (b) Back up (c) Save
- is sending a fake message via email or social media that looks real .
- 14 (a) Smishing (b) Phishing (c) Virus
- tells you if one of your passwords has been stolen online
- 15 (a) Password Manage (b) MFA (c) PIN
- Password management software is used to create
- 16 (a) strong passwords (b) weak password (c) copy
- means you provide at least two ways of identifying yourself.
- 17 (a) MFA (b) Password (c) PIN
- Smishing is the same thing as phishing, but it is sent by
- 18 (a) email (b) text message (c) Facebook
- is sending a fake message via e-mail or social media that looks real
- 19 (a) Virus (b) Phishing (c) Smishing
- One of the forms of is the arrival of a message from an unknown person asking you for your data to obtain a prize.
- 20 (a) Passwords (b) internet (c) phishing
- is an abbreviation for Personal Identification Number.
- 21 (a) PEN (b) PNI (c) PIN
- Hackers can get your password by a way.
- 22 (a) phishing (b) planning (c) chatting
- provides at least two ways of identifying yourself.
- 23 (a) Password manager (b) lot (c) MFA
- Phishing is sending a message via.....
- 24 (a) social media (b) email (c) both a and b





- 25 You can identify phishing message by the presence of.....
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- 27 The scam websites that say your computer has a problem are
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- 28 websites are fake websites to steal your personal data.
- (a) Governmental (b) Scam (c) Educational
- 29 is/are scam websites that offer you a prize that never comes.
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- 30 If someone is exposed to should contact the Child Helpline.
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- 31 Websites that include fake warnings indicating a computer problem are called
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- (a) http only (b) https only (c) http or https
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- 38 Scam websites work to obtain.....
- (a) personal information (b) opinions (c) URL
- 39 The copyright for a website is usually at the..... of the home page.
- (a) bottom (b) top (c) middle
- 40 The international symbol for copyright is
- (a) "R" (b) "S" (c) ©
- 41 Copyright protects all the following, except
- (a) books (b) images (c) discoveries
- 42 Creative works that are not covered by copyright are.....
- (a) websites (b) public domain (c) copyrights
- 43 Egyptian law gives freedom to use a creator's creative work years after their death.
- (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 50
- 44 The.....law protects printed and digital content.
- (a) copyright (b) hacker (c) work
- 45 protects creators' work.
- (a) Copyright (b) Internet (c) Image

Question 02

put " true " or " false "

- 1 We don't need a strong password to protect our personal data. ()
- 2 Anti-virus software is ineffective to protect its owner from the dangers of the internet. ()
- 3 Some applications and software programs can back up data automatically. ()
- 4 Hackers use your personal information such as your name, address, and date of birth to break into your computer system ()
- 5 Strong passwords contain letters and numbers only. ()
- 6 One way to keep your personal identification information secure is to limit the personal information you share online. ()
- 7 You shouldn't sign up to a website that asks for a lot of personal information. ()
- 8 Hacking is using your email address and password to send a virus to all the email addresses in your email ()





- 9 An anti-virus helps you keep your personal data safe. ()
- 10 A hacker can use an adult's bank account number to steal their money. ()
- 11 Use weak passwords to keep your personal identification information safe. ()
- 12 A hybrid backup is a safer way to back up and store files. ()
- 13 You can use a flash memory to back up and save your files. ()
- 14 You can use an external hard drive to back up and save your files. ()
- 15 Using a flash memory and an external hard drive is a safer way to save and copy files. ()
- 16 An external hard drive is one of the Accessories devices used to store files securely. ()
- 17 You must back up important files to prevent the possibility of losing them on your device. ()
- 18 In phishing, email is used ()
- 19 MFA provides only one way of identifying yourself. ()
- 20 Phishing is one of the ways that hackers use to get your password ()
- 21 Password managers create a weak password ()
- 22 PIN means you provide at least two ways to identify yourself. ()
- 23 One type of phishing is receiving a message telling you that you won an award ()
- 24 Hackers use phishing to steal your password. ()
- 25 We don't need strong passwords to protect our personal data. ()
- 26 Phishing messages are free from grammar errors. ()
- 27 Password managers create a unique strong password ()
- 28 Smishing is sending a scam message via text messages instead of email. ()
- 29 MFA is an abbreviation for multi-factor authentication. ()
- 30 Antivirus can tell you if one of your passwords has been stolen online. ()
- 31 Password Manager provides at least two ways of identifying yourself. ()





- 32 A message has been sent that you have won a prize. You must send your bank account to receive it. ()
- 33 You can use a URL to access the site you want ()
- 34 To avoid scam websites, you should check the URL of websites. ()
- 35 The protocol in a URL determines how the information is transferred ()
- 36 All URLs are made up of (two) main parts. ()
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- 39 The last part of website address contains the protocol name ()
- 40 Sweepstakes sites that say your computer has a problem and you need to download something. ()
- 41 If you are a victim of a scam website, (ignore) it. ()
- 42 You should avoid accessing scam websites. ()
- 43 There are three types of scam ware: online shopping, scareware, and sweepstakes. ()
- 44 Sweepstakes sites contain fake situations in an attempt to steal your data. ()
- 45 All URLs are made up of two main parts ()
- 46 If you fall victim to a fake website, you should not tell anyone. ()
- 47 A reliable source may have bad grammar in writing. ()
- 48 The website address (URL) enables you to access the site you want. ()
- 49 Scam websites usually have misspelled words or bad grammar. ()
- 50 Fake shopping sites never send you the correct items you bought. ()
- 51 If you are a victim of a scam website, report it and tell a trusted adult. ()
- 52 You must check the sites you visit on the Internet. ()
- 53 The international symbol for copyright is C. ()
- 54 The copyright law does not protect images and music. ()



- 55 The copyright law protects both printed and digital content. ()
- 56 Egyptian law states that a creator's work becomes free to use 60 years after their death. ()
- 57 The owner of a creative work gives permission to reuse his work at any time and any place; this is called "Creative Commons". ()
- 58 Others' writings can be used after paraphrasing. ()
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أنتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب الامنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق

	Choose	True or false
Lesson 2	1-13	1-17
Lesson 3	14-25	18-31
Lesson 4	26-38	32-52
Lesson 5	39-45	53-60



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بنك اسئلة

التميز

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Model Answers

ICT

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