# Computer Science 6th Class Chapter 4 English Medium Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | In........... flow , set of statements in executed again and again intil a cerain condition remains true. | A. Repetitive<br>B. Sequential<br>C. Conditional<br>D. None |
| 2 | What type of flow is used to print a table of given number up to 10. | A. Sequntial flow<br>B. Conditional flow<br>C. Repetitive flow<br>D. None of the above |
| 3 | Which of the followig is NOT a benefit of algorithmic thinking. | A. Decomposition<br>B. Abstraction and Generalization<br>C. Visualization<br>D. Pattern Recognition |
| 4 | How many steps are there in the problem solving process. | A. 4<br>B. 5<br>C. 6<br>D. 7 |
| 5 | Breaking down a big problem in to smaller problems is called. | A. Problem identification<br>B. Problem decomposition<br>C. Planning solution<br>D. Selecting best solution |
| 6 | What does algorithmic thinking provide a unique way to solve. | A. Problems is general<br>B. A specific problem<br>C. A new and improved system<br>D. Irreleveant detail |
| 7 | The main goal of the pasta recipe problem analysis is to determjne the | A. Size of matrix<br>B. Solution of maze<br>C. Ingredients of pasta<br>D. Starting and ending points of the maze |
| 8 | Every algorithm has......... and ....... | A. Loop, condition<br>B. Start, stop<br>C. finite, infinite loops<br>D. Sequence, conditions |
| 9 | What is the process of algorithmic thinking. | A. A series of systematic and logical steps<br>B. A way of solving a specific problem<br>C. A process without clear in instructions<br>D. A way of breaking down prblem into smaller problems. |
| 10 | A problem is considered easy whenit. | A. Requires a lot of resources to solve.<br>B. Requires a lot of time to solve<br>C. Can be solved in simple steps, even if it is large<br>D. Is not possible to solve. |
| 11 | What are the two directions in teh that a robot can move in a maze problem. | A. Forward and down<br>B. Up and left<br>C. Right and down<br>D. Forward and back |
| 12 | Thinking the domain of problem and ignoring irrelevant material is called. | A. Algorithmic design<br>B. Pattern identificaiton<br>C. Problem decomposition<br>D. Abstraction |
| 13 | -------------- is finite sequence of instruction to solve a specific problem. | A. Unspecified instructions<br>B. Specific instructions<br>C. Algorithm<br>D. None |
| 14 | ---------- is process of defining and decomposing of a problem. | A. Problem analysis<br>B. Planning solution<br>C. Problem identification |

D. test solution

| 15 | The purpose of decomposition in algorithmic thinking is to | A. Solve a specific probloem<br>B. Design new and improved systems<br>C. Break down complicated problems into smaller problems<br>D. Identify the sequence of operations |
| 16 | What is the main purpose of an algorithm. | A. To store information<br>B. To solve a specific problem<br>C. To perform a specific task<br>D. To automatte the decision making process |
| 17 | First stepof systematic process of problem solving is. | A. Problem analysis<br>B. Planning solution<br>C. Problem identification<br>D. Test solution |
| 18 | What is the purpose of the "modulus" operation in analgorithm | A. To stor evalues in a varibale<br>B. To determing the remainder of a division<br>C. To compare two numbers<br>D. To perform arithmetic operations |
| 19 | What is the primary benffit of using algorithmic thinking in problem solving. | A. Faster prblem solving<br>B. Improved confidence in decision making<br>C. Increased efficiency in proncessing data<br>D. All of the above |
| 20 | What is the purpose fof planning a solution to a problem. | A. To minimize the risk of failure<br>B. To ensure a successful execution<br>C. To determine the most ideal solution<br>D. Both A and B |
| 21 | What is a problem is problem-solving. | A. A task to be performed<br>B. A situtation to be analyzed<br>C. A solution to be selected<br>D. A plan to be implemented |
| 22 | What can alternate solutions enhance in regard to a problem. | A. The value of the ideal soltion<br>B. The result that should be achieved<br>C. The risk of failure<br>D. The difficulty level of the solution. |
| 23 | What is the reslut of an unclearly defined problem. | A. It requires guess work<br>B. It is easily solvable<br>C. It contains ambiguity<br>D. It has a clear goal |
| 24 | What is ghe goal of defining a problem. | A. To make it more complex<br>B. To add abiguity<br>C. To make it more simple and clear<br>D. To make it impossible to solve |
| 25 | The first step in the systematic problem-solving proces sis. | A. Problem analysis<br>B. Problem definition<br>C. Identifying the problem<br>D. Selecting the best solution |
| 26 | What is the fifth step, in the prblem-solving process. | A. Test the solution<br>B. Selecting the best solution<br>C. Problem analysis<br>D. Planning solution |
| 27 | In.......... flow steps are executed only if certain condition is true. | A. Repetitive<br>B. Sequential<br>C. Conditional<br><br>D. None |
| 28 | What is the process of figuring out the 5 Ws from the problem statement. | A. Problem identification<br>B. Problem definition<br>C. Problem analysis<br>D. Deconstruction |
| 29 | In flow , steps will be executed in the same sequence they are written in. | A. Repetitive<br>B. Conditional<br>C. Sequential<br>D. None |
| 30 | What is the goal of problem -solving. | A. To generate appropriate solutions<br>B. To identify the problem<br>C. To test the solution<br>D. To plan the solution |

A. Start

| 31 | What is the final step in most algorithms. | A. Start<br>B. Input<br>C. Output<br>D. Stop |
|---|---|---|
| 32 | What is the final step in the systematic problem-solving process. | A. Problem definition<br>B. Problem aalysis<br>C. Planning solution<br>D. Selecting the best solution |
| 33 | Looking for similarites among the problems is called. | A. Algorithmic design<br>B. Pattern identification<br>C. Abstraction<br>D. Problem decomposition |