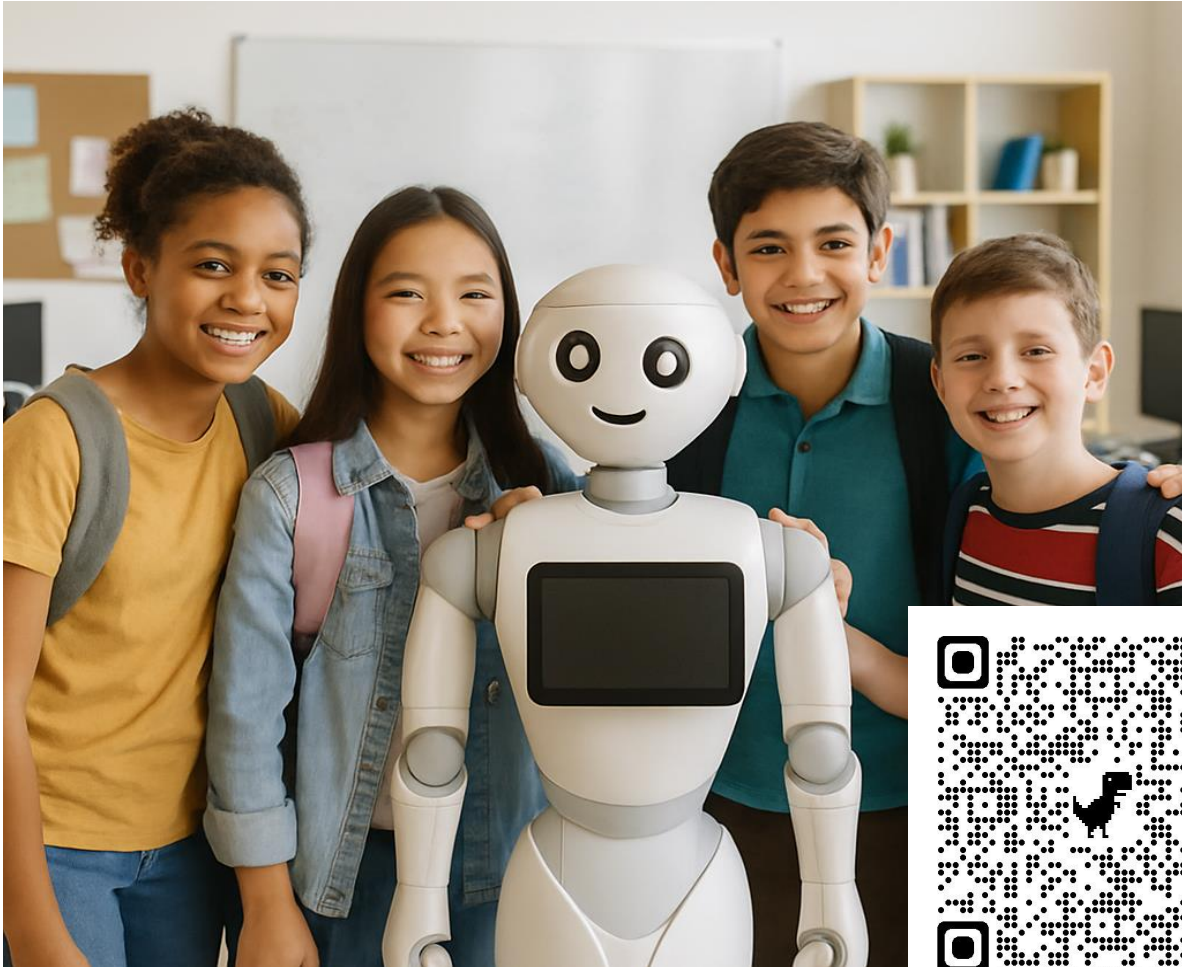


Student name	_____
Phone Number	_____

# Computer World

Primary 5 \_ First Term 2026



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# Information and Communication Technology Curriculum

## Grade 5 – First Term Content 2026

### Unit 1: The Role of Technology in Our Lives

- **Lesson 1:** Computer Peripheral Devices
- **Lesson 2:** Networks and Their Types
- **Lesson 3:** Smart Communication Systems
- **Lesson 4:** Internet Connection Problems and How to Solve Them
- **Lesson 5:** Digital Files and How to Manage Them
- **Lesson 6:** Information Sharing: When, Where, and How?

### Unit 2: Digital Safety and Security Precautions

- **Lesson 1:** Methods of Protecting Data and Information
- **Lesson 2:** Password Management
- **Lesson 3:** How to Deal with Fraudulent Websites
- **Lesson 4:** Copyright
- **Lesson 5:** Selecting Digital Sources
- **Lesson 6:** Documenting Information



## **Lesson 1: Computer Peripheral Devices**

### 1. Peripheral devices and main components:

- **USB Flash Drive or SSD:** Used for high-speed data storage. They have no moving parts.
- **Router:** Used to connect multiple devices to the Internet via Wi-Fi or cables.
- **HDMI Cable:** Transfers high-quality audio and video between devices.
- **External Hard Drive (HDD):** Faster than traditional internal HDD. Used for storing data and can be connected to a computer or router.
- **Ethernet Cable and Port:** Provides a faster and more stable Internet connection than Wi-Fi.

### 2. Units of Information and Communication:

- **Bit:** The smallest unit of data.
- **Byte:** Equals 8 bits (usually represents one character).
- Multiples: **KB, MB, GB, TB** (each equals 1024 of the smaller unit).
- **Mbps:** Measures Internet speed.
- **Hertz (Hz):** Measures CPU speed.

### 3. Common problems and suggested solutions:

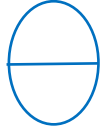
Problem	Possible Cause	Suggested Solution
Large file won't open	Not enough RAM	Close other programs
Low video quality	Weak Wi-Fi	Use Ethernet cable
Can't save new files	Storage full	Move files to external drive
No Internet	Connection down	Try wired connection or contact ISP



 Model 1

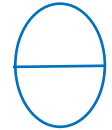
 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. A USB flash drive has moving parts. ( )
2. HDMI cables transfer audio and video. ( )
3. A byte is equal to 10 bits. ( )
4. Ethernet connection is usually faster than Wi-Fi. ( )
5. Mbps is used to measure data size. ( )
6. Routers can connect multiple devices to the Internet. ( )
7. Bit is the smallest unit of data. ( )
8. A full hard drive can prevent saving new files. ( )



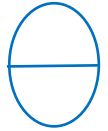
 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to connect multiple devices to the Internet.  
a) Keyboard    b) Router    c) Scanner    d) Monitor
2. A byte equals \_\_\_\_\_ bits.  
a) 2                      b) 4                      c) 8                      d) 16
3. \_\_\_\_\_ cables give a stable Internet connection.  
a) USB                      b) HDMI                      c) Ethernet                      d) VGA
4. Mbps measures \_\_\_\_\_ speed.  
a) storage                      b) download                      c) CPU                      d) sound
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of data.  
a) Byte                      b) Bit                      c) KB                      d) GB
6. If Wi-Fi is weak, you can switch to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bluetooth                      b) USB                      c) Ethernet                      d) Flash
7. If storage is full, you can move files to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Printer                      b) External HDD                      c) Keyboard                      d) Router

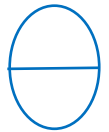


 **Model 2**
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. SSD drives are slower than HDD. ( )
2. Routers can only connect one device. ( )
3. HDMI cables are used for sound only. ( )
4. Ethernet is faster than Wi-Fi. ( )
5. Bit is larger than Byte. ( )
6. A byte equals 8 bits. ( )
7. Mbps measures Internet speed. ( )
8. Lack of RAM can cause problems opening large files. ( )


 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ drives have no moving parts.  
a) HDD   b) USB Flash   c) VGA   d) Wi-Fi
2. A router connects devices to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bluetooth   b) Internet   c) Scanner   d) Speaker
3. HDMI cables transfer \_\_\_\_\_ and video.  
a) text   b) sound   c) audio   d) audio
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of data.  
a) Byte   b) Bit   c) KB   d) MB
5. \_\_\_\_\_ cables provide a more stable connection.  
a) USB   b) Ethernet   c) Power   d) Audio
6. 1 Byte = \_\_\_\_\_ Bits.  
a) 2   b) 4   c) 8   d) 10
7. If Wi-Fi is slow, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ cable.  
a) HDMI   b) Ethernet   c) USB   d) VGA



## 🌐 Lesson 2: Networks and Their Types

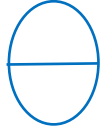
- **A network** is a group of devices or people connected for a common purpose, used to share information.
- **LAN (Local Area Network):** Connects devices in a small area like a home, office, or school.
- **Internet:** A huge global network connecting billions of devices worldwide.
- To connect to the Internet, devices need a **router** and an **Internet Service Provider (ISP)**.
- **Open Networks:** Anyone can access (e.g., Internet, WWW).
- **Closed Networks:** Private networks (e.g., Intranet) limited to specific users.



 **Model 1**

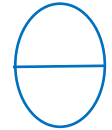
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. LAN connects devices in large cities. ( )
2. The Internet connects billions of devices. ( )
3. Routers are required to connect to the Internet. ( )
4. Open networks can be used by anyone. ( )
5. Closed networks are public. ( )
6. LAN is a type of closed network. ( )
7. Intranet is an example of a closed network. ( )
8. ISP stands for Internet Service Provider. ( )



 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

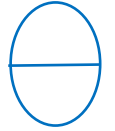
1. A \_\_\_\_\_ connects devices to the Internet.  
a) modem b) printer c) router d) scanner
2. LAN stands for \_\_\_\_\_ Area Network.  
a) Local b) Large c) Long d) Limited
3. The Internet is a \_\_\_\_\_ network.  
a) small b) local c) global d) private
4. \_\_\_\_\_ networks can be used by anyone.  
a) Open b) Closed c) Private d) LAN
5. Intranet is a \_\_\_\_\_ network.  
a) global b) private c) public d) open
6. \_\_\_\_\_ provides Internet service.  
a) ISP b) CPU c) USB d) LAN
7. LAN is used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) country b) school c) world d) continent



 Model 2

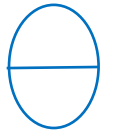
✍️ Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. LAN works in a small area. ( )
2. Internet is a closed network. ( )
3. Routers help connect to the Internet. ( )
4. Intranet is for everyone. ( )
5. Open networks are public. ( )
6. ISP is required to connect to the Internet. ( )
7. Internet connects billions of devices. ( )
8. LAN is global. ( )



✍️ Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is needed to connect to the Internet.  
a) USB   b) router   c) mouse   d) speaker
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a private network.  
a) Internet   b) Intranet   c) WWW   d) Wi-Fi
3. ISP means \_\_\_\_\_ Service Provider.  
a) Internal   b) Internet   c) Information   d) Input
4. LAN connects devices in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) world   b) city   c) small area   d) country
5. \_\_\_\_\_ networks can be used by anyone.  
a) Open   b) Closed   c) Private   d) LAN
6. Internet connects \_\_\_\_\_ of devices.  
a) hundreds   b) thousands   c) billions   d) millions
7. Intranet is used by \_\_\_\_\_ users.  
a) all   b) selected   c) random   d) none



## Lesson 3: Smart Communication Systems

- **Digital Communication:**

It happens through private and open networks to send text messages, browse the Internet, and share files (such as lessons and videos).

- **Internet of Things (IoT):**

A technology that connects daily devices to the Internet via Wi-Fi, allowing remote digital control (such as home devices and smart speakers).

- **Bluetooth:**

A wireless technology used to transfer data between devices over short distances.

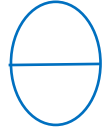
It is especially useful for people with special needs.



 Model 1

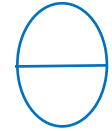
✍️ Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. IoT allows controlling devices remotely. ( )
2. Bluetooth works over long distances. ( )
3. Digital communication uses networks to send messages. ( )
4. IoT can connect home devices to the Internet. ( )
5. Bluetooth is a wired technology. ( )
6. IoT needs Wi-Fi to work. ( )
7. Bluetooth can help people with special needs. ( )
8. Smart communication does not involve sharing files. ( )



✍️ Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

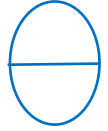
1. Digital communication uses \_\_\_\_\_ to send messages.  
a) books   b) letters   c) networks   d) posters
2. IoT connects devices to the Internet through \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) USB   b) Wi-Fi   c) cables   d) Bluetooth
3. Bluetooth transfers data over \_\_\_\_\_ distances.  
a) short   b) long   c) endless   d) very long
4. IoT helps in controlling \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) paper   b) home devices   c) buildings   d) books
5. Bluetooth is a \_\_\_\_\_ technology.  
a) wired   b) printed   c) wireless   d) mechanical
6. IoT is useful for connecting \_\_\_\_\_ devices.  
a) daily   b) dangerous   c) old   d) broken
7. Bluetooth can support people with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) phones   b) special needs   c) toys   d) houses



 Model 2

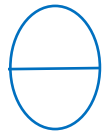
 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. IoT works without the Internet. ( )
2. Bluetooth needs wires. ( )
3. Smart communication can include IoT. ( )
4. IoT connects daily devices to Wi-Fi. ( )
5. Bluetooth can transfer files. ( )
6. IoT allows controlling devices remotely. ( )
7. Bluetooth is only for phones. ( )
8. Digital communication can be used to share videos. ( )



 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. IoT means \_\_\_\_\_ of Things.
  - a) Internal   b) Internet   c) Intelligent   d) Iconic
2. Bluetooth is used for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) sending letters   b) drawing   c) data transfer   d) shopping
3. Smart communication involves \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) newspapers   b) networks   c) chalkboards   d) books
4. IoT connects devices through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) water   b) Wi-Fi   c) paper   d) paint
5. Bluetooth works over \_\_\_\_\_ distances.
  - a) short   b) long   c) unlimited   d) unknown
6. IoT allows \_\_\_\_\_ control of devices.
  - a) manual   b) remote   c) paper   d) personal
7. Digital communication can share \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) clouds   b) files   c) toys   d) boards



## 🌐 Lesson 4: Internet Connection Problems and How to Solve Them

### • The Importance of Collaboration:

Office software (like Word and PowerPoint), email, and video conferences help share tasks and collaborate with colleagues.

### • Five Problem-Solving Steps:

1. Identify the problem (Hardware / Software / User error).
2. Plan possible solutions.
3. Try the solutions.
4. Review results.
5. Ask for help if needed.

### • Common Problems and Solutions:

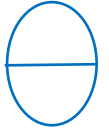
- **Slow computer or browsing:** Restart, check updates, remove unwanted apps, check Wi-Fi signal.
- **Slow download speed:** Restart devices, check Internet speed, remove unwanted apps.
- **No Internet connection:** Check cable/router, restart, contact ISP, try a new Ethernet cable.

- **Note:** Following structured steps helps you solve problems faster.

 Model 1

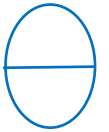
  Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Word and PowerPoint are used for collaboration. ( )
2. The first step is to try solutions. ( )
3. Restarting the device can fix slow browsing. ( )
4. Asking for help is part of the problem-solving process. ( )
5. Hardware means a user error. ( )
6. Checking updates may solve problems. ( )
7. No Internet connection can be solved by restarting the router. ( )
8. Slow speed can be caused by unwanted apps. ( )



  Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

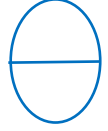
1. The first step is to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
a) ignore b) identify c) paint d) skip
2. PowerPoint is used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) playing b) collaboration c) deleting d) error
3. Restarting the \_\_\_\_\_ can solve many issues.  
a) keyboard b) router c) book d) mouse
4. The last step is to \_\_\_\_\_ for help.  
a) ask b) stop c) draw d) wait
5. Slow browsing may be fixed by checking \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) updates b) windows c) colors d) shapes
6. No Internet can be solved by checking the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) floor b) cable c) fan d) pen
7. Removing \_\_\_\_\_ apps may help.  
a) unwanted b) water c) new d) black



 **Model 2**

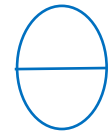
✍️ Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. The problem-solving steps are five. ( )
2. Email is not used for collaboration. ( )
3. Restarting the router may fix the Internet. ( )
4. Planning solutions comes before identifying the problem. ( )
5. ISP means Internet Service Provider. ( )
6. Slow speed may be caused by old apps. ( )
7. You should always ask for help first. ( )
8. Ethernet cables can fix some issues. ( )



✍️ Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. The second step is to \_\_\_\_\_ solutions.
  - a) forget b) plan c) hide d) shout
2. Restarting the \_\_\_\_\_ may help fix problems.
  - a) cable b) keyboard c) router d) printer
3. ISP stands for Internet \_\_\_\_\_ Provider.
  - a) Service b) Simple c) Server d) Smart
4. Slow download speed may be fixed by removing \_\_\_\_\_ apps.
  - a) wanted b) useful c) unwanted d) blue
5. The third step is to \_\_\_\_\_ solutions.
  - a) paint b) try c) skip d) erase
6. Email can be used for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) games b) chatting c) collaboration d) drawing
7. Ethernet \_\_\_\_\_ can help fix Internet issues.
  - a) books b) cables c) notes d) screens



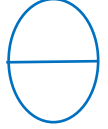
## **Lesson 5: Working with Digital Files**

- **Input Devices:** Keyboard, microphone, scanner, and webcam.
- **File Organization:**
  - Create folders.
  - Name files clearly.
  - Move files easily.
  - Save images and videos in organized folders.
- **Storage:**
  - Hard drive: large internal storage.
  - Flash drive: portable storage.
- **Creating a New Folder:**
  - Go to location → Right-click → New → Folder.

 Model 1

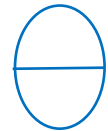
 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. The keyboard is an input device. ( )
2. The hard drive is portable. ( )
3. Flash drives are small and portable. ( )
4. Creating folders helps organize files. ( )
5. A microphone is an output device. ( )
6. File names should be clear. ( )
7. Right-clicking is part of making a new folder. ( )
8. A webcam is used to record videos. ( )



 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

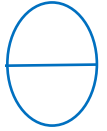
1. A keyboard is used to \_\_\_\_\_ text.  
a) erase   b) enter   c) draw   d) cut
2. A flash drive is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) heavy   b) big   c) portable   d) fixed
3. Hard drives store \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) air   b) files   c) water   d) paper
4. Folders help in \_\_\_\_\_ files.  
a) losing   b) organizing   c) deleting   d) printing
5. A webcam can record \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) audio   b) water   c) video   d) colors
6. To make a new folder, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ click.  
a) left   b) middle   c) right   d) none
7. Naming files clearly makes them easy to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) lose   b) find   c) paint   d) delete



 **Model 2**

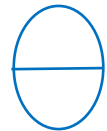
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. A keyboard is an example of an input device. ( )
2. A flash drive is used for internal storage only. ( )
3. Organizing files helps you find them easily. ( )
4. A microphone can be used to record audio. ( )
5. To create a new folder, you need to double-click on the desktop. ( )
6. A hard drive provides large internal storage. ( )
7. Naming files clearly makes it easier to manage them. ( )
8. A webcam is not considered an input device. ( )



 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to type text into the computer.
  - a) Scanner    b) Keyboard    c) Flash drive    d) Speaker
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ helps store files and can be carried anywhere.
  - a) Hard drive    b) Monitor    c) Flash drive    d) Printer
3. To create a new folder, right-click, choose "New," then select \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) File    b) Image    c) Folder    d) Video
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to capture your voice.
  - a) Microphone    b) Keyboard    c) Scanner    d) Webcam
5. Files should be saved in \_\_\_\_\_ folders.
  - a) Random    b) Messy    c) Unnamed    d) Organized
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ provides large internal storage in the computer.
  - a) Flash drive    b) Speaker    c) Hard drive    d) Keyboard
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to scan documents and images.
  - a) Keyboard    b) Scanner    c) Webcam    d) Microphone



## Lesson 6: Sharing Information (When, Where, and How)

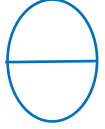
- Sharing information is like giving a gift — you must know when, where, and how to share safely.
- **Intranet:** Safe internal sharing (home, school).
- **Internet:** Public sharing — avoid sharing personal information.
- **Excel:** Use formulas like  $=A1+B1$ ,  $=A1-B1$ ,  $=A1*B1$ ,  $=A1/B1$  for calculations.



 Model 1

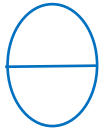
 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Sharing information is like giving a gift. ( )
2. Intranet is used for public sharing. ( )
3. Internet sharing can include personal data. ( )
4. You should be careful when sharing online. ( )
5. Excel can help organize numbers. ( )
6. Formulas in Excel start with “=”. ( )
7. A1+B1 means addition. ( )
8. Sharing must always be safe. ( )



 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

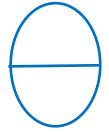
1. Sharing information is like giving a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) book   b) chair   c) gift   d) table
2. Intranet is for \_\_\_\_\_ sharing.  
a) public   b) safe internal   c) random   d) secret
3. You must not share \_\_\_\_\_ data online.  
a) personal   b) useful   c) fun   d) math
4. Excel is a \_\_\_\_\_ program.  
a) drawing   b) painting   c) spreadsheet   d) reading
5. Formulas start with the \_\_\_\_\_ sign.  
a) minus   b) plus   c) equal (=)   d) star
6. A1 \* B1 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) division   b) addition   c) multiplication   d) subtraction
7. Safe sharing means sharing with \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
a) random   b) trusted   c) unknown   d) strangers



 Model 2

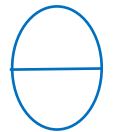
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Sharing information can be compared to giving a gift. ( )
2. Intranet is used for safe internal sharing. ( )
3. The Internet is always safe for sharing personal information. ( )
4. It's important to know when, where, and how to share information. ( )
5. Intranet is used for public sharing. ( )
6. You should avoid sharing personal information on the Internet. ( )
7. In Microsoft Excel, you can use formulas for calculations. ( )
8. The formula =A1+B1 is used for addition. ( )



 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. Sharing information is like giving a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) book   b) gift   c) file   d) photo
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for safe internal sharing at home or school.  
a) Internet   b) Intranet   c) Excel   d) Scanner
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is public and you must be careful when sharing personal information.  
a) Intranet   b) Keyboard   c) Internet   d) Folder
4. Never share \_\_\_\_\_ information on the Internet.  
a) personal   b) music   c) games   d) photos
5. In Excel, the formula =A1-B1 is used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) addition   b) subtraction   c) multiplication   d) division
6. The formula =A1\*B1 is used to \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.  
a) divide   b) subtract   c) multiply   d) add
7. The formula =A1/B1 is used to \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.  
a) subtract   b) add   c) divide   d) multiply



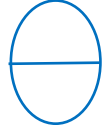
## Lesson 1: Ways to Protect Data and Information

- The main goal of this lesson is to learn how to protect yourself and your personal information from theft or viruses on the Internet.
1. **Limit personal information sharing:** The less you share online, the lower the chance of it being stolen.
  2. **Use strong passwords:** Passwords should be difficult to guess and different for each account.
  3. **Install antivirus software:** It helps detect and remove viruses to protect your device and files.
  4. **Keep devices updated:** Updates often include security fixes that protect your devices from hackers.
  5. **Back up your files:** Save copies of your important files on an external hard drive or flash memory to avoid losing them.

 Model 1

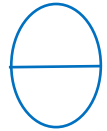
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Sharing more personal information online increases security. ( )
2. Strong passwords are easy to guess. ( )
3. Antivirus software helps protect your device. ( )
4. Updates can fix security issues. ( )
5. Backing up files helps protect them from loss. ( )
6. Using one password for all accounts is safe. ( )
7. Hackers may exploit security holes. ( )
8. Antivirus can detect and remove viruses. ( )



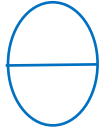
 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. The less you share online, the \_\_\_\_\_ the chance of theft.  
a) higher   b) lower   c) equal   d) none
2. Passwords should be \_\_\_\_\_ to guess.  
a) easy   b) fun   c) hard   d) short
3. Antivirus software \_\_\_\_\_ viruses.  
a) hides   b) ignores   c) removes   d) copies
4. Regular updates include \_\_\_\_\_ fixes.  
a) color   b) security   c) image   d) text
5. Backups protect files from being \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) lost   b) painted   c) printed   d) folded
6. A flash drive can store file \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) copies   b) viruses   c) paint   d) stickers
7. Hackers exploit security \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) holes   b) windows   c) pens   d) folders

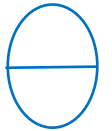


 **Model 2**
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Sharing less personal information online lowers the chance of it being stolen. ( )
2. Strong passwords should be easy to guess. ( )
3. Antivirus software helps detect and remove viruses. ( )
4. Updating devices can help protect them from hackers. ( )
5. Using the same password for all accounts is recommended. ( )
6. Backing up your files helps you avoid losing important data. ( )
7. Limiting personal information sharing is a way to protect yourself online. ( )
8. You should never install security updates. ( )


 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. The main goal of this lesson is to protect your \_\_\_\_ and personal information.  
a) photos b) data c) games d) music
2. The less you share personal information online, the \_\_\_\_\_ the chance of it being stolen.  
a) lower b) higher c) same d) more
3. Passwords should be \_\_\_\_\_ to guess.  
a) easy b) weak c) difficult d) short
4. Antivirus software helps detect and remove \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) games b) photos c) viruses d) documents
5. Keeping devices \_\_\_\_\_ includes important security fixes.  
a) closed b) updated c) slow d) old
6. Backing up your files means saving \_\_\_\_\_ on an external drive.  
a) copies b) folders c) videos d) music
7. Updates help protect your devices from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) friends b) hackers c) teachers d) students



## Lesson 2: Password Management

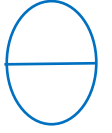
- This lesson focuses on how hackers steal passwords and how to protect your accounts.
- 1. **Phishing attacks:** Fake messages pretending to be from trusted sources to steal your information.
- 2. **Password manager programs:** Help create and store strong passwords securely.
- 3. **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** An extra security layer requiring more than one way to verify your identity.



 Model 1

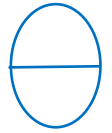
 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Phishing messages always come from real banks. ( )
2. MFA adds extra security. ( )
3. Password managers can store your passwords. ( )
4. Phishing emails may contain spelling errors. ( )
5. MFA uses two or more verification methods. ( )
6. Phishing aims to protect users. ( )
7. Password managers can warn you if passwords are weak. ( )
8. MFA makes it harder for hackers to access your account. ( )

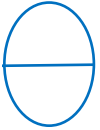


 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

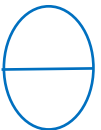
1. Phishing is a \_\_\_\_\_ message that looks real.  
a) fake b) secure c) clean d) long
2. MFA means Multi-\_\_\_\_\_ Authentication.  
a) Function b) Factor c) Final d) Friendly
3. Phishing may have spelling \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) rules b) checks c) errors d) rewards
4. Password managers help create \_\_\_\_\_ passwords.  
a) weak b) strong c) short d) empty
5. MFA adds an extra layer of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) paint b) security c) food d) space
6. A phishing email may ask you to click a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) book b) link c) phone d) window
7. Hackers use phishing to \_\_\_\_\_ your information.  
a) steal b) clean c) paint d) delete



✍️ Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Hackers can steal passwords through phishing attacks. ( ) 
2. Phishing messages are always real and safe. ( )
3. Password manager programs help create strong passwords. ( )
4. Multi-Factor Authentication adds an extra security layer. ( )
5. Using MFA makes it harder for hackers to access your account. ( )
6. Password manager programs store passwords securely. ( )
7. Phishing attacks often pretend to be from trusted sources. ( )
8. You should ignore suspicious messages asking for your password. ( )

✍️ Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. Phishing attacks use \_\_\_\_\_ messages to steal information. 
  - a) safe b) fake c) friendly d) short
2. Password manager programs help create and store \_\_\_\_\_ passwords.
  - a) weak b) short c) strong d) fake
3. MFA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Multiple Fake Access b) Multi-Factor Authentication c) Multi-Folder Access d) Multi-Factor Account
4. Multi-Factor Authentication adds an extra layer of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) games b) fun c) security d) files
5. Hackers may pretend to be \_\_\_\_\_ sources in phishing attacks.
  - a) trusted b) fake c) unknown d) weak
6. Password managers keep your passwords stored \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) publicly b) safely c) carelessly d) randomly
7. Phishing is a way hackers try to \_\_\_\_\_ your personal information.
  - a) hide b) protect c) steal d) delete



## 🌐 Lesson 3: Dealing with Fake Websites

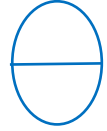
- **Phishing websites:** Fake websites used to steal personal data, money, or control devices.
- **How they work:**
  - Attract your attention with offers or threats.
  - Make you click a link to steal your data.
  - Use stolen data to cause harm or steal money.
- **Avoid scams:**
  - Check the URL carefully.
  - Search for the site yourself.
  - Report scams if they happen.



 Model 1

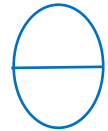
✍️ Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Fake websites are used to steal data. ( )
2. Real websites always have spelling mistakes. ( )
3. Scareware tries to make you panic. ( )
4. Clicking unknown links is safe. ( )
5. Checking URLs helps avoid scams. ( )
6. Hackers use fake websites to steal money. ( )
7. Searching manually helps confirm site safety. ( )
8. Reporting scams is important. ( )



✍️ Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

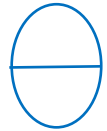
1. Fake websites are also called \_\_\_\_\_ websites.  
a) fun b) phishing c) real d) friendly
2. Scareware tries to make users feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) happy b) scared c) calm d) sleepy
3. Always check the site's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) floor b) URL c) paint d) code
4. Hackers can \_\_\_\_\_ your money or data.  
a) wash b) steal c) hide d) plant
5. It's better to search \_\_\_\_\_ to find real sites.  
a) slowly b) manually c) randomly d) secretly
6. Fake websites often have \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
a) spelling b) design c) speed d) sound
7. If scammed, you should \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a) ignore b) report c) repeat d) stop



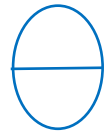
 Model 2

 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Phishing websites are fake websites designed to steal personal data. ( )
2. Fake websites can be used to steal money or control your device. ( )
3. Phishing websites always show trusted information. ( )
4. Scammers try to attract attention with offers or threats. ( )
5. Clicking on a phishing link can lead to data theft. ( )
6. Checking the URL carefully helps avoid scams. ( )
7. Searching for the site yourself is a safe practice. ( )
8. Reporting scams is not necessary. ( )


 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. Phishing websites are \_\_\_\_\_ websites used to steal data.  
a) fake   b) safe   c) private   d) real
2. These websites may try to steal your \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) books   b) personal data   c) games   d) clothes
3. Scammers attract attention using \_\_\_\_\_ or threats.  
a) silence   b) offers   c) photos   d) passwords
4. They make you click a \_\_\_\_\_ to steal your data.  
a) file   b) video   c) link   d) folder
5. To stay safe, always check the \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
a) URL   b) file name   c) password   d) image
6. A good way to avoid scams is to \_\_\_\_\_ for the site yourself.  
a) ignore   b) delete   c) search   d) share
7. If a scam happens, you should \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a) hide   b) report   c) join   d) forget



## Lesson 4: Copyright

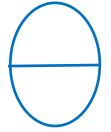
- Copyright protects creative works like books, music, films, and websites.
- Always ask permission before using someone's work.
- If quoting, cite the source.
- Facts and public domain are not copyrighted.
- **Creative Commons:** allows use with conditions.
- Symbol: ©



 Model 1

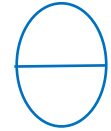
✍️ Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Copyright protects creative works. ( )
2. You can use any work without permission. ( )
3. Facts are protected by copyright. ( )
4. The symbol © means copyright. ( )
5. Creative Commons allows some works to be used for free. ( )
6. You must cite sources when quoting. ( )
7. Asking permission is not required. ( )
8. Public domain works are not protected. ( )



✍️ Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

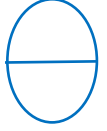
1. Copyright protects \_\_\_\_\_ works.
  - a) creative   b) fake   c) stolen   d) private
2. The symbol for copyright is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) ®   b) ©   c) ™   d) %
3. Creative Commons allows free use with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) games   b) conditions   c) danger   d) none
4. Facts are not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) shared   b) public   c) copyrighted   d) created
5. Always \_\_\_\_\_ the source when quoting.
  - a) delete   b) ignore   c) cite   d) print
6. Public domain works can be used \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) freely   b) never   c) secretly   d) slowly
7. Music and films are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ works.
  - a) creative   b) boring   c) random   d) fake



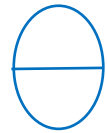
 Model 2

 Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :

1. Copyright protects creative works such as books, music, and films. ( )
2. You can use someone's work without permission. ( )
3. It's important to cite the source when quoting. ( )
4. Facts and public domain are not copyrighted. ( )
5. The copyright symbol is ©. ( )
6. Creative Commons allows use of works with conditions. ( )
7. Websites can be protected by copyright. ( )
8. Public domain works need special permission to use. ( )


 Q2 : (choose the correct answer):

1. Copyright protects creative \_\_\_\_\_ like books and music.
  - a) games
  - b) works
  - c) photos
  - d) folders
2. You must always ask for \_\_\_\_\_ before using someone's work.
  - a) permission
  - b) ideas
  - c) photos
  - d) games
3. When quoting, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the source.
  - a) delete
  - b) cite
  - c) hide
  - d) copy
4. Facts and \_\_\_\_\_ domain are not copyrighted.
  - a) private
  - b) public
  - c) unknown
  - d) secure
5. Creative Commons allows use with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) problems
  - b) conditions
  - c) payments
  - d) questions
6. The symbol for copyright is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) ™
  - b) @
  - c) ©
  - d) #
7. Copyright can also protect \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) clothes
  - b) websites
  - c) food
  - d) people



## Lesson 5: Choosing Reliable Digital Sources

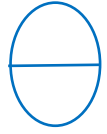
- Choose trusted sources like official knowledge banks.
- Distinguish between facts and opinions.
- Compare information from multiple sources.
- Reliable sources include texts, maps, charts, infographics, images, videos, and databases.
- Always verify information from more than one source.



 Model 1

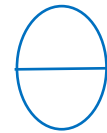
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Trusted sources help ensure accuracy. ( )
2. Opinions are always facts. ( )
3. Comparing sources is not important. ( )
4. Infographics can be reliable sources. ( )
5. You should check information from more than one source. ( )
6. Only text sources are reliable. ( )
7. Maps and charts can be sources. ( )
8. Facts can be proven. ( )



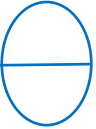
 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. Trusted sources are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) unreliable   b) official   c) fake   d) weak
2. Facts can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ignored   b) proven   c) guessed   d) hidden
3. Opinions are \_\_\_\_\_ views.  
a) personal   b) official   c) fixed   d) secret
4. Infographics are a type of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) game   b) source   c) tree   d) letter
5. Comparing \_\_\_\_\_ helps confirm truth.  
a) sources   b) pencils   c) papers   d) colors
6. Charts and maps can be \_\_\_\_\_ sources.  
a) fake   b) reliable   c) broken   d) secret
7. Always check information from \_\_\_\_\_ sources.  
a) one   b) zero   c) multiple   d) no




 **Model 2**

 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Trusted sources are important for finding correct information. ( )
2. Opinions and facts are always the same. ( )
3. Comparing information from different sources can help check accuracy. ( ) 
4. Reliable sources can include maps and charts. ( )
5. You should always verify information from more than one source. ( )
6. Infographics and videos can be used as reliable sources. ( )
7. Official knowledge banks are examples of trusted sources. ( )
8. Verifying information is not necessary if it's from the internet. ( )

 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. Choose trusted \_\_\_\_\_ like official knowledge banks. 
  - a) games   b) sources   c) folders   d) links
2. It is important to distinguish between facts and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) files   b) passwords   c) opinions   d) numbers
3. Compare information from \_\_\_\_\_ sources to check accuracy.
  - a) single   b) few   c) multiple   d) fake
4. Reliable sources include texts, maps, charts, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) songs   b) infographics   c) games   d) bookshelves
5. Always \_\_\_\_\_ information from more than one source.
  - a) delete   b) ignore   c) verify   d) share
6. Videos and images can also be \_\_\_\_\_ sources.
  - a) fake   b) reliable   c) useless   d) private
7. Official \_\_\_\_\_ banks are considered trusted sources.
  - a) image   b) password   c) knowledge   d) file



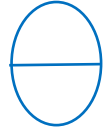
## Lesson 6: Documenting Information

- **Documenting** your sources shows respect for original work.
1. **Note-taking:** Write author name and URL. Use quotation marks for copied text.
  2. **Paraphrasing:** Rewrite in your own words and cite the source.
  3. **Reference list:** Include author, title, URL, and date, arranged alphabetically.

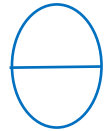


 **Model 1**
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Documentation gives credit to the original author. ( )
2. Quotation marks show copied text. ( )
3. You should never paraphrase. ( )
4. References must include author and URL. ( )
5. Sources are arranged alphabetically. ( )
6. Quoting without citation is allowed. ( )
7. Paraphrasing uses your own words. ( )
8. Referencing builds academic honesty. ( )

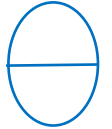

 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. Documenting information shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) copying   b) respect   c) hiding   d) deleting
2. Quotation marks show \_\_\_\_\_ text.  
a) new   b) copied   c) hidden   d) erased
3. Paraphrasing means writing in \_\_\_\_\_ words.  
a) others'   b) your own   c) wrong   d) fake
4. A reference list includes author and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) color   b) URL   c) note   d) number
5. Sources are arranged in \_\_\_\_\_ order.  
a) random   b) alphabetical   c) backward   d) numeric
6. Citing the source builds \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) lies   b) honesty   c) silence   d) paint
7. Referencing helps avoid \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) plagiarism   b) writing   c) creativity   d) fun

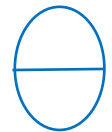


 **Model 2**
 **Q1 : put (✓) Or (x) :**

1. Documenting sources shows respect for original work. ( )
2. When taking notes, you should write the author's name and URL. ( )
3. You don't need quotation marks for copied text. ( )
4. Paraphrasing means rewriting in your own words. ( )
5. When paraphrasing, you should still cite the source. ( )
6. A reference list should include author, title, URL, and date. ( )
7. The reference list should be arranged alphabetically. ( )
8. It is not important to document information. ( )


 **Q2 : (choose the correct answer):**

1. Documenting your sources shows \_\_\_\_\_ for original work.  
a) anger   b) respect   c) dislike   d) doubt
2. In note-taking, write the author's name and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) number   b) folder   c) URL   d) password
3. Use \_\_\_\_\_ marks for copied text.  
a) quotation   b) question   c) percent   d) exclamation
4. Paraphrasing means rewriting in your own \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) time   b) words   c) folder   d) links
5. Even when paraphrasing, you must still \_\_\_\_\_ the source.  
a) delete   b) ignore   c) cite   d) hide
6. A reference list includes author, title, URL, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) date   b) page   c) photo   d) map
7. The reference list should be arranged \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) randomly   b) alphabetically   c) backwards   d) by color



تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /  
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر فأي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيفغنيك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة



تطبيق الموبايل لتحميل الملفات