Paper 4 — Revision Sweep

Time: 90 Minutes | Total Marks: 120

Multiple Choice — Remember (1 mark(s) each)

Q1. [1 Mark(s)] Private information should only be shared with:

- [ ] **A.** Anyone in your online game group
- [ ] **B.** A website offering a free prize
- [ ] **C.** Your family, your teacher or your doctor
- [ ] **D.** Everyone in the class group chat

Q2. [1 Mark(s)] In the Google Share box, which role can change your work?

- [ ] **A.** Viewer
- [ ] **B.** Commenter
- [ ] **C.** Editor
- [ ] **D.** Reader

Q3. [1 Mark(s)] Which General access setting means only the people you name can open a file?

- [ ] **A.** Anyone with the link
- [ ] **B.** Restricted
- [ ] **C.** Version history
- [ ] **D.** Commenter

Q4. [1 Mark(s)] A player you only know online asks for your game password. What should you do?

- [ ] **A.** Send it, since he promised to give it back
- [ ] **B.** Send it now and change it later
- [ ] **C.** Send only the first half of it
- [ ] **D.** Never send it, and tell a trusted adult

Q5. [1 Mark(s)] The dated trail of everything you do online is called your digital:

- [ ] **A.** Footprint
- [ ] **B.** Password
- [ ] **C.** Account
- [ ] **D.** Profile

Q6. [1 Mark(s)] Anaya took a screenshot of the mean photo. What did she do with it?

- A. Sent it on to the Class 5 group
- B. Showed it to Ms. Rao as proof
- C. Kept it to laugh at later
- D. Replied to the bully with it

Q7. [1 Mark(s)] You use a drawing from a website on your poster. What must you add to it?

- A. A thicker border around it
- B. Your own name in the corner
- C. The date you downloaded it
- D. A line naming the artist

Q8. [1 Mark(s)] Ms. Rao asked Anaya to write two headings about her three hours of videos. They were:

- A. Gave and Took
- B. Good and Bad
- C. Fun and Boring
- D. Before and After

Q9. [1 Mark(s)] Crowdsourcing works best when the people taking part are:

- A. All from one family
- B. One person answering often
- C. Paid for their answers
- D. Many, and different from each other

Q10. [1 Mark(s)] Raw facts that have not been given any meaning yet are called:

- A. Information
- B. Labels
- C. Data
- D. Charts

Q11. [1 Mark(s)] Which one of these is NOT a real use of data?

- A. To make a table look colourful
- B. To spot a pattern
- C. To predict what comes next

- [ ] **D.** To check a change worked

Q12. [1 Mark(s)] In Google Sheets, the cell address C5 means:

- [ ] **A.** Column 5, row C
- [ ] **B.** Column C, row 5
- [ ] **C.** The fifth sheet in the file
- [ ] **D.** Five cells in column C

Q13. [1 Mark(s)] Somebody types Rs 250 into a money column. What will SUM do with that cell?

- [ ] **A.** Add 250 to the total
- [ ] **B.** Skip it completely
- [ ] **C.** Show an error message
- [ ] **D.** Count it as zero

Q14. [1 Mark(s)] Anaya makes the number 40 bold and bright red. What is in the cell now?

- [ ] **A.** A word, not a number
- [ ] **B.** An error message
- [ ] **C.** Still the number 40
- [ ] **D.** The number 4 only

Q15. [1 Mark(s)] Which sort choice puts the largest number on top?

- [ ] **A.** Z to A
- [ ] **B.** A to Z
- [ ] **C.** Tick header row
- [ ] **D.** Create a filter

Q16. [1 Mark(s)] With a filter on, the row numbers read 2, 5 and 9. What does that tell you?

- [ ] **A.** The missing rows were deleted
- [ ] **B.** The sheet has an error in it
- [ ] **C.** Some rows are hidden
- [ ] **D.** The table has been sorted

Q17. [1 Mark(s)] Wednesday's takings change from 180 to 500. What does the =SUM cell do?

- [ ] **A.** Keeps showing the old total
- [ ] **B.** Works out the new total itself
- [ ] **C.** Shows an error message
- [ ] **D.** Has to be typed out again

Q18. [1 Mark(s)] Which sign divides in Google Sheets?

- [ ] **A.** the ÷ sign
- [ ] **B.** the * star
- [ ] **C.** the - dash
- [ ] **D.** the / slash

Q19. [1 Mark(s)] Which chart shows how one whole splits into parts?

- [ ] **A.** A bar chart
- [ ] **B.** A column chart
- [ ] **C.** A pie chart
- [ ] **D.** A sorted list

Q20. [1 Mark(s)] Which chart best answers: which day earned more, and by how much?

- [ ] **A.** A pie chart
- [ ] **B.** A bar chart
- [ ] **C.** A filter
- [ ] **D.** A sorted list

Multiple Choice — Understand & Apply (2 mark(s) each)

Q21. [2 Mark(s)] Ishaan posts three separate lines over one week. Each felt harmless on its own. What is the real problem?

- [ ] **A.** He posted them on three different days
- [ ] **B.** Class and school are always private
- [ ] **C.** He forgot to use capital letters
- [ ] **D.** Name, school and class together point to one child

Q22. [2 Mark(s)] Diya wants the whole class to read her science slides, but only her partner Vihaan to change them. Which pair of settings is right?

- [ ] **A.** Anyone with the link, as Editor
- [ ] **B.** Anyone with the link, Vihaan as Editor

- [ ] **C.** Restricted, class as Editors, Vihaan as Editor
- [ ] **D.** Restricted, class as Viewers, Vihaan as Editor

Q23. [2 Mark(s)] In a chess app, a new player writes: 'Send a photo of your school badge and I will coach you.' What is the best move?

- [ ] **A.** Send it, because a badge is only cloth
- [ ] **B.** Ask him to send his own badge first
- [ ] **C.** Do not send it, and tell a trusted adult
- [ ] **D.** Send it with the school name blurred out

Q24. [2 Mark(s)] Ravi deleted his whole gaming channel in March. In May a classmate plays him a clip from it. Why?

- [ ] **A.** Deleting a channel takes ninety days
- [ ] **B.** Someone downloaded the clip before he deleted it
- [ ] **C.** Videos can never be deleted by anybody
- [ ] **D.** He must have deleted the wrong channel

Q25. [2 Mark(s)] Which of these lands in Rhea's footprint without her ever choosing to put it there?

- [ ] **A.** The rangoli photo she uploaded
- [ ] **B.** The caption she wrote under it
- [ ] **C.** The list of things she searched for
- [ ] **D.** The comment she left for a friend

Q26. [2 Mark(s)] Someone posts a mean nickname for Farhan in the class group. Nikhil replies with two laughing faces. What has Nikhil done?

- [ ] **A.** Acted as a bystander and grown the crowd
- [ ] **B.** Acted as an upstander by lightening it
- [ ] **C.** Nothing at all, since emojis are not words
- [ ] **D.** Become the target of the mean post

Q27. [2 Mark(s)] Which action helps Farhan, the target, most directly?

- [ ] **A.** Posting a joke about the person who started it
- [ ] **B.** Leaving the group chat quietly
- [ ] **C.** Messaging Farhan privately to check he is okay
- [ ] **D.** Screenshotting it and showing nobody

Q28. [2 Mark(s)] **Aarav uses a diya photo from a website that names the photographer, Leena Shah. What must his Diwali poster include?**

- A. The date he downloaded the photo
- B. A credit line naming Leena Shah
- C. His own name typed across the photo
- D. A thicker border around the photo

Q29. [2 Mark(s)] **Meera sets a thirty-minute timer before opening the video app. Tanvi says she will stop 'after this one'. Why does Meera usually stop on time?**

- A. Her videos are shorter than Tanvi's
- B. Timers make the app play faster
- C. Thirty minutes is an easy amount to sit through
- D. She chose before autoplay started choosing for her

Q30. [2 Mark(s)] **A school app asks 200 children to mark one bumpy spot on the road. One child marks thirty spots. Which rule fixes this?**

- A. One entry per child, with names shown
- B. Throw the whole list away and start again
- C. Let only teachers mark the spots
- D. Ask two hundred more children to join in

Q31. [2 Mark(s)] **A slip of paper has 34 written on it and nothing else. Which change turns it into information?**

- A. Typing it into a spreadsheet cell
- B. Writing '34 books borrowed from Class 4 on Monday'
- C. Making the digits bold and bright red
- D. Sorting it with some other numbers

Q32. [2 Mark(s)] **The bus was late by 2, 3, 2, 14 and 3 minutes from Monday to Friday. Which sentence uses this data honestly?**

- A. The bus is always about fourteen minutes late
- B. The bus is usually two or three minutes late, with one bad Thursday
- C. The bus is never late at all
- D. Thursday's number should be deleted from the record

Q33. [2 Mark(s)] **Class names sit in column A and tickets sold in column B. Row 2 is 4A with 35, row 3 is 4B with 41, row 4 is 4C with 48, row 5 is 4D with 27. Which cell holds 48?**

- [ ] **A.** A4
- [ ] **B.** B4
- [ ] **C.** B3
- [ ] **D.** C4

Q34. [2 Mark(s)] The lab room code is 007. Anaya types it and the cell shows 7. Which format should have been set first?

- [ ] **A.** Currency
- [ ] **B.** Date
- [ ] **C.** Plain text
- [ ] **D.** Number

Q35. [2 Mark(s)] Every single row of Aditi's table is bold. Which change makes the header row stand out again?

- [ ] **A.** Set every cell to font size twenty
- [ ] **B.** Give each column a different fill colour
- [ ] **C.** Centre the text in all the cells
- [ ] **D.** Un-bold the data rows and fill row 1

Q36. [2 Mark(s)] Marks are Ishan 62, Tara 48, Zoya 71, Om 55, Neel 39. Only the Marks column is selected and sorted A to Z. What mark now sits beside Ishan?

- [ ] **A.** 62
- [ ] **B.** 48
- [ ] **C.** 39
- [ ] **D.** 71

Q37. [2 Mark(s)] With a filter on, the visible row numbers read 2, 3, 6 and 8. How many rows are hidden between rows 2 and 8?

- [ ] **A.** Two, rows 4 and 5
- [ ] **B.** Three, rows 4, 5 and 7
- [ ] **C.** Four, rows 4 to 7
- [ ] **D.** None, they were deleted

Q38. [2 Mark(s)] Using amounts of 175, 240, 95, 310 and 260 in B2 to B6, what does =MAX(B2:B6) minus =MIN(B2:B6) give?

- [ ] **A.** 145
- [ ] **B.** 310

- [ ] **C.** 215
- [ ] **D.** 405

Q39. [2 Mark(s)] D3 holds =B3*C3. B3 holds 9 packets. The price in C3 is changed from 40 to 30. What does D3 show now?

- [ ] **A.** 270
- [ ] **B.** 360
- [ ] **C.** 39
- [ ] **D.** 300

Q40. [2 Mark(s)] Twenty-five children chose a snack: samosa 10, sandwich 5, fruit 6, idli 4. What share of the whole is samosa?

- [ ] **A.** 40%
- [ ] **B.** 10%
- [ ] **C.** 25%
- [ ] **D.** 20%

Multiple Choice — Think & Decide (3 mark(s) each)

Q41. [3 Mark(s)] A hospital form asks for your full name, address and date of birth. All three are private. Your rule says never type private information. How does that resolve?

- [ ] **A.** Refuse it — the rule says private information is never typed into any form
- [ ] **B.** Answer it — the rule is about strangers, and a hospital needs these to treat you
- [ ] **C.** Answer it — hospitals are safe places, so any form they hand you is safe
- [ ] **D.** Answer the name only, since a hospital can treat you without a date of birth

Q42. [3 Mark(s)] Kabir says Restricted is always the safest choice, so it should be used for every file, every time. Judge his claim.

- [ ] **A.** He is right — the tightest setting can never be the wrong choice for a file
- [ ] **B.** He is right for files and wrong for folders, which always need a wider audience
- [ ] **C.** He is wrong — Restricted is tightest, but a school notice has to reach everybody
- [ ] **D.** He is wrong — Restricted is not tight at all, since named people can forward it

Q43. [3 Mark(s)] A classmate says: 'That player must be a real child, because the profile has a photo and two hundred friends.' Which reply is right?

- [ ] **A.** Neither proves anything — the only test is whether a trusted adult has met them
- [ ] **B.** The photo proves little, but two hundred friends would take a real child months

- [ ] **C.** Both proofs are good, because an app removes profiles that are not real ones
- [ ] **D.** The friend count proves little, but a photo of a child is genuinely hard to fake

Q44. [3 Mark(s)] Searching herself, Rhea finds three things: an old angry comment she posted, a login-time record kept by the app, and a photo a cousin posted of her. She can remove only one. Which, and why?

- [ ] **A.** The cousin's photo, because a picture spreads further than old words ever do
- [ ] **B.** The login record, because a passive footprint is what strangers really see
- [ ] **C.** The angry comment, because deleting it removes other people's copies as well
- [ ] **D.** The angry comment, because it is the only one of the three she can delete

Q45. [3 Mark(s)] The friend who made the mean post begs you to keep it secret. Being loyal to a friend and helping the target now pull in opposite directions. What do you do?

- [ ] **A.** Keep the secret, because loyalty to a friend is what the word friend means
- [ ] **B.** Do nothing either way — it is not your post, so it is not yours to decide on
- [ ] **C.** Ask your friend to take it down, check on the target, then tell an adult if it stays
- [ ] **D.** Tell an adult at once and say nothing to your friend, so it cannot spread further

Q46. [3 Mark(s)] Five friends are in one photo. Four say yes to posting it, one says no. What happens to the photo?

- [ ] **A.** Post it — four out of five is a clear majority, and the photo belongs to them all
- [ ] **B.** Do not post it — her face is hers, so four yeses cannot hand over her one no
- [ ] **C.** Post it after cropping her out, so nobody needs to be asked about it again
- [ ] **D.** Post it in the class group only, where the audience is small enough to be fair

Q47. [3 Mark(s)] Judge this claim: 'An hour of videos at 4 pm and an hour at 10.30 pm are the same hour, so the time of day does not matter.'

- [ ] **A.** The claim is right — an hour is an hour, and a clock does not care when it runs
- [ ] **B.** The claim is wrong — the 4 pm hour is taken from homework, which matters more
- [ ] **C.** The claim is wrong — the late hour is taken from sleep, which cannot be repaid
- [ ] **D.** The claim is right for videos, but wrong for homework, which needs a fresh mind

Q48. [3 Mark(s)] A book has 5.0 stars from 4 ratings. Another has 3.9 stars from 200 ratings. Which score would you trust more?

- [ ] **A.** The 5.0 — a perfect score from real readers beats a lower one every time
- [ ] **B.** The 3.9 — a bigger crowd is always right, however those ratings were collected
- [ ] **C.** Neither — star ratings are only opinions, so no number of them means anything

- [ ] **D.** The 3.9 — four ratings is not a crowd, and one honest low score would sink it

Q49. [3 Mark(s)] A sheet records books read in July: Aarti 6, Bilal 3, Chetan 9, Dia 5. Which line describes what this data can and cannot do?

- [ ] **A.** It answers who read the longest books, since more books means more pages read
- [ ] **B.** It answers who read most — Chetan with 9 — but not who improved since June
- [ ] **C.** It answers who improved most, because 9 is the biggest rise among the numbers
- [ ] **D.** It answers nothing until the four are added, and 23 is the only real answer

Q50. [3 Mark(s)] Idlis sold on three Mondays were 22, 24 and 23. Predict next Monday, and state what result would tell you the pattern has broken.

- [ ] **A.** About 25, because sales usually climb a little from one Monday to the next
- [ ] **B.** Nothing can be predicted, because three Mondays is far too small to go on
- [ ] **C.** About 23, and the pattern breaks only at something far out, like 8 or 40
- [ ] **D.** About 23, and the pattern breaks at any Monday that is not exactly 23 again

Q51. [3 Mark(s)] Names are in A2 Aarav, A3 Bhavya, A4 Chirag, with their scores beside them in column B. A new row is inserted above row 3. Where does Bhavya's score go?

- [ ] **A.** It moves to B4, Chirag's moves to B5, and B3 is now an empty cell
- [ ] **B.** It stays in B3, because inserting a row pushes only the name column down
- [ ] **C.** It moves up to B2, landing beside Aarav, because the rows close up again
- [ ] **D.** Nothing moves, because a new row is always added below the last row used

Q52. [3 Mark(s)] The class counted Rs. 1,260 in cash, but =SUM(B2:B7) shows Rs. 1,010. Nobody has stolen anything, no row is missing, and the range covers every row. Diagnose it.

- [ ] **A.** The range stops one row short, so exactly one row is left out of the total
- [ ] **B.** SUM rounds every amount down, which loses a little money from each row
- [ ] **C.** The cash count is wrong, because a formula cannot be mistaken about its range
- [ ] **D.** One amount was typed with letters, like Rs 250, so SUM skipped it in silence

Q53. [3 Mark(s)] Kabir makes the biggest number in a column red and bold, and says =MAX will now find it easily. Judge this claim.

- [ ] **A.** He is right — the red cell is the one MAX picks out of the whole range
- [ ] **B.** He is wrong — MAX reads only the values, and colour is nothing it can see
- [ ] **C.** He is wrong — MAX would return an error now, because the cell holds formatting
- [ ] **D.** He is right, as long as only one cell in the range is coloured red and bold

Q54. [3 Mark(s)] Four players have runs and balls faced: Nithya 34 and 30, Omar 22 and 12, Pooja 28 and 40, Rehan 19 and 10. Which line is right about sorting this table?

- A. By runs Z to A: Rehan, Omar, Pooja, Nithya. By balls A to Z: Rehan, Omar, Nithya, Pooja
- B. By runs Z to A: Nithya, Pooja, Omar, Rehan. By balls A to Z: Pooja, Nithya, Omar, Rehan
- C. By runs Z to A: Nithya, Pooja, Omar, Rehan. By balls A to Z: Rehan, Omar, Nithya, Pooja
- D. Either sort names the best batter, because sorting puts the strongest player on top

Q55. [3 Mark(s)] A kit sheet has five rows with 7, 4, 6, 5 and 9 items. A filter shows only the three Class 4 rows, 7, 4 and 6. A cell holding =SUM over the whole column still shows 31. Explain the disagreement.

- A. The screen shows 17 for three visible rows, while SUM still adds all five to 31
- B. The screen shows 17, so SUM should show 17 too and the formula must be broken
- C. The screen shows 17 and SUM shows 31 because filtering counts hidden rows twice
- D. The 14 gap proves the two hidden rows were removed from the sheet by the filter

Q56. [3 Mark(s)] Eight children's scores sit in B2 to B9. B2 to B8 hold 45, 52, 38, 61, 47, 55 and 46. The formula =SUM(B2:B8) shows 344, but the true eight-child total is 396. What is going on?

- A. The missing score is 44, because 396 is the average of eight children multiplied
- B. The missing score is 52, and the formula is broken since it should read every row
- C. Nothing is missing — 344 is right, so the eight-child total of 396 must be wrong
- D. The missing score is 52 in B9, and the range B2:B8 simply never reaches that row

Q57. [3 Mark(s)] A column holds 120, 95, Rs 80 and 140. =MIN on that column returns 95, not 80. What happened?

- A. MIN skips the first value of a range, so it starts at 95 and works downwards
- B. MIN rounded 80 up to 95, because a currency cell rounds to the nearest five
- C. Rs 80 is text, so MIN skips it, and 95 really is the smallest number it sees
- D. Rs 80 is text, so MIN reads it as zero and then hides zero from the answer

Q58. [3 Mark(s)] Tickets cost Rs. 20 and 18 were sold. Anaya's cell holds =B2*C2 with the price in C2; Kabir's holds =18*20. The price then rises to Rs. 25. What do the two cells show?

- A. Both show 450, because the price was changed in the sheet that both cells share
- B. Anaya's shows 450 and Kabir's still shows 360, and nothing warns which is stale

- [ ] **C.** Both still show 360, because a price change only affects formulas typed after it
- [ ] **D.** Anaya's shows 450 and Kabir's shows an error, since its numbers no longer agree

Q59. [3 Mark(s)] Four schools planted 48, 51, 46 and 50 trees. Someone suggests a pie chart. Judge that choice.

- [ ] **A.** It is fine — the four totals make 195, so each school is a share of that whole
- [ ] **B.** It is poor only because four slices are too few for a pie chart to be worth it
- [ ] **C.** It is poor only because the numbers are close, so draw the same pie much larger
- [ ] **D.** It is poor twice: they are separate totals, and near-equal slices cannot be read

Q60. [3 Mark(s)] After-school clubs chosen: cricket 18, chess 6, dance 9, art 3. Someone claims cricket is more popular than everything else put together. Settle it.

- [ ] **A.** The claim is wrong — cricket is 50% of 36, which exactly ties the other three
- [ ] **B.** The claim is right — cricket is 50%, and half beats each of the others alone
- [ ] **C.** The claim is right — 18 beats 6, 9 and 3, so cricket beats them all together
- [ ] **D.** The claim is wrong — cricket is 18 out of 36, so it is 18% and well behind

Answer Key

Q1: (C) (c) Private information belongs with the grown-ups who look after you. (d) is the tempting one, because a class group feels safe and familiar, but anything posted there can be screenshotted and passed on to strangers.

Q2: (C) (c) Editor means change my work. (b) Commenter is the tempting one, because a commenter does add something, but only feedback beside your words, never inside them.

Q3: (B) (b) Restricted keeps out everyone you did not name. (a) is the setting that caused the moustaches, because the link keeps working for everyone it reaches.

Q4: (D) (d) Nobody real ever needs your password, not for coins and not for prizes. (b) is the clever-sounding trap: by the time you change it, whoever took the old one has already used it.

Q5: (A) (a) A footprint is the trail you leave behind you, and every step of it carries a date. (c) is the near-miss: an account is one place the trail collects, but the trail also holds searches, login times and other people's copies.

Q6: (B) (b) Saving proof and showing a trusted adult is what got the picture taken down. (a) is what somebody in the chat was already suggesting, and passing it on only makes the crowd bigger.

Q7: (D) (d) A credit names whoever made it. (b) is the exact mistake in the story: putting your own name on somebody else's work makes it worse, not better.

Q8: (A) (a) Gave and Took, so Anaya could see what the screen handed her and what it cost her. (b) is exactly the answer Anaya jumped to, but Ms. Rao never said videos were bad; she pointed at autoplay instead.

Q9: (D) (d) A crowd needs to be many AND different, which is why Anaya's eleven lines counted as one opinion. (c) is tempting because grown-up work is usually paid, but the library list was free.

Q10: (C) (c) Data is the raw material. (b) Labels is the near-miss: a label is what you add to data, not the name for the raw facts.

Q11: (A) (a) Colour is formatting, not a use of data. The five real uses are to decide, spot a pattern, predict, keep a record and check a change worked.

Q12: (B) (b) Column letter first, then the row number. (a) is the classic mix-up; if it were true the address would be written 5C.

Q13: (B) (b) The letters make the whole entry text, and SUM skips text without complaining. (c) is the tempting guess, but Sheets does not think anything is wrong, which is why the money goes missing quietly.

Q14: (C) (c) Formatting changes how a cell looks, never what it is worth, so 40 still adds up as 40. (a) is the tempting one, because bold red text looks like a heading rather than money.

Q15: (A) (a) Z to A means largest first for numbers. (b) is the easy slip: A to Z sounds like first, but it puts the smallest number on top.

Q16: (C) (c) Gaps in the row numbers mean the rows are still there but out of sight. (a) is what the topic exists to prevent: deleted rows would renumber themselves 2, 3, 4 with no gaps.

Q17: (B) (b) A function is not a picture of an answer, it is a machine that keeps answering, so the total changes on its own. (d) is what a calculator would need, and that is exactly why the sheet is safer than one.

Q18: (D) (d) The slash divides. (a) is the maths-book sign, and like the multiplication cross it is not a keyboard key, so Sheets will not accept it.

Q19: (C) (c) Every slice of a pie is a share of the same total, and together they make 100%. Bars and columns in (a) and (b) compare separate amounts instead.

Q20: (B) (b) Bar heights are easy to judge against a scale, so you see both which is bigger and the size of the gap. (a) hides small gaps, because slices of nearly equal size look the same.

Q21: (D) (d) Small safe pieces add up. Name plus school plus class narrows it to one child in one building. Option (b) goes too far — a class on its own describes millions of children.

Q22: (D) (d) Restricted keeps the audience to the class she names, Viewer lets them read, and only Vihaan gets Editor. Option (b) gets the roles right but hands the link to anyone it is ever forwarded to.

Q23: (C) (c) A badge names your school, which is private, and the asking is itself the warning sign. Option (b) feels fair, but whatever he sends back cannot be checked, and yours is already gone.

Q24: (B) (b) A download is a new copy that belongs to somebody else, so his delete button cannot reach it. Option (a) sounds sensible but nothing quietly finishes deleting somebody else's copy later.

Q25: (C) (c) Searches are recorded automatically, so they are a passive footprint. Options (a), (b) and (d) are active — she decided each one before it existed.

Q26: (A) (a) The audience is what keeps a mean post alive, so laughing joins the crowd. Option (c) is the excuse children use most, but Farhan counts the laughs, not the words.

Q27: (C) (c) A private message tells the target he is not alone, which is the thing only he can feel. Option (b) feels tidy and safe, but leaving protects you and leaves Farhan inside with the crowd.

Q28: (B) (b) Somebody made the picture, so name them. Option (c) is the exact mistake to avoid — putting your own name on someone else's work makes it worse, not better.

Q29: (D) (d) Choosing is easy before you start and very hard once autoplay is running. Option (c) misses the point — the length is not what saves her, the deciding-first is.

Q30: (A) (a) One person repeating themselves is not a crowd, so one entry each stops the flooding. Option (c) throws away the reason crowdsourcing works — 200 children walk far more road than a few teachers.

Q31: (B) (b) A label and context let the number answer a question. Option (a) is tempting because sheets feel organised, but a lonely 34 in cell B7 is still 34 of nothing.

Q32: (B) (b) Four days sit at 2 or 3 minutes, and Thursday is a single odd day worth mentioning. Option (d) is the dangerous one — deleting a number you dislike destroys the record you may need later.

Q33: (B) (b) B4. Tickets live in column B and 4C is in row 4. Option (a) A4 is the same row but holds the words 4C, not the number.

Q34: (C) (c) Plain text, because a room code only looks like a number and is never added up. Option (d) Number is exactly what caused the problem — numbers drop leading zeros.

Q35: (D) (d) A header only works when it differs from the rest, so the data must go back to plain. Options (a) and (c) change every row equally, so row 1 still looks exactly like the data.

Q36: (C) (c) 39. The names never moved, so Ishan keeps row 1 while the smallest mark slides up to meet him. Option (a) 62 assumes the rows stayed joined, which is exactly what a one-column sort breaks.

Q37: (B) (b) Three — rows 4, 5 and 7 are missing from the run. Option (d) is the fear this topic exists to remove: gaps prove the rows are still there, because deleting would renumber them with no gaps.

Q38: (C) (c) 215, because the largest is 310 and the smallest is 95, and 310 − 95 = 215. Option (d) 405 adds them instead of subtracting, and (a) 145 uses 240 as the largest by mistake.

Q39: (A) (a) 270, because 9 × 30 = 270 and the formula reads whatever is in C3 right now. Option (b) 360 is the old answer, 9 × 40, which is what a typed formula like =9*40 would still be showing.

Q40: (A) (a) 40%, because 10 out of 25 is 10 ÷ 25 = 0.4. Option (b) 10% simply repeats the count of children, which is the mistake a percentage question is built to catch.

Q41: (B) (b) The rule was never never share. It is share with family, teachers, doctors and anyone who genuinely needs it, and never with a stranger offering a prize. A hospital needs the date of birth for the right dose and the address to send results. What decides it is who is asking, why, and whether a parent is there. (c) reaches the same answer for a reason that would also excuse a fake hospital website.

Q42: (C) (c) Restricted is the tightest audience and is correct for anything private, but safest is not the same as best. A notice the whole school must read, or a lost-and-found list for parents, fails at its job if six named people can open it. The rule is the smallest audience that still does the job, and sometimes that audience is genuinely large.

Q43: (A) (a) A photo is a picture somebody chose, and any picture on the internet can be chosen. A friend count is a number the app shows, and anybody who sends enough requests collects one. Both are things you can see and neither is anything you can check. (b) and (d) each rescue one of the two, which is the half-answer this question is built to catch.

Q44: (D) (d) The choice is made for her. The comment sits in her own account, so it has a delete button. The login record is passive and belongs to the app, so there is no button at all. The cousin's photo sits in his account, so the only route is asking him. (c) picks the right item for a wrong reason — deleting never reaches a copy somebody else already holds.

Q45: (C) (c) Loyalty does not mean helping a friend keep doing harm, and the price of that secret is paid by somebody who did nothing. This route is kind to both: the friend gets the chance to fix it, the target learns somebody noticed, and the adult step still happens if the post stays. (d) reaches the right end but skips the step that lets the friend put it right.

Q46: (B) (b) Permission is not a vote, because what is being decided is not shared property — it is each person's own face. Four people cannot give away the fifth person's yes any more than

they could give away her password. (c) is nearly the right idea: cropping does solve it, but only if she agrees to the crop, because it is still her photo being edited.

Q47: (C) (c) As clock time the hours really are equal, and that half of the claim is true. What differs is what each hour takes. The 4 pm hour competes with play or homework, which can be moved. The 10.30 pm hour competes with sleep, which cannot be borrowed back, and the cost lands next morning. Same length, different price. (b) picks a real cost, but one that can be rescheduled.

Q48: (D) (d) Crowdsourcing works because many different people cover ground one person cannot, and small mistakes cancel out. Four ratings could be four friends of the author. The 5.0 is fragile — one 2-star rating drags it a long way, while the 3.9 would barely move. (b) reaches the same choice but claims size alone settles it; 200 ratings from one class is big and still leaning.

Q49: (B) (b) Every number needed to compare July reading is present, so who read most is answerable and the total is 23. Improvement is a comparison between two times and June was never recorded, so no amount of sorting can recover it. (a) is the subtle trap — the sheet counts books, not pages, and a column that was never collected cannot be worked out later.

Q50: (C) (c) The three numbers sit within two of each other, so about 23 is sensible and cooking 25 leaves a margin. Three repeats is enough to call it a pattern where two would not have been. The break must be far outside the ordinary wobble, and fixing that boundary before Monday matters — otherwise any number can be explained away afterwards. (d) makes wobble itself count as a break.

Q51: (A) (a) Everything from the old row 3 downwards shifts one row down, and the new empty row becomes row 3. The danger is that B3 now holds nothing, so any note that said Bhavya is in B3, or a total typed by hand, is wrong and does not look wrong. Sheets adjusts its own formulas when rows are inserted, but it cannot fix a sentence a person wrote.

Q52: (D) (d) The gap is exactly Rs. 250, which points at one whole entry rather than a scatter of small errors, and SUM skips text without complaining. The clue is on screen: that entry hugs the left edge while real numbers sit right. The fix is to retype 250 with digits only and add the Rs. through Format, Number, Currency. (a) would produce the same shape of gap, which is why the question rules it out.

Q53: (B) (b) Formatting changes how a cell looks and never what it holds, so MAX would have found that same number if every cell were plain black. The colouring is not useless — it helps a human eye land on the number quickly — but it helps the reader, not the function. If the range were wrong, no amount of red would rescue it.

Q54: (C) (c) Z to A on runs means largest first: 34, 28, 22, 19. A to Z on balls means smallest first: 10, 12, 30, 40. The two orders nearly reverse — Pooja is second on runs and last on balls. (d) is the real trap: sorting cannot decide what best means. Nithya scored most, Rehan used fewest balls, and both sorts answer different questions correctly.

Q55: (A) (a) There is no disagreement, only two questions answered at once: 7 + 4 + 6 = 17 on screen, and 7 + 4 + 6 + 5 + 9 = 31 for the column. Filtering hides rows from you without hiding them from the function, and the missing 14 is exactly 5 + 9. To total only what is visible, add the three by hand or SUM just those cells — and label it, because the next filter change makes that label untrue.

Q56: (D) (d) Checking first: 45 + 52 = 97, + 38 = 135, + 61 = 196, + 47 = 243, + 55 = 298, + 46 = 344, so the formula added its range perfectly. B9 is outside that range, so the missing score is 396 – 344 = 52. (b) gets the number right and the diagnosis wrong: the formula is obeying an instruction that is out of date, and =SUM(B2:B9) fixes it.

Q57: (C) (c) The letters make that cell text, and MIN skips text entirely, so among the three real numbers 95 genuinely is smallest. The function is right about what it can see and wrong about the question asked — which is worse than an error message, because an error shouts and gets fixed while 95 looks ordinary and ends up in a report. Rs 80 sits against the left edge; that is the clue.

Q58: (B) (b) Anaya's cell reads the new price and shows 18 × 25 = 450. Kabir's numbers were typed by hand and know nothing about any cell, so it is a sum frozen on the day he typed it. Both showed 360 before the change, which is exactly what kept the fault invisible, and they now differ by Rs. 90 with nothing on screen to say which is right.

Q59: (D) (d) The first fault is meaning — four schools' totals are separate amounts, and a pie would claim the 195 trees are one whole being divided. The second is eyesight: the shares are about 25%, 26%, 24% and 26%, and slices that close cannot be told apart. A bar chart fixes both, and against a scale the best school clearly beat the worst by 5 trees.

Q60: (A) (a) The whole is 18 + 6 + 9 + 3 = 36, so cricket is 18 ÷ 36 = 50%, dance 25%, chess about 17% and art about 8%. Everything else together is 6 + 9 + 3 = 18, exactly equal to cricket, so the claim fails by the narrowest possible margin — a tie, not a win. A pie shows it at a glance: cricket fills half the circle and the other three fill the rest.