



EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

How the Internet Works

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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Candidate Name:

Roll No.:

Class / Grade:

Date:

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Test Centre:

Subject

Computer Fundamentals

Topic

How the Internet Works

Total Marks

100

Total Questions

45

Time Allowed

1 Hour (60 minutes)

Version

A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.
3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.
4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.
5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.
6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

PAPER PATTERN

Section	Questions	Marks Each	Total
Section A — Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Section B — True / False	10	2	20
Section C — Fill in the Blank	10	2	20
Section D — Column Matching	5 pairs	2	10
Section E — Short Answer	5	4	20
Total	45	—	100

Section A — Multiple Choice

30 marks

1. What is the internet?

- A.** A single company that owns all websites
C. A type of web browser

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** A network of networks connecting computers worldwide
D. Another name for Wi-Fi

Basic • 2 pts

2. What does an ISP do?

- A.** Stores website files only
C. Connects homes and businesses to the wider internet

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** Blocks unwanted websites
D. Writes domain names

Basic • 2 pts

3. What is an IP address?

- A.** A unique number that works like a device's postal address
C. A website's name

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** A type of Wi-Fi password
D. A kind of packet

Basic • 2 pts

4. What does DNS do?

- A.** Stores web pages
C. Connects Wi-Fi devices

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** Encrypts data
D. Translates domain names into IP addresses

Basic • 2 pts

5. What is a server?

- A.** A type of Wi-Fi router
C. A web browser

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** A computer that stores and sends out a website's files
D. A domain name

Intermediate • 2 pts

6. What is a packet?

A. A type of cable

C. A small chunk of data labelled with where it's going

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. A whole website in one piece

D. Another word for a server

Intermediate • 2 pts

7. What is the World Wide Web?

A. One way of sharing linked web pages over the internet

C. A type of router

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Exactly the same thing as the internet

D. A brand of Wi-Fi

Intermediate • 2 pts

8. What is Wi-Fi?

A. Another name for the internet itself

C. A domain name system

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. A type of IP address

D. The wireless link between your device and your router

Intermediate • 2 pts

9. What does HTTPS add compared to HTTP?

A. A faster connection

C. A shorter domain name

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Encryption, keeping data private in transit

D. More storage space

Intermediate • 2 pts

10. What is the correct order for loading a web page?

A. Server responds, then you type the address, then DNS looks it up

C. You type the address, DNS finds the IP, the server sends the page back

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Packets arrive before the request is even sent

D. The browser guesses the page without contacting anything

Intermediate • 2 pts

11. Which connection type sends data as pulses of light through glass cables?

A. Satellite

C. Mobile data

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Fibre optic

D. Bluetooth

Intermediate • 2 pts

12. Which connection type is especially useful in remote areas far from cables?

A. Satellite

C. Cable TV wires only

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Fibre optic

D. HDMI

Advanced • 2 pts

13. What does your Wi-Fi router do?

A. Stores your passwords

C. Translates domain names

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Encrypts every website

D. Receives the internet connection and shares it wirelessly at home

Advanced • 2 pts

14. What does the padlock icon in a browser's address bar show?

A. The page loaded slowly

C. The site has no server

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. The connection is using HTTPS encryption

D. The Wi-Fi is disconnected

Advanced • 2 pts

15. Which of these also uses the internet, without being part of the World Wide Web?

A. Email

C. A browser bookmark

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. A web page

D. A hyperlink

Advanced • 2 pts

Section B — True / False

20 marks

16. The internet is owned by a single company.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

17. An ISP connects homes and businesses to the wider internet.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

18. An IP address works like a postal address for a device.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

19. DNS translates domain names into IP addresses.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

20. A server stores files but never sends them out to anyone.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Intermediate • 2 pts

21. Data travels across the internet broken up into small packets.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Intermediate • 2 pts

22. The internet and the World Wide Web are exactly the same thing.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

23. Wi-Fi is exactly the same thing as the internet.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

24. HTTPS encrypts data so it's harder to read if intercepted.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

25. Fibre optic cables send data as pulses of light.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. An _____ is a company that runs the cables, towers, or satellites linking you to the internet.
Answer: _____

27. Every device connected to the internet is given a unique _____ address.
Answer: _____

28. _____ translates readable domain names into IP addresses.
Answer: _____

29. A _____ stores a website's files and sends them out when requested.
Answer: _____

30. Data travels across the internet broken into small chunks called _____.
Answer: _____

31. The _____ is made of linked web pages you view through a browser.
Answer: _____

32. _____ is the wireless link between your device and your router.
Answer: _____

33. _____ encrypts data so it's harder to read if intercepted along the way.
Answer: _____

34. _____ optic cables send data as pulses of light through glass.
Answer: _____

35. Mobile data connects through _____ towers, the same network your phone calls use.
Answer: _____

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

Column A	Answer	Column B
ISP	_____	A. A unique number that works like a device's postal address
IP Address	_____	B. Translates domain names into IP addresses
DNS	_____	C. Stores a website's files and sends them out when requested
Server	_____	D. A small chunk of data labelled with where it's going
Packet	_____	E. Connects homes and businesses to the wider internet

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. Explain in one sentence what DNS does.

42. Why is data broken into packets instead of sent as one whole piece?

Advanced · 4 pts

Advanced · 4 pts

43. What is the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web?

Advanced · 4 pts

44. Why does the padlock icon matter when browsing a website?

Advanced · 4 pts

45. Give one reason Wi-Fi might still work at home even if the wider internet connection goes down.

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ **Invigilator Signature:** _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Checked By: _____

Result / Grade: _____

Date Checked: _____

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How the Internet Works — Answer Key

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. B |
| 2. C | 10. C |
| 3. A | 11. B |
| 4. D | 12. A |
| 5. B | 13. D |
| 6. C | 14. B |
| 7. A | 15. A |
| 8. D | |

Section B — True / False

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. False | 21. True |
| 17. True | 22. False |
| 18. True | 23. False |
| 19. True | 24. True |
| 20. False | 25. True |

Section C — Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 26. isp | 31. world wide web |
| 27. ip | 32. wi-fi |
| 28. dns | 33. https |
| 29. server | 34. fibre |
| 30. packets | 35. cell |

Section D — Column Matching

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 36. ISP — E | 39. Server — C |
| 37. IP Address — A | 40. Packet — D |
| 38. DNS — B | |

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

- 41.** translate; lookup; look up; domain; ip address; finds
- 42.** route; different path; reassemble; faster; reliab; multiple route
- 43.** network; web pages; one way; pages; linked pages
- 44.** encrypt; secure; https; private; safe
- 45.** router; local network; home network; wireless link