

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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31	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
36	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Information Technology Specialist

COOMPUTATIONAL- THINKING-PEARSON-IT- SPECIALIST-CE

Coomputational Thinking (Pearson IT Specialist Certification)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Information Technology Specialist **COOMPUTATIONAL-THINKING-PEARSON-IT-SPECIALIST-CE**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **COOMPUTATIONAL-THINKING-PEARSON-IT-SPECIALIST-CE**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two control structures are commonly used to express repetition in an algorithm? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Loops
- ☒ **B** Recursion
- ☐ **C** Binary search
- ☐ **D** Data validation

ANSWER **A - B**

WHY Loops and recursion are both techniques that can cause an algorithm to repeat operations. Binary search is an algorithm, while data validation is a processing activity rather than a repetition structure.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes an algorithm?

- ☒ **A** A set of well-defined, ordered steps used to solve a problem or complete a task
- ☐ **B** A collection of data stored without any instructions
- ☐ **C** A graphical representation used only to display information
- ☐ **D** A programming language used to create software

ANSWER **A**

WHY An algorithm is a finite, ordered sequence of clear steps that produces a result or solves a problem.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of decomposition in computational thinking?

- ☒ **A To divide a complex problem into smaller, manageable parts**
- ☐ B To conceal all implementation details
- ☐ C To increase the amount of data stored
- ☐ D To replace the need for testing

ANSWER A

WHY Decomposition makes difficult problems easier to understand and solve by separating them into smaller components that can be analyzed or implemented independently.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

While analyzing weekly sales reports, a data analyst notices that sales of umbrellas rise whenever rainfall increases. What computational-thinking technique is the analyst using?

- ☒ **A Pattern recognition**
- ☐ B Decomposition
- ☐ C Debugging
- ☐ D Documentation

ANSWER A

WHY Pattern recognition involves identifying similarities, trends, or regular relationships in observations or data.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A mapping application represents a city with roads, landmarks, and travel times but omits building colors and architectural details. Which technique does this illustrate?

- ☒ **A** Abstraction
- ☐ **B** Sequencing
- ☐ **C** Iteration
- ☐ **D** Compilation

ANSWER A

WHY Abstraction retains the information needed for a particular purpose while omitting details that are irrelevant to that purpose.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which control structure causes an algorithm to choose between two or more paths based on a condition?

- ☒ **A** Selection
- ☐ **B** Sequence
- ☐ **C** Iteration
- ☐ **D** Decomposition

ANSWER A

WHY Selection uses conditions to determine which instructions or branch the algorithm will execute. Sequence orders steps, while iteration repeats them.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which algorithm representation uses everyday language-like statements rather than programming-language syntax?

- ☒ **A** Pseudocode
- ☐ **B** Machine code
- ☐ **C** Binary data
- ☐ **D** Compiled bytecode

ANSWER A

WHY Pseudocode describes an algorithm in a structured, human-readable form that resembles ordinary language and does not require compilable programming-language syntax.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which algorithm repeatedly compares adjacent items and swaps them when they are in the wrong order?

- ☒ **A** Bubble sort
- ☐ **B** Binary search
- ☐ **C** Linear search
- ☐ **D** Hashing

ANSWER A

WHY Bubble sort repeatedly moves through a list, comparing adjacent elements and swapping those that are out of order. Binary and linear search locate values rather than sort them, and hashing maps data using a hash function.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A program must allow access when a user has entered the correct password AND submitted the form. Which Boolean expression represents this condition?

- ☒ **A** (password == correct) AND formSubmitted
- ☐ **B** (password == correct) OR formSubmitted
- ☐ **C** NOT (password == correct)
- ☐ **D** password + formSubmitted

ANSWER A

WHY The AND operator requires both conditions to be true. The correct password and form submission must therefore both occur before access is allowed.