

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Form: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section A: True or False

Write **T** for True or **F** for False.

1. \_\_\_\_ An IF-THEN statement only runs when the condition is true.
2. \_\_\_\_ The ELSE part is required in every IF statement.
3. \_\_\_\_ ENDIF is used to show the end of an IF block.
4. \_\_\_\_ Conditions can only use the > operator.
5. \_\_\_\_ IF-THEN-ELSE gives two possible outcomes.

## Section B: Identify the Condition

Write the condition from each pseudocode snippet.

6.

```
IF age >= 18 THEN
    PRINT "Adult"
ENDIF
```

Condition: \_\_\_\_\_

7.

```
IF temp < 30 THEN
    PRINT "Cool day"
ENDIF
```

Condition: \_\_\_\_\_

8.

```
IF score == 100 THEN
    PRINT "Perfect"
ELSE
    PRINT "Try again"
ENDIF
```

Condition: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section C: Predict the Output

Read the pseudocode and write what will be printed.

9.

```
num = 45
IF num > 50 THEN
    PRINT "Big"
ENDIF
```

Output: \_\_\_\_\_

10.

```
mark = 72
IF mark >= 50 THEN
    PRINT "Pass"
ELSE
    PRINT "Fail"
ENDIF
```

Output: \_\_\_\_\_

11.

```
age = 16
IF age == 16 THEN
    PRINT "Sweet 16"
ELSE
    PRINT "Not 16"
ENDIF
```

Output: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section D: Write the Pseudocode

Write full pseudocode for each scenario.

12. Read a number. If it is less than 10, print "Small number".

13. Read two numbers: num1 and num2. If num1 is greater than num2, print "First is bigger", else print "Second is bigger".

14. Read a student's mark.  
If the mark is 75 or more, print "Excellent",  
else print "Keep trying".