

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”.