# Decoding the Secrets: Codes & Ciphers Adventure

Codes & Ciphers · Practice Test · 25 Questions

**1. What is the name of a simple cipher where each letter of the alphabet is shifted by a fixed number of positions?**

A) Substitution Cipher
B) Caesar Cipher
C) Transposition Cipher
D) Vigenère Cipher

**2. In a Caesar cipher, if 'A' is shifted by 3 to become 'D', what would 'X' become?**

A) A
B) Y
C) Z
D) B

**3. What type of cipher involves rearranging the order of letters in a message rather than substituting them?**

A) Polyalphabetic Cipher
B) Simple Substitution
C) Transposition Cipher
D) Homophonic Substitution

**4. The Enigma machine was famously used by which country during World War II to encrypt its messages?**

A) United States
B) Soviet Union
C) Germany
D) Japan

**5. What historical method of communication used a grid and a keyword to write messages, making them harder to decipher?**

A) Morse Code
B) Pigpen Cipher
C) Polybius Square
D) Playfair Cipher

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**6. A code where entire words or phrases are replaced by symbols or other words is known as a ____ code.**

A) Substitution
B) Cipher
C) Symbol
D) Book

**7. What is the term for the study of secret writing and secret communication?**

A) Steganography
B) Cryptography
C) Ciphrology
D) Cryptanalysis

**8. The Pigpen cipher, also known as the Masonic cipher, uses a grid of symbols based on:**

A) Shapes of animals
B) Letters of the alphabet
C) Musical notes
D) Numbers

**9. When two or more alphabets are used to encrypt a message, making it more complex than a simple substitution, it is called a ____ cipher.**

A) Monoalphabetic
B) Polyalphabetic
C) Homophonic
D) Transpositional

**10. What is the name of the process of finding the plaintext from a ciphertext without knowing the key?**

A) Encryption
B) Decryption
C) Cryptanalysis
D) Encoding

**11. The 'code talkers' of the Navajo Nation used their native language to create an unbreakable code during which major conflict?**

A) The American Civil War
B) World War I
C) World War II
D) The Korean War

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**12. A scytale was an ancient Greek device used for:**

A) Writing with invisible ink
B) Transposing messages
C) Encrypting by substitution
D) Sending coded signals

**13. What is the term for hiding the existence of a message, rather than hiding its content?**

A) Ciphering
B) Encoding
C) Steganography
D) Code-breaking

**14. In a simple substitution cipher, each letter of the alphabet is consistently replaced by another single letter or symbol. This is called a ____ substitution.**

A) Polyalphabetic
B) Homophonic
C) Monoalphabetic
D) Periodic

**15. What famous mathematician is credited with developing a cipher that used a keyword to create a polyalphabetic substitution?**

A) Alan Turing
B) Leon Battista Alberti
C) Charles Babbage
D) Augustus De Morgan

**16. Morse code is a method of transmitting text that uses a series of short and long signals, known as dots and ____.**

A) Lines
B) Dashes
C) Beeps
D) Pulses

**17. The Vigenère cipher is a type of cipher that uses a ____ to encrypt a message.**

A) Single alphabet
B) Keyword
C) Numerical sequence
D) Grid

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**18. What is the name of the process of converting plaintext into ciphertext?**

A) Decryption
B) Cryptanalysis
C) Encoding
D) Encryption

**19. A simple substitution cipher where the key is the standard English alphabet reversed is called:**

A) Atbash Cipher
B) Caesar Cipher
C) Rail Fence Cipher
D) Keyword Cipher

**20. The practice of hiding a message within another, often innocuous, message is known as:**

A) Code-breaking
B) Ciphering
C) Steganography
D) Cryptography

**21. The Polybius square is a grid used in a type of cipher where letters are represented by their row and ____ coordinates.**

A) Diagonal
B) Column
C) Circle
D) Triangle

**22. What is a 'key' in cryptography?**

A) A type of code
B) The algorithm used for encryption
C) A piece of information needed to decrypt a message
D) The original message

**23. The 'breaking' of a code or cipher is called:**

A) Encoding
B) Encrypting
C) Cryptanalysis
D) Deciphering

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**24. Which historical cipher is named after a Roman emperor who used a shift of 3?**

A) Atbash Cipher
B) Caesar Cipher
C) Playfair Cipher
D) Vigenère Cipher

**25. In a transposition cipher, the letters themselves are not changed, only their ____ is rearranged.**

A) Meaning
B) Frequency
C) Order
D) Sound

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