* Indicates required question

THE CORE - BITCOIN DIPLOMA JAN -MARCH 2024 COHORT ASSIGNMENT **TWO**

1.	What motivated the Cypherpunks to create bitcoin? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Profit-driven goals	
	Addressing problems in traditional finance	
	Government intervention in technology	
2.	In the context of traditional banking, what is a drawback of centralized systems mentioned in the text?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Faster transactions	
	Lack of transparency	
	Increased autonomy for individuals	
3.	How is the Rai stone system on Yap Island different from the US Dollar system?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Rai stones are digital currency	
	Rai stones are controlled by a central authority	
	Rai stones transactions rely on oral history and trust	

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4.	What advantage do decentralized systems have over centralized systems according to the text?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Increased vulnerability	
	More reliance on intermediaries	
	Resilience with no single point of failure	
5.	What is the role of miners in the Bitcoin's network? *	2 points
	Mark only one oval.	
	Adding new blocks to the Bitcoin's Blockchain	
	Editing or deleting information in the blockchain	
	Reading the blockchain	
6.	Why is the bitcoin's blockchain considered a more secure method of record-keeping compared to a traditional central database?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	It can be edited by a central authority	
	It relies on personal relationships	
	It doesn't have a central authority to edit, delete, or change information	
7.	What is the abbreviation for bitcoin, and satoshis? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	\$, Sats	
	BTC, Satoshi	
	BTC, Sats	

8.	why is bitcoin considered a divisible currency, and what is the smallest unit of bitcoin called?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	bitcoin is divisible into 100 million units called satoshis	
	bitcoin is divisible into 100 units	
	bitcoin is not divisible	
9.	What is the main purpose of the Bitcoin's blockchain, as mentioned in the text?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	To promote centralization	
	To decentralize decision-making	
	To securely record and verify transactions	
10.	How does a bitcoin transaction correspond to a physical note in terms of identification?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Each bitcoin has a unique digital fingerprint	
	bitcoin transactions have a physical form	
	bitcoin transactions are identified by a person's ID	

11.	How do you use bitcoin, and what is needed to set it up? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A credit card is needed to use bitcoin	
	A digital wallet on your computer or phone is needed	
	Bitcoin is used without any setup	
12.	Can Bitcoin be shut down, and why is it difficult to do so? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Yes, governments have complete control over shutting down Bitcoin	
	No, Bitcoin is decentralized, making it difficult to shut down completely	
	Bitcoin can only be shut down by miners	
13.	How are miners rewarded for adding a new block to the bitcoin's blockchain?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	They receive a fixed salary	
	They receive payments from the government	
	They receive compensation with newly minted bitcoin	
14.	What role do developers play in the Bitcoin network? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Verifying transactions	
	Writing new transactions on the blockchain	
	Maintaining and proposing improvements to the Bitcoin software	

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15.	What is the maximum limit for the total amount of bitcoin that can ever be made?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	50 million	
	100 million	
	21 million	
16	According to the text, what gives bitcoin its value? *	4
16.	According to the text, what gives bitcom its value:	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Being backed by physical assets	
	Scarcity, utility, and perceived value by investors and users	
	Being controlled by a government	
17.	What is the key difference between a bank account and a Bitcoin wallet, according to the text?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Bank accounts are decentralized, while Bitcoin wallets are centralized.	
	Bitcoin wallets are centralized, while bank accounts are decentralized.	
	Bitcoin wallets are decentralized, and bank accounts are centralized.	
18.	In a self-custodial wallet, who holds the private keys? *	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	The user	
	The government	
	The third-party provider	

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19.	According to the text, what does the saying "Not your keys, not your * 1 point coins" emphasize?	ıt
	Mark only one oval.	
	The importance of having physical coins	
	The necessity of having control over private keys for true ownership	
	The need for government intervention in Bitcoin transactions	
20.	What is the main advantage of using a hardware wallet? * 1 point	nt
	Mark only one oval.	
	Very secure and can be used offline	
	Complete control over funds and transactions	
	Easy recovery if access is lost	
21.	How does the text describe on-chain transactions in Bitcoin? * 1 poin	nt
	Mark only one oval.	
	They are settled faster and with lower fees.	
	They happen on a separate network built on top of the Bitcoin blockchain.	
	They happen directly on the Bitcoin blockchain and take about 10 minutes to confirm.	

22.	phrase in a Bitcoin wallet?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	It generates private keys for the wallet	
	It acts as a password for the wallet	
	It creates a link to the Bitcoin blockchain	
23.	What is the primary consideration when choosing a Bitcoin wallet, as mentioned in the text?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	The reputation of the wallet providers	
	The availability of customer support	
	The fees charged by different wallets	
24.	What is the advantage of using the Lightning Network in Bitcoin transactions?	* 1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Slower and cheaper transactions	
	Increased scalability and no need for on-chain transactions	
	Faster transactions with higher fees	

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