GHR signatures

1. The strong RSA assumption is at least as strong as the prime-e-RSA assumption. (Prime-e-RSA assumption: like RSA assumption, but with e chosen as prime between $2^n$ and $\phi(N)$.)
   - [T] True
   - [F] False

2. According to the current state of knowledge, it is [fill in word here] to factor N to break the EUF-naCMA security of the GHR signature scheme. (Multiple answers can be correct.)
   - [A] sufficient
   - [B] necessary

3. The GHR signature scheme... (Multiple answers can be correct.)
   - [A] ...is more efficient than RSA-FDH signatures
   - [B] ...requires a hash function that maps to group generators
   - [C] ...requires a hash function that maps to prime numbers
   - [D] ...is deterministic (such that the same message is always mapped to the same signature)
   - [E] ...has unique signatures (such that for every message, there exists at most one signature that verification accepts)

4. The GHR signature scheme is EUF-naCMA secure, when the strong RSA assumption holds and the hash function h is... (Assuming that the hash functions outputs only sufficiently large primes.) (Multiple answers can be correct.)
   - [A] ...collision-resistant.
   - [B] ...replaced by a random oracle (ROM).
   - [C] ...2-universal.