### Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Answers

# 2016

# Year 11 Computing

## Chapter 1 Test

Recommended writing time: 50 minutes

Marks available: 35

Marks awarded:

# SECTION A - Multiple-choice questions

## Instructions for Section A

Circle the response that is correct or that best answers the question.

A correct answer scores 1, an incorrect answer scores 0.

Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

1. A qualitative question is one which;
	1. Is measurable and specific
	2. Allows for greater depth of responses
	3. Allows for less depth of responses
	4. Is unmeasurable and generalist
2. A primary source of information is gathered from;
	1. A younger person
	2. A textbook
	3. A website such as Wikipedia
	4. Yourself
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of an open-ended question
	1. How long have you shopped at this store?
	2. How influential do you think this advertisement is?
	3. What changes would you recommend to improve the billing system?
	4. What are some of the errors in data entry that you have observed?
4. Which of the following is an example of bias in data?
	1. Scaling of graphics
	2. Collecting data via the internet
	3. Interviewing as many people as possible
	4. Sourcing data from a long time ago
5. A participant information statement in a survey contains;
	1. Details of the person responding to the survey
	2. An agreement to participate in the survey.
	3. Information about how the information will be stored
	4. Citations to show where the data will be sourced from
6. Which of the following is a type of backup?
	1. Encryption
	2. Pseudonymity
	3. Malware
	4. Differential
7. Encryption is the process of
	1. Removing the personal information from a survey response
	2. Recording where the information has been sourced from
	3. Looking for patterns in data through the use of numbers
	4. Altering the data into a secret code that only authorised people have access to.
8. A firewall is
	1. The best way of stopping viruses entering your system
	2. The best way of stopping hackers entering your system
	3. The best way of securing your data from accidental deletion
	4. The best way of dealing with an ethical dilemma
9. The American Psychological Association created a
	1. Guide to referencing citations
	2. Guide to seeking permission for data collection
	3. Guide to interviewing people via the telephone
	4. Guide to interviewing random strangers in person
10. A framework for solving an ethical dilemma includes
	1. Identification of stakeholders and their interests
	2. Identifying the races of the participants
	3. Identifying the privacy laws
	4. Identification of stakeholders and the crimes committed.
11. The term data refers to
	1. Raw or manipulated facts and figures fed into a computer during the input process.
	2. Raw or manipulated facts and symbols fed into a computer during the input process.
	3. Raw facts, figures and symbols fed into a computer during the manipulation process.
	4. Raw facts, figures and symbols fed into a computer during the input process.
12. Personal websites, homemade videos, blogs, wikis and podcasts are most likely
	1. Free from bias.
	2. Always accurate.
	3. Unreliable data sources.
	4. 100% reliable data sources.
13. Information privacy refers to the rights of individuals and companies to
	1. Access their intellectual property.
	2. Inform others of their private details.
	3. Be able to access confidential information.
	4. Restrict the collection and use of information about them.
14. The Privacy Act 1988 (Commonwealth) was amended by the Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Bill in
	1. 2011
	2. 2012
	3. 2013
	4. 2014
15. “Plaintext” can also be known as
	1. Unbiased data
	2. Information organised in a table
	3. Information stored in a .txt file
	4. Unencrypted data.

# Section B – Short Answer questions

## Instructions for Section B

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1. What can occur if information is produced from incorrect or incomplete data?

|  |
| --- |
| Incorrect decisions can be made, which can lead to the loss of income or at worst a loss of life |
|  |
|  |

1 mark

1. What are the properties of useable data?

|  |
| --- |
| Suitability  |
| Reliability  |
| Accuracy |
| Timelessness  |
| Freedom from bias |

5 marks

1. What is the difference between quantitative data and qualitative data?

|  |
| --- |
| Quantitative: Specific, measurable data. Collected based on numerical information |
| Qualitative: In depth analysis, focussed on themes and patterns generally found in people’s opinions |
|  |

2 marks

1. Provide 2 examples of both qualitative and quantitative data.

|  |
| --- |
| Qualitative 1: accept any answer that highlight an understanding of the difference between the 2 |
| Qualitative 2: |
| Quantitative 1: |
| Quantitative 2: |

2 marks

1. What 3 factors of makes a strong password?

|  |
| --- |
| 1: at least 8 digits long |
| 2: include non-alphabetical characters |
| 3: not to be easily guessed.  |
| Also accept – should be changed on a regular basis (monthly) |

3 marks

1. What is the purpose of a firewall?

|  |
| --- |
| To prevent unwanted packets entering the system via open ports |
|  |
|  |

1 mark

1. Define the term ‘cloud computing’

|  |
| --- |
| Storage and processing of data and information in online company servers over the internet |
|  |
|  |

1 mark

1. List 2 advantages of cloud computing.

|  |
| --- |
| 1: files are accessible anywhere in the world via an internet connection |
| 2: files are regularly backed up Also accept answers like software is kept up to date, multiple users  |

2 marks

1. Explain the process of de-identifying data.

|  |
| --- |
| Removing any information from the data that may be used to identify the respondent e.g. names |
|  |
|  |

1 mark

1. Using an example to illustrate your answer, explain how the timing of data collection might affect the results.

|  |
| --- |
| Judge each answer on its merits. |
|  |
|  |

2 marks