![nelsonnet logo]

Name: _____

Class: _____

CHAPTER TEST

Chapter 1 Data analysis

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks	Marks achieved
A	15	15	15	
B	5	5	25	
Total			40	

Grade: _____

Scale:

A+	36–40	A	32–35	B	28–31	C	24–27	D	20–23	E	11–19	UG	0–10

INSTRUCTIONS

Write your **name** and **class** in the space provided above. All written responses must be in English.

MATERIALS

- Question book of 7 pages
- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are **NOT** permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- Calculators are **NOT** permitted in this examination.
- Students are **NOT** permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Section A

Multiple-choice questions

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION A

- Circle the correct answer in pencil for multiple-choice questions.
- Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.
- A correct answer scores 1 and an incorrect answer scores 0.
- Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.
- No marks will be given if more than one answer is given for a question.

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1 Clarence is researching the behaviour of primary students in Victorian schools. During his research, he finds data from a similar study conducted in England.

   A He should use the data, but with care because it might be irrelevant.

   B He should definitely use the data because it is on the same topic.

   C He should not use the data because it is inaccurate.

   D He should use the data, but not say where it came from.

2 Quantitative data is:

   A based on opinions.

   B always obtained by other people.

   C based on facts and measurement.

   D better than qualitative data.

3 Qualitative data can be gathered from:

   A measurements.

   B observation.

   C statistics.

   D textbooks.

4 Primary data:

   A comes before secondary data.

   B is more accurate than secondary data.

   C is more important than secondary data.

   D is gathered personally, or first interpreted, by the researcher.

5 An advantage of questionnaires, compared with interviews, is that they:

   A allow unplanned follow-up questioning.

   B get more in-depth information.

   C are easy to treat statistically.

   D are more accurate.

6 An open question:

    A is honest.

    B does not restrict the type of answer given.

    C is vague.

    D is friendlier than a closed question.

7 Bias can enter research data if:

    A anyone has a vested interest in the issue.

    B the data is incomplete.

    C the data is irrelevant.

    D secondary data is used.

8 Data is more likely to be reliable if it comes from a:

    A .com domain.

    B .gov domain.

    C .edu domain.

    D .com.au domain.

9 Footnotes appear:

    A at the end of a chapter in a book.

    B at the end of a book.

    C in-line with the text it discusses.

    D at the bottom of a page.

10 One way to protect the privacy of people who provide data to a researcher is to:

    A de-identify the data.

    B not use the person's data.

    C delete the data before it is used.

    D let people wear a mask when they provide data.

11 You can protect data you are using from being read by unauthorised people by:

    A shredding it.

    B encrypting it.

    C storing it in the cloud.

    D locking it away and never using it.

12 An incremental backup:

    A gets bigger every time it is performed.

    B is quicker than a full backup.

    C is always stored offsite.

    D is the same as a full backup.

13 A strong password:

    A should be written down in case you forget it.

    B should not contain punctuation.

    C is impossible to guess.

    D should not be easy to guess.

14 A computer firewall:

    A protects against viruses.

    B stops denial of service attacks.

    C helps to stop hackers entering a network.

    D needs to be updated regularly.

15 *The Privacy Act 1988* applies to:

    A companies with an annual turnover of more than $3 million.

    B everybody in Australia.

    C Victorian state government bodies.

    D the Australian Privacy Principles.

Section B

Short-answer questions

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION B

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

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1 List five examples of actions that are prohibited by the *Privacy Act 1988*.

(5 marks)

2 a Define 'ethical dilemma'.

(3 marks)

b List one example of an ethical dilemma related to the use of information systems.

(2 marks)

3 A young lawyer is setting up her first office. She has hired an assistant and a secretary who will both be using the computers at the office. She is concerned that her client data should be well protected against damage, loss and unauthorised use. She needs to train her employees about threats to data, and safe data-handling practices. Write an outline of the points she should cover in her training, including the choice of passwords, data backups and using email safely.

(5 marks)

4 In the spaces below, list a total of five advantages or disadvantages of using cloud storage. You must list at least one advantage and one disadvantage.

Advantages of cloud storage	Disadvantages of cloud storage

(5 marks)

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5 A researcher is investigating the question of whether playing violent computer games causes teenagers to act more violently. The researcher collects five types of data. Using the table below, list an example of each type of data that would be relevant to the research.

Data type	Example
Primary	
Secondary	
Qualitative	
Quantitative	
From a closed question	

(5 marks)