Studybeesofficial
EDUCATIONAL PLATFORM
www.studybeesofficial.com

HSSC-I NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION FBISE

COMPUTER TEST - CHAPTER 6: IMPACTS OF COMPUTING

Name:		Roll No.		Section:

Total Time: 2:30 Hour
Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

Total Marks: 150

PAPER OBJECTIVE
SECTION-A (MARKS 150)

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on these pages and handed over to the center superintendent. Deleting / overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q.1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. All parts carry one mark.

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
1. In computing, 'information' refers to data that has been:	Deleted	Meaningfully organized and processed	Left raw	Encrypted only	○●○○
2. Raw data is transformed into information through activities like calculations, sorting and:	Filtering	Guessing	Hiding	Deleting	●○○○
3. Information can take formats such as text, numbers, photos, audio and:	Touch only	Smell	Taste	Video	○○○●
4. Information sources are roughly divided into how many categories in the book?	Four	Five	Three	Two	○○●○
5. The three categories of information sources are primary, secondary and:	Human only	Digital only	Tertiary	Quaternary	○○●○
6. Primary sources offer _____ knowledge of an event or subject.	Third-hand	Second-hand	First-hand	No	○○●○
7. Which is an example of a primary source?	Textbook	Diary	Dictionary	Encyclopedia	○●○○
8. Which is also an example of a primary source?	Handbook	Raw data	News report	Documentary	○●○○
9. Secondary sources are created by people who _____ primary sources.	Burn	Analyze, interpret or summarize	Ignore	Copy exactly	○●○○
10. Which is an example of a secondary source?	Letter	Diary	Photograph	Academic article	○○○●
11. Which is also an example of a secondary source?	Raw data	Diary	Documentary	Survey	○○●○
12. Tertiary sources combine primary and secondary sources to give a:	Thorough overview of a topic	Single opinion	Personal diary	Private letter	●○○○

Follow Studybeesofficial on Instagram, YouTube Channel & WhatsApp Channel — Link in Bio

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
13. Which is an example of a tertiary source?	Photograph	Diary	Encyclopedia	Raw data	○○●○
14. Which is also an example of a tertiary source?	Letter	Survey	Interview	Dictionary	○○○●
15. Tertiary sources are useful for:	Secret facts	Detailed raw data	Quick reference and overall knowledge	Private opinions	○○●○
16. Websites, online databases, social media and blogs are:	Human sources	Digital sources	Print sources	Tertiary only	○●○○
17. Digital sources offer real-time updates but require critical evaluation for:	Credibility and reliability	Font	Colour	Size	●○○○
18. Books, newspapers, magazines and journals are:	Human sources	Digital sources	Electronic sources	Print sources	○○○●
19. Print sources often provide in-depth analysis, historical context and a:	Virtual medium	Wireless signal	Cloud link	Tangible medium	○○○●
20. Experts, mentors, colleagues and community members are:	Digital sources	Tertiary sources	Human sources	Print sources	○○●○
21. Online databases, e-books and digital journals are examples of:	Electronic sources	Human sources	Print sources	Primary sources only	●○○○
22. Electronic sources are accessed through computers, smartphones or:	Paper	Radio only	Chalkboards	Tablets	○○○●
23. The first principle of safe use of information sources is to evaluate the source's:	Colour	Cost	Length	Credibility	○○○●
24. Checking the author's qualifications and expertise is part of evaluating:	Encryption	Copyright	Plagiarism	Credibility	○○○●
25. Recognizing that all sources may have some degree of bias is part of:	Report false information	Avoid plagiarism	Beware of bias and misinformation	Respect copyright	○○●○
26. Information that seems too good or too bad to be true should be treated with:	Blind trust	Immediate sharing	Ignorance	Skepticism	○○○●
27. Properly attributing and citing your sources shows respect for:	Colours	Copyright and intellectual property	Fonts	Spelling	○●○○
28. Plagiarism means using someone's work without giving:	A title	Credit	Money	Permission to others	○●○○
29. To avoid plagiarism, you should always credit the:	Original author	Reader	Publisher's printer	Teacher only	●○○○

StudyBees OFFICIAL PAK

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
30. APA stands for:	American Psychological Association	Association of Python Authors	American Physics Academy	Applied Programming Approach	●○○○
31. The APA style is a set of rules for:	Writing code	Documenting and citing sources	Drawing graphs	Designing logos	○●○○
32. If you come across false or harmful information, you should:	Report it to the platform or authorities	Share it widely	Ignore it only	Delete your account	●○○○
33. Data bias is best described as:	Encrypted data	Perfectly fair data	Errors or unfairness in data that make conclusions wrong	Deleted data	○○●○
34. Data bias is a big issue in machine learning because unfair data can lead to:	Faster printing	Unfair decisions	Better colours	Smaller files	○●○○
35. To fix data bias, we need to include a good _____ of examples.	Single type	Copy	Mix	Hidden set	○○●○
36. Human bias in data collection happens when people let their _____ affect the process.	Computers	Printers	Cables	Own views or beliefs	○○○●
37. Which is the most common form of bias in the book?	Cable bias	Colour bias	Observer bias	Sampling bias	○○○●
38. Sampling bias occurs when the sample:	Is perfectly random	Is empty	Does not accurately represent the population	Is the whole population	○○●○
39. A survey conducted only in urban areas is an example of:	Data interpretation bias	Observer bias	No bias	Sampling bias	○○○●
40. Selection bias occurs when certain individuals or groups are:	Rewarded	Systematically excluded from data collection	Always included	Equally selected	○●○○
41. Interviewing candidates only from one university because it is believed to be best is an example of:	Observer bias	Selection bias	Sampling bias only	Interpretation bias	○●○○
42. Observer bias is also called:	Selection bias	Sampling bias	Experimenter bias	Population bias	○○●○
43. Observer bias happens when the observer is influenced by their own:	Beliefs or expectations	Cables	Computers	Software	●○○○
44. A researcher who believes a medicine is very effective and interprets results accordingly shows:	Observer bias	Selection bias	No bias	Sampling bias	●○○○
45. Data interpretation bias means interpreting data to match:	Objective facts only	Hardware limits	Random numbers	Pre-existing beliefs or preferences	○○○●

StudyBees OFFICIAL PAK

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
46. Reliable information is free from bias, distortion and:	Evidence	Manipulation	Validation	Scrutiny	○●○○
47. Which of the following is a source of reliable information?	Anonymous posts	Rumours	Peer-reviewed journals	Unverified blogs	○○●○
48. Which domain extension often belongs to government agencies?	.gov	.xyz	.biz	.com	●○○○
49. Which domain extension is associated with educational institutions?	.biz	.edu	.mil	.gov	○●○○
50. Websites with .org domains often belong to:	Only games	Only schools	Only shops	Nonprofit organizations	○○○●
51. Peer-reviewed journals go through a rigorous review by:	Advertisers	Experts in the field	Random readers	Printers	○●○○
52. Which is a library database resource mentioned in the book?	TikTok	Facebook	JSTOR	Snapchat	○○●○
53. PubMed and Google Scholar are:	Social media apps	Games	Shopping sites	Library resources for academic research	○○○●
54. Comparing information from multiple sources is called:	Hiding	Copying	Deleting	Cross-checking	○○○●
55. If multiple reputable sources report the same information, it is more likely to be:	Biased	Unreliable	Reliable	Outdated	○○●○
56. Social media should not be used as a:	Place to share photos	Place to chat	Place to message friends	Primary source of information	○○○●
57. Unreliable information is information that may not be:	Digital	Trustworthy or accurate	Printed	Short	○●○○
58. Social media and websites lacking fact-checking may spread rumours and:	Verified facts	Peer reviews	Journals	Fake news	○○○●
59. Biased or sensationalist news outlets can distort facts to fit their:	Budget	Format	Layout	Agenda	○○○●
60. Anonymous sources often lack:	Length	Credibility	Pictures	Speed	○●○○
61. Outdated or incomplete information can:	Mislead when the context has changed	Always help	Improve accuracy	Never matter	●○○○
62. Personal anecdotes may not represent:	Broader truths	Individual experience	Opinions	Personal stories	●○○○

StudyBees OFFICIAL PAK

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
63. To navigate unreliable information, it is essential to:	Cross-check facts	Share quickly	Ignore evidence	Believe all posts	●○○○
64. Special tools like Google that help find information online are called:	Operating systems	Compilers	Search engines	Printers	○○●○
65. Searching for data on a computer uses keywords and:	Filters	Pens	Printers	Cables	●○○○
66. Tasks involving subjective judgment are better suited for:	Humans	Computers	Printers	Cables	●○○○
67. Assessing the credibility of a news source is a task suited for:	Humans	Printers	Computers only	Routers	●○○○
68. Content moderation decisions that need cultural and ethical understanding are better handled by:	Computing devices	Humans	Printers	Routers	○●○○
69. Humans can adapt and decide using common sense when data is unclear. This is called handling:	Speed	Ambiguity	Statistics	Consistency	○●○○
70. Computers can handle data far more quickly and with constant:	Doubt	Opinion	Emotion	Accuracy	○○○●
71. Sorting, filtering and aggregating large data is a strength of:	Books	Pens	Humans	Computing devices	○○○●
72. Complex statistical analysis and regression modeling are well-suited for:	Paper only	Librarians	Humans only	Computing devices	○○○●
73. Identifying anomalies and detecting trends can be efficiently handled by:	Guessing	Manual reading	Voting	Machine learning algorithms	○○○●
74. Verifying data against predefined rules can be:	Done only by humans	Automated using computing devices	Not possible	Done only on paper	○●○○
75. The most effective approach to data verification is often a combination of:	Humans and computing devices	Only humans	Only computers	Neither	●○○○
76. Computing refers to the use of computers to perform tasks, solve problems and:	Create paper	Cook food	Process information	Drive cars only	○○●○
77. Computing includes hardware, software, algorithms and:	Data	Paint	Furniture	Wood	●○○○
78. Connectivity improved by computing includes the Internet, mobile technology, social media, cloud computing and:	Telegram only	Big data and analytics	Print only	Radio only	○●○○
79. The Internet has made it easier for people worldwide to:	Connect and share information	Avoid each other	Stop communicating	Stop learning	●○○○

StudyBees OFFICIAL PAK

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
80. Which of the following is a social networking site mentioned in the book?	Notepad	Paint	Facebook	Excel	○○●○
81. Cloud computing enables project collaboration and real-time:	Paper printing	Power generation	Document sharing	Cable laying	○○●○
82. Big data and analytics have improved decision-making and:	Confusion	Noise	Delays	Personalization	○○○●
83. The impact of increased connectivity on the environment is:	Both positive and negative	None	Only positive	Only negative	●○○○
84. Remote work and online meetings reduce:	Data	Learning	Commuting and business travel	Internet speed	○○●○
85. Reduced travel leads to lower carbon emissions from:	Reading	Farming	Transportation	Cooking	○○●○
86. IoT can improve resource management by making better use of water and:	Glass	Plastic	Electricity	Paper	○○●○
87. Real-time environmental monitoring helps detect pollution, deforestation and:	Typing errors	Network delays	Natural disasters	Software bugs	○○●○
88. Smart grids and renewable energy are examples of:	E-waste	Green technologies	Plagiarism	Digital divide	○●○○
89. Electronic waste is also called:	Net waste	E-waste	D-waste	W-data	○●○○
90. Improper disposal of electronic devices can harm the environment and:	Human health	Screens only	Data	Software	●○○○
91. The production of electronic devices requires extraction of raw materials like:	Paper	Sand only	Wood only	Rare earth metals	○○○●
92. Resource extraction for electronics can contribute to:	Cleaner air	More forests	Habitat destruction	Habitat creation	○○●○
93. Increased connectivity can worsen the:	Digital divide	Speed of light	Power of sun	Size of devices	●○○○
94. Collection and storage of vast amounts of data raises:	Colour concerns	Font concerns	Paper concerns	Privacy concerns	○○○●
95. Connectivity has created a global village where people can exchange:	Only goods	Cultural practices and ideas	Only paper	Only money	○●○○
96. Some people worry that connectivity might make all cultures:	Isolated	The same	Different	Extinct	○●○○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
97. Positive effects of connectivity on people include easier communication and:	Online education and work opportunities	Screen addiction	False information	Privacy issues	●○○○
98. A drawback of greater connectivity is:	Screen and social media addiction	Faster information	Online learning	Easy communication	●○○○
99. To benefit from connectivity while limiting disadvantages, it helps to maintain:	No use	Maximum use	Anonymous use	Balance and awareness	○○○●
100. Assistive technologies help people with:	Only fast typing	Disabilities or functional limitations	Only gaming	Only shopping	○●○○
101. The primary goal of assistive technologies is to improve independence, functionality and:	Cost	Quality of life	Speed of internet	Screen size	○●○○
102. Software that recognizes speech commands for controlling computers is:	Screen reader	Antivirus	Wheelchair	Voice recognition software	○○○●
103. Software that reads text aloud to people who are blind is a:	Keyboard	Screen reader	Mobility device	Voice recognition software	○●○○
104. A wheelchair is an example of a:	Mobility device	Screen reader	Voice recognition tool	Search engine	●○○○
105. Modified keyboards, switches and joystick controllers are examples of:	Browsers	Screen readers	Adaptive equipment	Search engines	○○●○
106. Which assistive technology helps people with visual impairment access digital content through touch?	Speech recognition software	Hearing aids	Screen magnification only	Braille displays	○○○●
107. The digital divide is the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who:	Make devices	Sell devices	Own many devices	Do not	○○○●
108. The digital divide can be based on income, location, age, education and:	Weight	Socio-economic status	Hair colour	Height	○●○○
109. The digital divide can _____ existing inequalities.	Resolve	Intensify	Remove	Hide	○●○○
110. Wi-Fi stands for:	Wireless Fiber	Wide Fidelity	Wireless Fidelity	Web Fidelity	○○●○
111. Wi-Fi is used in homes, offices and:	Only space stations	Only ships	Only cars	Public spaces	○○○●
112. Bluetooth facilitates _____ communication between devices.	Wired	Satellite	Short-range	Long-range only	○○●○

Follow Studybeesofficial on Instagram, YouTube Channel & WhatsApp Channel — Link in Bio

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
113. Bluetooth is commonly used for connecting:	Power lines	Pipes	Peripherals and sharing data	Roads	○○●○
114. 5G networks offer faster data speeds and reduced:	Latency	Capacity	Speed	Coverage	●○○○
115. 4G and 5G networks enable high-quality video calls and:	Smoke signals	Paper mail	IoT connectivity	Telegrams	○○●○
116. Modern smartphones combine cellular, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and:	VoIP	Fax	Telegraph	Telex	●○○○
117. Smartphones are essential for voice calls, text messaging and:	Internet access	Painting	Farming	Cooking	●○○○
118. 'Responsible use of information' includes avoiding the spread of:	Verified facts	Inaccurate or harmful information	True information	Cited information	○●○○
119. Ethics in information use means following moral guidelines like honesty, integrity and:	Brand	Colour	Justice	Speed	○○●○
120. Connectivity is the ability of devices, networks or people to:	Hide data	Communicate and exchange data	Print	Store paper	○●○○
121. Communication is the exchange of information, concepts or:	Passwords	Files only	Messages	Cables	○○●○
122. The environmental impact of computing includes energy use, electronic trash and:	Font size	Typing speed	Carbon footprint	Screen colour	○○●○
123. Cultural impact refers to how connectivity can modify cultural behaviours, beliefs, values and:	Traditions	Cables	Printers	Programs	●○○○
124. Human impact refers to effects on social interactions, working habits, information access and:	Cables	Fonts	Printers	General well-being	○○○●
125. Search engines like Google help find information using:	Cables	Passwords	Keywords	Printers	○○●○
126. Which source type is a letter or diary?	Primary	Tertiary	Digital only	Secondary	●○○○
127. Which source type is a news report?	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Raw	●○○○
128. Which source type is a textbook?	Secondary	Primary	Tertiary	Raw	○○●○
129. Which is a harmful environmental effect of increased connectivity?	E-waste	Green technologies	Monitoring the environment	Reduced travel	●○○○

Follow Studybeesofficial on Instagram, YouTube Channel & WhatsApp Channel — Link in Bio

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
130. Which is a positive environmental impact of increased connectivity?	Energy consumption	Monitoring the environment	E-waste	Resource extraction	○●○○
131. A research of the effect of connectivity on the environment includes energy use and:	Electronic waste	Typing	Singing	Painting	●○○○
132. The digital divide results in uneven _____ and environmental impacts.	Typing speed	Font size	Resource distribution	Colour	○○●○
133. Government websites are usually vetted and:	Anonymous	Outdated	Authoritative	Biased	○○●○
134. Websites ending in .edu are typically reliable because they are affiliated with:	Academic organizations	Banks	Games	Shops	●○○○
135. Which of the following best describes safe and responsible use of information sources?	Using information without questioning it	Using information for personal gain only	Ignoring where information comes from	Ethical use that respects source reliability	○○○●
136. Critical thinking in using information sources promotes:	Blind acceptance	Avoiding information	Copying everything	Skepticism and evaluation of information	○○○●
137. Which of these is NOT part of responsible use of information sources?	Applying critical thinking	Sharing information without verification	Identifying reliable sources	Understanding where information comes from	○●○○
138. A key aspect of responsible information use is:	Citing sources when using information	Ignoring the source	Sharing unverified content	Keeping sources secret	●○○○
139. The importance of identifying reliable sources is that it ensures the _____ of information.	Length	Colour	Price	Accuracy and credibility	○○○●
140. A research question is the goal or objective to achieve after collecting data and:	Hiding it	Evaluating it	Deleting it	Printing it	○●○○
141. Sources like letters, photographs and surveys are called:	Secondary sources	Primary sources	Tertiary sources	Digital only	○●○○
142. Biased reporting means presenting facts with:	Complete balance	No words	Only numbers	Unfair leaning towards one side	○○○●
143. Peer-reviewed academic journals are generally:	Reliable sources	Rumours	Unreliable sources	Anonymous posts	●○○○
144. Which action helps verify information found online?	Believing the first result	Ignoring the author	Sharing it at once	Checking multiple reputable sources	○○○●
145. Fake news spreads quickly mainly through:	Libraries	Social media	Peer-reviewed journals	Encyclopedias	○●○○

Follow Studybeesofficial on Instagram, YouTube Channel & WhatsApp Channel — Link in Bio

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
146. Using information from a source without crediting the author is:	Reference	Plagiarism	Citation	Verification	○●○○
147. Assistive technology for people with hearing difficulty is commonly a:	Joystick	Hearing aid	Wheelchair	Braille display	○●○○
148. Which technology enables real-time communication among people globally?	Telegrams	Typewriters	Letters	The Internet	○○○●
149. The effect of connectivity on people includes new chances for online:	Education and work	Cooking	Typing only	Painting	●○○○
150. Digital divide can be reduced by providing wider access to:	Fewer devices	Fewer schools	Technology and internet	Paper only	○○●○