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HSSC-I NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION FBISE

COMPUTER TEST - CHAPTER 7: DIGITAL LITERACY

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. Digital literacy is the ability to find, create, evaluate, communicate and _____ digital contents.	Lock	Share	Hide	Delete	○●○○
2. Digital literacy involves interaction with cell phones, social media platforms, smart devices and the:	Typewriter	Printing press	Telegraph	Internet	○○○●
3. Digital literacy is the key to formulating:	Passwords	Cables	Viruses	Research questions	○○○●
4. A research question is the goal or objective to achieve after collecting data and:	Evaluating it and reaching a conclusion	Deleting it	Hiding it	Printing it	●○○○
5. A research question usually focuses on research, decides the methodology and sets a:	Virus	Hypothesis	Password	Cable	○●○○
6. Data collection converts collected data into:	Software	Cables	Hardware	Meaningful information	○○○●
7. The outcome of data collection becomes the answer to the:	Password	Research question	Menu	Printer	○●○○
8. Accurate data collection helps in informed business decisions, research integrity and:	Delay	Quality assurance	Noise	Cost only	○●○○
9. During data collection, researchers must identify the data types, the sources of data and the:	Font	Methods being used	Printer brand	Screen colour	○●○○
10. A key point when choosing a data collection method is the purpose of the:	Seat number	Computer brand	Research question	Room colour	○○●○
11. A method is a process, steps or procedure to:	Print a form	Perform a task	Write a report	Set a long-term goal only	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
12. A strategy is a goal, objective or set of actions to achieve:	A printer	Some aim	A font	A cable	○●○○
13. In simple terms, a strategy is:	How to select a goal	How to achieve the goal	A data type	A type of device	●○○○
14. In simple terms, a method is:	A research question	A long-term goal	How to achieve the goal	How to select the goal	○○●○
15. A plan of action designed to achieve a long-term goal is a:	Report	Tool	Strategy	Method	○○●○
16. A company that markets very expensive products is using a:	Zero strategy	Random method	Low-end strategy	High-end strategy	○○○●
17. A data collection strategy is a collection of:	Printers	Passwords	Cables	Methods used to get accurate and reliable data	○○○●
18. Which of the following is an advanced data collection tool or strategy in the book?	Compilation	Encryption	Qualitative interviews	Deleting	○○●○
19. Which is an advanced data collection strategy in the book?	Typing	Cabling	Simulations	Printing	○○●○
20. Which is also an advanced data collection strategy in the book?	Printers	Cables	Fonts	Prototypes	○○○●
21. Which is yet another advanced data collection strategy in the book?	Surveys	Fonts	Monitors	Routers	●○○○
22. Qualitative interviews are usually a(n) _____ research method.	Informal	Fully automated	Hardware	Mathematical	●○○○
23. In qualitative interviews, the questions asked are:	Numeric only	Open-ended	Multiple choice only	Yes/No only	○●○○
24. Qualitative interviews aim to gain _____ insight about the research question.	Random	Shallow	In-depth	No	○○●○
25. Qualitative interviews use which approach to get participant-centered knowledge?	Semi-structured	Fully hidden	Fully automated	Fully numeric	●○○○
26. Besides semi-structured, qualitative interviews can be unstructured and:	Printed	Structured	Digital	Mechanical	○●○○
27. In qualitative interviews, the interviewer uses _____ techniques to delve deeper.	Printing	Typing	Deleting	Probing	○○○●
28. Qualitative interviews are aimed at understanding the participants':	Computers	Printers	Cables	Viewpoint	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
29. Qualitative interviews are often conducted with:	Huge crowds	Small numbers of participants	No participants	Machines	○●○○
30. In qualitative interviews, the emphasis is on quality of in-depth analysis rather than:	Quality	Quantity and generalization	Analysis	Ethics	○●○○
31. To develop a research question, you start from a broader perspective and:	Hide it	Widen it more	Delete it	Narrow it down	○○○●
32. In the earthquake example, a narrowed research question is 'Impact of earthquake in _____ of Pakistan'.	Deserts only	All countries	Oceans	Hilly areas	○○○●
33. Setting boundaries for a research question tells what to address and what to keep aside for:	Past research	Future research	Printing	Deleting	○●○○
34. The second step of a qualitative interview is:	Recording equipment	Participants selection	Informed consent	Interviewer training	○●○○
35. Choosing the right participants is crucial for obtaining diverse and _____ answers.	Relevant	Short	Random	Unknown	●○○○
36. Researchers establish inclusion criteria based on the characteristics that align with the:	Interviewer's mood	Room size	Research question	Time of day	○○●○
37. Purposeful sampling allows selecting participants who can provide:	Random answers	Valuable insights	No answers	Short answers	○●○○
38. The third step of a qualitative interview is to obtain:	A prototype	A report	Informed consent	Recording equipment	○○●○
39. Informed consent means participants understand the purpose, procedures, risks and:	Benefits	Costs only	Passwords	Brand	●○○○
40. In informed consent, participants should understand that their involvement is:	Compulsory	Voluntary	Secret	Paid only	○●○○
41. Participants have the right to _____ at any time.	Withdraw	Hide	Stop reading	Pay	●○○○
42. Informed consent ensures ethical conduct and respect for participants':	Autonomy	Passwords	Salary	Devices	●○○○
43. An interview guide is a set of _____ questions designed to obtain detailed responses.	Numeric	Yes/No	Open-ended	Closed only	○○●○
44. The interview guide ensures consistency across interviews while allowing:	Adaptability	Silence	Secrecy	Deletion	●○○○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
45. The interview guide should be flexible enough to allow spontaneous exploration of topics raised by:	Managers	Cables	Printers	Participants	○○○●
46. Interviewer training includes skills like active listening, probing and creating a:	Public hall	Noisy room	Comfortable environment	Secret code	○○●○
47. Interviewer training helps maintain neutrality and minimize:	Biases	Recordings	Questions	Participants	●○○○
48. In recording interviews, which is more effective than writing?	Memory	Guessing	Audio or video recorders	Sketching	○○●○
49. A recorded interview can be played _____ to get true insight.	Secretly	Never	Repeatedly	Once only	○○●○
50. The interview environment should be free from distractions and provide complete:	Noise	Privacy	Crowd	Delay	○●○○
51. The interviewer should start the interview by:	Asking for money	Leaving the room	Introducing him/herself	Recording secretly	○○●○
52. During the interview, the participant should have the liberty to:	Stay silent always	Leave without saying	Copy	Speak freely	○○○●
53. The interviewer should seek the participants' _____ to record responses.	Passwords	Address	Consent	Money	○○●○
54. An interviewer should show _____ for participants' responses even if they differ from his/her own.	Judgment	Respect	Disagreement	Anger	○●○○
55. During an interview, there should be no _____ imposing the interviewer's own thinking.	Judgments	Recordings	Questions	Notes	●○○○
56. The last step of a qualitative interview is to:	Choose recorders	Select participants	Transcribe and analyze the data	Obtain consent	○○●○
57. Accurate transcription of recordings is done:	Never	Before the interview	After one year	Promptly after each interview	○○○●
58. The planning and conducting of an interview should follow:	Random rules	No rules	Ethical guidelines	Business secrets	○○●○
59. In the case study, the participants are parents of children aged:	4 to 5 years	15 to 18 years	1 to 2 years	10 to 12 years	●○○○
60. The case study is about parents' viewpoints regarding the use of:	Sports	Cooking	Textbooks	Digital games and gadgets	○○○●
61. In the case study, people who don't want to be part of the research should:	Be ignored	Be paid	Be forced	Not be forced	○○○●

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
62. Simulation is a(n) _____ method of data collection.	Direct	Indirect	Manual	Oral	○●○○
63. In simulation, the data is _____ rather than collected directly.	Copied	Hidden	Generated or created	Deleted	○○●○
64. Simulation lets the researcher observe the behavior of analytical models fitted to:	Paper	No data	Mock data	Real data only	○○●○
65. Synthetic or fake data that imitates real-world data is used in:	Interviews	Simulation	Surveys	Observation	○●○○
66. The process of creating synthetic data is known as:	Data hiding	Data copying	Data deletion	Data simulation	○○○●
67. The accuracy of simulation relies on the precision of the underlying:	Table	Cable	Printer	Model	○○○●
68. Simulated data is usually generated in huge amounts when real-world collection is difficult or:	Easy	Unreliable	Cheap	Fast	○●○○
69. Simulation data provides real-world patterns under a:	Controlled environment	Random environment	Unknown environment	Noisy environment	●○○○
70. Simulation helps to gain insight about:	Printers	Complex systems	Simple files	Cables	○●○○
71. A pilot learning to fly in an aircraft simulator is an example of:	Interview	Prototype	Simulation	Survey	○○●○
72. In data collection, a prototype is a:	Final report	Database	Preliminary version of data collection tools or methods	Printer	○○●○
73. Prototypes serve as a sample for the final product before:	Planning	Full-scale implementation	Brainstorming	Research	○●○○
74. The primary goals of prototyping include identifying design flaws and assessing:	Memory size	Paper size	Cable length	User experience	○○○●
75. Prototypes help minimize risks and improve:	Errors	Efficiency and quality	Cost only	Delay only	○●○○
76. A small-scale version of a survey before general distribution is a:	Survey prototype	Infographic	Interview prototype	Report	●○○○
77. A survey prototype helps to identify ambiguities and get clarity of:	Printers	Cables	Devices	Questions	○○○●
78. A draft version of a questionnaire is a:	Questionnaire prototype	Interview prototype	Data tool	Survey report	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
79. Mock interviews conducted to test interview protocols are:	Survey prototypes	Interview prototypes	Tool prototypes	Visualization prototypes	○●○○
80. Mock interviews help in refining questions and improving the:	Cable	Printer	Room	Overall interview process	○○○●
81. Early versions of dashboards and data visuals are:	Data visualization prototypes	Questionnaire prototypes	Survey prototypes	Interview prototypes	●○○○
82. A prototype of a data collection tool is evaluated for its key:	Working	Size	Colour	Brand	●○○○
83. The prototype method helps identify problems that might occur at:	Later stages	Hardware stage	Earlier stages only	No stage	●○○○
84. A survey is a systematic or _____ tool for data collection from a group.	Structured	Secret	Verbal only	Random	●○○○
85. Surveys are usually conducted through printed questionnaires, online forms and:	Interviews	Printers	Prototypes only	Cables	●○○○
86. Compared with qualitative interviews, surveys are more formal and:	Unstructured	Informal	Structured	Open-ended only	○○●○
87. Surveys are also used to collect feedback, reviews and:	Cables	Devices	Opinions	Prints	○○●○
88. Which of these is a survey method in the book?	Printing	Cabling	Typing	Telephonic surveys	○○○●
89. Survey information becomes available for:	Deleting	Hiding	Statistical analysis	Printing	○○●○
90. Surveys help in understanding and quantifying the perspectives of a:	Chosen population	Printer	Server	Router	●○○○
91. To create a new Google form, click on the:	Delete option	Save option	Print option	Blank form option	○○○●
92. The default question format in a Google form is:	Date	Paragraph	Time	Multiple choice	○○○●
93. In Google Forms, you can assign _____ to each question if you want.	Colour	Sound	Money	Score	○○○●
94. To share a Google form, click on the _____ in the top right corner.	Print icon	Three dots	Home icon	Back icon	○●○○
95. A Google form is saved:	Automatically	Manually only	Never	Once a year	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
96. Compared with qualitative interviews, surveys provide:	Hidden data	No data	Less detail	More detail	○○●○
97. A survey scale such as 'Strongly agreed, Agreed, Neutral, Not agreed' measures:	Speed	Software	Opinions	Hardware	○○●○
98. Data presentation shows the relationship between two or more datasets using:	Cables	Passwords	Visual tools or aids	Hidden formulas	○○●○
99. Data presentation follows:	Data analysis	Data hardware	Data deletion	Data hiding	●○○○
100. Data presentation tools can be in tabular form or:	Printer form	Cable form	Voice form	Graphical form	○○○●
101. Which is an enhanced data representation tool in the book?	Fonts	Infographics	Printers	Cables	○●○○
102. Which is also an enhanced data representation tool in the book?	Reports	Cables	Routers	Fonts	●○○○
103. Which is yet another enhanced data representation tool in the book?	Cables	Presentations	Routers	Monitors	○●○○
104. The word 'infographic' is a combination of information and:	Games	Gadgets	Geography	Graphics	○○○●
105. Infographics combine text, images and:	Cables	Printers	Design elements	Passwords	○○●○
106. Infographics are used to represent findings after data collection and:	Copying	Printing	Deletion	Analysis	○○○●
107. Infographics help to simplify:	Printers	Complex data	Simple data	Passwords	○●○○
108. A good infographic should ensure accuracy and:	Confusion	Audience understandability	Secrecy	Complexity	○●○○
109. A good infographic should contain crisp information without:	Unnecessary details	Any details	Graphics	Text	●○○○
110. A good infographic should also fulfil social and ethical:	Printers	Cables	Constraints	Passwords	○○●○
111. Infographics may contain graphs, charts, icons, illustrations and:	Cables	Routers	Text	Printers	○○●○
112. A presentation is a collection of multimedia elements such as text, images, audio and:	Smell	Cable	Heat	Video	○○○●

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
113. A good presentation should be accurate, clear and:	Short only	Secret	Confusing	Audience-centered	○○○●
114. Presentations may include _____ elements to keep the audience engaged.	Hidden	Printed only	Interactive	Static only	○○●○
115. An effective presentation should be effective, understandable and:	Secret	Hidden	Complex	Actionable	○○○●
116. Reports present data in a _____ form.	Summarized	Encrypted	Hidden	Random	●○○○
117. Reports transform raw data into:	Cables	Viruses	Noise	Actionable insight	○○○●
118. Reports use a _____ format so information is expressed logically.	Random	Structured	Mixed	Hidden	○●○○
119. Reports help stakeholders to make:	Wrong decisions	No decisions	Random decisions	Informed decisions	○○○●
120. A survey form on digital gadgets for children aged 4-5 years collects opinions from:	Parents	Children only	Teachers only	Doctors only	●○○○
121. In the earthquake example, the broad topic is an essay about:	Cyclones	Earthquakes	Fires	Floods	○●○○
122. A qualitative interview is often a formal one when it is strictly:	Cultural	Social	Personal	Technical	○○○●
123. In data collection, a _____ is the process of creating fake data that imitates reality.	Simulation	Interview	Prototype	Survey	●○○○
124. Which is NOT a data collection strategy in the book?	Simulations	Cabling	Surveys	Prototypes	○●○○
125. To create a Google form, after 'Untitled form' you type the name of the:	Student	Printer	Form	Cable	○○●○
126. Each question's options in a Google form are given:	One by one	Randomly	All at once	Never	●○○○
127. Rich and meaningful data from interviews gives better answers to the:	Cables	Passwords	Printers	Research questions	○○○●
128. The data from a qualitative interview should be recorded and saved for:	Deletion	Future use	Hiding	Printing only	○●○○
129. A prototype is a scaled-down version of a:	Product or conclusion	Cable	Printer	Network	●○○○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
130. Which strategy gives structured questions to a larger group of participants?	Surveys	Prototypes	Simulations	Qualitative interviews	●○○○
131. Which strategy creates artificial data when real data is hard to get?	Observation	Surveys	Simulations	Interviews	○○●○
132. Which strategy tests tools on a small scale before full use?	Simulations	Interviews	Surveys	Prototypes	○○○●
133. Which strategy asks open-ended questions to understand viewpoints in depth?	Qualitative interviews	Simulations	Surveys	Prototypes	●○○○
134. Data presentation tools make the data representation more appealing and:	Comprehensible	Longer	Confusing	Hidden	●○○○
135. Infographics are a powerful tool for:	Deleting data	Copying data	Communication	Hiding data	○○●○
136. Presentations help the audience draw correct and clear understanding about the:	Colours	Research	Cables	Printers	○●○○
137. The interviewer should ensure that private data of participants is kept:	Shared	Public	Private	Printed	○○●○
138. Data presentation should be effective and:	Random	Efficient	Slow	Hidden	○●○○
139. A research question clearly set within boundaries helps keep the research:	Unlimited	Focused	Random	Hidden	○●○○
140. In survey design, the suitable method is chosen depending on the targeted:	Printer	Audience	Room	Cable	○●○○
141. The 'Data Visualization Prototypes' give glimpses of how data _____ would look.	Cables	Passwords	Printers	Visuals	○○○●
142. Mock data used in simulation is also called:	Real data	Raw data	Synthetic data	Public data	○○●○
143. A data collection tool prototype is improved if _____ are found.	Printers	Problems	Colours	Cables	○●○○
144. The interviewer should be _____ and responsive to participants' answers.	Silent	Rigid	Flexible	Angry	○○●○
145. Choosing a relaxed and neutral environment helps participants feel at ease and encourages:	Secrecy	Silence	Noise	Open communication	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
146. In the exercise, _____ software can be used to create eye-catching infographics.	MS-Access	Notepad	MS-PowerPoint	Command prompt	○○●○
147. The process of representing a model in terms of time and space is called:	Simulation	Infographic	Survey	Prototype	●○○○
148. A basic version of a product created for testing, evaluation and feedback is a:	Prototype	Survey	Questionnaire	Chart	●○○○
149. Graphics and images describing information and data visually are called:	Worksheets	Visual text	Primary data	Infographics	○○○●
150. Using various graphical formats to represent the relationship between datasets is called:	Data presentation	Secondary data	Primary data	Survey	●○○○

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