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Name: _____

Class: _____

CHAPTER TEST

Chapter 5 Approaches to problem solving

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 9 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.
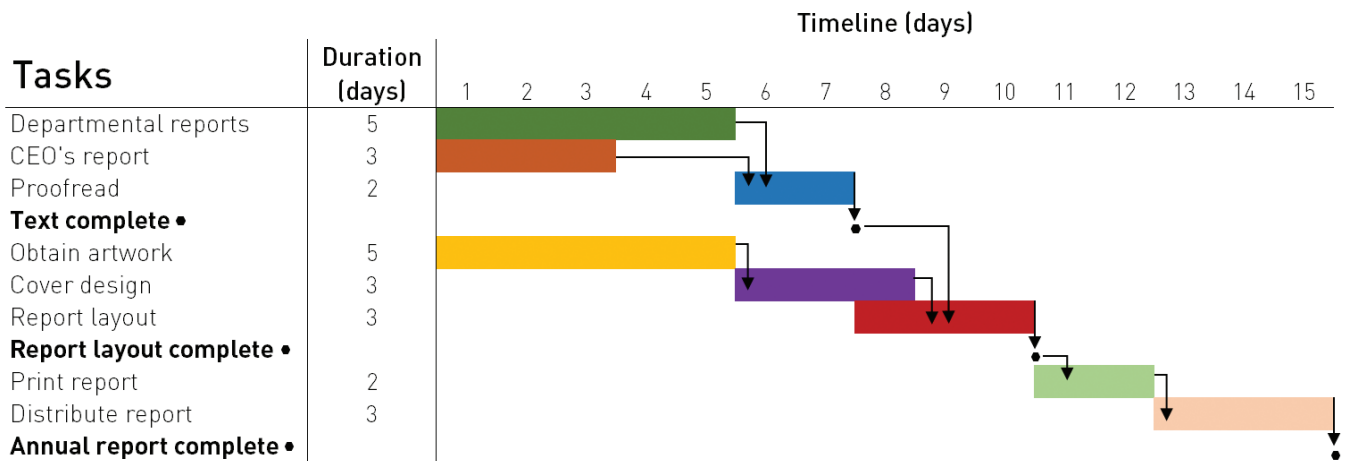
Section A

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 You can tell a project from a normal daily task because it:

   A requires several people to work together.

   B has a finite lifetime.

   C must be finished on time.

   D must be managed.

2 A milestone in a project is:

   A any task that takes little time.

   B a very important task.

   C a point of major progress.

   D a task that depends on another task to finish first.

3 The type of chart used to plan projects in Computing is a:

   A Entity–relationship diagram

   B Gantt chart.

   C User-flow diagram

   D Flowchart

4 In a project, what is 'slack time'?

   A Holidays

   B Coffee breaks and lunch times

   C When workers are being lazy

   D The amount of time a task can run overtime before affecting later tasks

5 In a project, what is 'lag time'?

   A An enforced delay before a task can begin

   B When a task begins late

   C How long a task runs overtime

   D The time it takes for a task to get underway

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6 In a project, what is the 'critical path'?

   A The most important tasks in the project

   B The series of tasks from beginning to end with no slack in them

   C A list of tasks that cannot be allowed to fail

   D Tasks that people have criticised

7 What is a 'contingency plan'?

   A Pre-planned responses to problems and disasters

   B The plan for how to carry out a task

   C An evacuation plan

   D What to do if a task runs overtime

<div align="center">Use the figure below to answer Questions 8–10.</div>

8 How much slack does the 'CEO's Report' task have?

   A None

   B 1 day

   C 2 days

   D 3 days

9 What do the symbols after days 7, 10 and 15 represent?

   A Problems in the project

   B Rest periods

   C Meeting times

   D Milestones

10 The arrows in the diagram mean that:

    A the task at the start of the arrow is dependent on the task at the end of the arrow.

    B the task at the end of the arrow is dependent on the task at the start of the arrow.

    C the two tasks are related.

    D the project moves in the direction of the arrow.

11 Keeping track of file versions is important so that:

    A a team can tell which version of a document is the latest.

    B people can work on outdated information.

    C users can tell which files are spreadsheets and which are databases.

    D the *Privacy Act 1988* is obeyed.

12 An ethical dilemma occurs when:

    A a law is broken.

    B someone must make a tough decision.

    C you have doubts about which is the best, most morally appropriate course of action.

    D someone feels guilty about their actions.

13 A website's architecture may be designed using:

    A a layout diagram.

    B a site map.

    C a flowchart.

    D an IPO chart.

14 A possible problem of using icons in webpages is that:

    A they are slow to download.

    B they are slower to interpret than text.

    C they make a webpage look old and out of date.

    D their meaning may be unclear to users.

15 An example of consistency in a website is:

    A putting a link to the homepage in the same place on every page.

    B running a spell-check on every page.

    C putting the same content on every page.

    D using a variety of formatting on each page to keep it interesting.

Section B

Short-answer questions

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION B

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

ANZ

Search...

Australia ∨ | Find a branch / ATM | Help | Contact us

Personal ∨   Small Business ∨   Corporate ∨   About us ∨

Bank accounts

Help me select an account ∨

Everyday accounts ∨

Visa Debit card ∨

Savings accounts ∨

Term deposits

Esanda Term Deposits

Compare savings accounts

Open a new bank account

Existing ANZ account holders ∨

Deceased estates ∨

Unclaimed monies

Calculators and tools ∨

ANZ Bank Accounts

Whether you need an everyday banking account, a savings account to help you reach a goal, or you are looking for a term deposit to invest your savings.

We have a range of bank accounts that could help make your banking easier.

Everyday bank accounts

▸ ANZ Access Advantage
▸ Visa Debit card

Savings accounts

▸ ANZ Online Saver
▸ ANZ Progress Saver
▸ Savings calculator

Term deposits

▸ ANZ Term Deposit
▸ Term deposit calculator
▸ Esanda Term Deposit

Moving to Australia

▸ Get organised, we can help you set up your accounts before you move

Transfer your accounts to ANZ

▸ Open an ANZ bank account and use our online switching service

Existing customer centre

▸ FAQs and how to..

＋ **Important information**

You need Adobe Reader to view PDF files. You can download Adobe Reader free of charge.

Internet Banking ∨

Log on 🔒

▸Register ▸Demo ▸Security

Everyday Banking and Savings Brochure

Find out more

(PDF 268kB)

👤 Existing ANZ customer

› Existing ANZ account holder centre

✏️ Apply now

› Contact us
› Apply online
› Locate your nearest branch or ATM

✳️ Quicklinks

› Online statements
› Moving to Australia
› Government guarantee on deposits
› Security

🔢 Calculators and tools

› Budget planner
› Savings calculator
› Term deposit calculator

％ Interest rates, fees and charges

› View interest rates
› View fees and charges

1   Referring to the screenshot on page 5, identify five examples of the use of navigation.

(5 marks)

2 a Identify one way the webpage above protects the information of users.

(1 mark)

b Comment on the appropriateness of the choice of graphics used for the sections for 'Businesses', 'Corporates', 'Large Corporates' and 'Based outside Australia'.

(2 marks)

c Identify two facilities on the page that are not promotional, but provide helpful services so visitors can use the site more effectively.

(2 marks)

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3 Websites are now the norm for a business of any size.

   a Explain three ways that having a public website makes a business more efficient.

(3 marks)

   b Explain two ways that having a public website makes a business more effective.

(3 marks)

4 **a** Identify three factors that web and app designers must consider when producing websites that may be viewed on mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets.

(3 marks)

b Identify two examples of how a website can be designed with tolerance.

(2 marks)

5 a Distinguish between using checkboxes (tickboxes) and radio buttons for data entry.

(2 marks)

b In a database, you want users to enter their date of birth. Suggest an efficient way of getting a valid date. Justify your choice.

(3 marks)