**Activity 5.2 PG 414**

**ICT and Ergonomics**

1. Which field has benefitted from using the Information and Communication Technology Tools?  
   **(a)** Education **(b)** Health  
   **(c)** Governance **(d)** All of these

**Answer:** (d) Information and Communication Technology tools have benefitted in various fields such as Education, Governance and Health etc

1. Making illegal copies of copyrighted software is called …Software piracy

3. Lack of enforcement is called a plagiarism. **[True/False]**

**Answer:** True Plagiarism occurs sometimes due to lack of genuine knowledge. .

1. Secrecy means that we can share the personal information of an individual with anyone. **[True/False]**

**Answer:** False. Personal information of an individual only can be shared with authorised persons.

1. Software piracy is the act of illegally copying software. **[True/False]**  
    **Answer:** True
2. Using work of other people, we should always give credit to them. **[True/False]**

**Answer:** True If we are using intellectual property of another person then we should always give credit to them

1. Describe hacking in your own words.

**Answer:**  Hacking is the process of gaining unauthorized access into a computer system, or group of computer systems. This is done through cracking of passwords and codes which gives access to the systems.

1. Which of the following is not done by cyber criminals?  
   a) Unauthorized account access  
   b) Mass attack using Trojans as botnets  
   c) Email spoofing and spamming  
   d) Report vulnerability in any system

**Answer:** (d) Cyber-criminals are involved in activities like accessing online accounts in unauthorized manner. Cyber-criminals do not report any bug found in a system. They exploit the bug for their profit

1. Which of the following is not a type of cybercrime?  
   a) Data theft  
   b) Forgery  
   c) Damage to data and systems  
   d) Installing antivirus for protection

**Answer:** (d)

1. Type the answers below each other at the left margin of the answer document. Type the number of each question in **Column A** with the capital letter in **Column B** that goes with it. Example:

**Examples**

1. C
2. D

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| 1. E-business | 1. Can be read and interacted with electronic device like computers, e-Book reader, etc. |
| 1. E-banking | 1. The sharing of business information, maintaining business relationships and conducting business transactions by means of ICT |
| 1. E-text | 1. Covers all business activities, processes and applications performed by means of mobile devices such as mobile phone, PDA etc. |
| 1. E-tailing | 1. Defined as the automated delivery of banking services directly to customers through electronic channel. |
| 1. M-business | 1. The selling of retail goods on the internet. |
| 1. Computer Forensics | 1. © |
| 1. digital footprint | 1. Analyses data in way that preserves the integrity of the evidence collected so that it can be used effectively in a legal case. |
| 1. Copyright | 1. It refers to the disposal of broken or obsolete electronic components and materials. |
| 1. Cloud computing | 1. It includes the [websites](https://techterms.com/definition/website) you visit, [emails](https://techterms.com/definition/email) you send, and information you submit to [online](https://techterms.com/definition/online) services. |
| 1. E-waste | 1. The use of various services, such as software development platforms, servers, storage and software, over the Internet. The term is generally used to describe data centers available to many users over the Internet |
| 1. Green computing | 1. Today, the term embodies the entire life cycle of technologies, including research, manufacturing, use, and disposal. |

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. E-business | B |
| 1. E-banking | D |
| 1. E-text | A |
| 1. E-tailing | E |
| 1. M-business | C |
| 1. Computer Forensics | G |
| 1. Digital footprint | I |
| 1. Copyright | F |
| 1. Cloud computing | J |
| 1. E-waste | H |
| 1. Green computing | K |

11. “Virtual schools are better than traditional schools.” What is virtual school? Write two advantages and disadvantages that you personally see in virtual schooling.

**Answer:**  What is? A virtual school is a learning environment offered entirely on the Internet. All student services and courses are conducted through Internet technology.

**Answer**:

Advantages Individualised instruction for all students. Benefits students with various learning abilities. More time can be spent on lessons. Flexibility for the students.

**Answer**: Disadvantage Undisciplined students will not succeed in the online environment. Puts more stress on the parents. Students are more isolated and might not developed socially. No personal one-on-one time with teachers.

1. Which of the following is not a symptom of a virus attack?

(a) The computer begins to run slowly  
 (b) Unusual messages and graphics appear on the screen for inexplicable reasons  
 (c) Some programs or data files on the computer either become corrupt or are difficult to locate  
 (d) Your data is copied to another location

**Answer:** (d) is not a symptom of a virus attack.

13. They look for backdoors in programs and systems, exploit those backdoors, and steal private information to use in malicious way. They are …

**Answer:** crackers

* 1. Someone who breaks into someone else’s computer system, often on a network; bypasses passwords or licenses in computer programs without malicious intent with a wish to learn and improve security. **Answer**: Hacker. A hacker is a person who enjoys learning programming languages and

about computer systems and their working.

* 1. Explain what the term green computing means

**Answer**: The term embodies the entire life cycle of technologies. Green computing benefits the environment. Reduced energy usage from green techniques translates into lower carbon dioxide emissions, stemming from a reduction in the fossil fuel used in power plants and transportation.

16. Give a short definition of e-waste.

Answer: E-waste contains hundreds of substances, of which many are toxic. This includes mercury, lead, arsenic, cadmium, selenium, chromium, and flame retardants. It is electronic products that are unwanted, not working, such as Computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, etc.,

17. Name two negatives of ICT on people’s health.

**Answer:** Social media and mobile devices may lead to psychological and physical issues, such as eyestrain and difficulty focusing on important tasks.

**Answer**: They may also contribute to more serious health conditions, such as depression. The overuse of technology may have a more significant impact on developing children and teenagers.

18. Name three examples of how the environemt impacts our health.

**Answer**: Environmental hazards increase the risk of cancer, heart disease, asthma, and many other illnesses.

These hazards can be physical, such as pollution, toxic chemicals, and food contaminants, or they can be social, such as dangerous work, poor housing conditions, urban sprawl, and poverty

Perhaps most importantly for health, the environment can create or reduce stress, which in turn impacts our bodies in multiple ways.

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19. Viola is doing research for her PAT. She finds an interesting web site on the Internet. When she prepares her final presentation, she copies large sections of text from the web site and pastes them into her presentation.

20.1 Is Viola allowed to copy sections of text into her presentation and pretend that she wrote it herself? Give a reason for your answer.

**Answer:** Not allowed to. According to copyright law, any original content you create and record in a lasting form is your own intellectual property. This means other people can't legally copy your work and pretend it's their own.

20.2. Give one word for what Viola has done.

**Answer :** Copyright

21. Viola purchases a laptop that she can use to work on assignments for her course at university. The laptop was supplied with the Windows 10 Home operating system.

21.1 She obtained a copy of Microsoft Office 2016 from a friend and installed it on her laptop. Explain why she should NOT do this.

**Answer:** Software piracy is the act of stealing software that is legally protected. This stealing includes copying, distributing, modifying or selling the software.

21.2 If she wishes to continue using Office 2016, what type of licence does she need? (1)

**Answer:** A software license is a legal instrument governing the use or redistribution of software. Under United States copyright law, all software is copyright protected, The majority of software today is purchased as a single-user license, meaning that only one computer may have that software installed on it at one time

21.3When she updates Office 2016 with a valid licence, she is asked to acknowledge that she has read the EULA. What does EULA stand for?

**Answer:** EULA stands for an End-user License Agreement (also called Software License Agreement (SLA ), or Licensed Application End-User Agreement).

If she cannot afford to purchase a licence from Microsoft, she could install an Open Source office suite.

21.4 What is open-source software?

**Answer:** Open source office is a phrase commonly used to describe open source office productivity software. ... Some of the more popular open source office productivity suites include OpenOffice.org, LibreOffice, AbiWord, FreeMind,

21.5 Give an example of an Open Source office suite that she could use. (1)

**Answer** Apache OpenOffice is one good alternative to Microsoft Office when it comes to working with text documents, spreadsheets and presentations offline. It provides most features that MSO has but all that is free. In addition, it runs on all platforms not only on Windows**.**