1. A computing innovation is:

   ☐ a data type

   ☐ a kind of syntax error

   ☐ a new piece of software or hardware

   ☐ a loop

2. The digital divide is:

   ☐ a type of network cable between buildings

   ☐ a programming error that splits data

   ☐ the gap between people with and without good access to computing

   ☐ the speed difference between two CPUs

3. Computing bias is:

   ☐ unfairness that is always deliberate

   ☐ a fast algorithm that favours speed

   ☐ unfairness built into a program, sometimes unintentionally

   ☐ a type of hardware fault in a computer

4. Crowdsourcing gathers input, content, or money from:

   ☐ a computer working alone

   ☐ a large group of people, usually online

   ☐ a single trusted expert

   ☐ no one but the organiser

5. Copyright gives a creator:

   ☐ control over how their work is copied and used

   ☐ a faster computer to make work on

   ☐ nothing beyond the original file

   ☐ free Internet access for publishing

6. Encoding data so only authorised users can read it is called _____.

   _____

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☐ True ☐ False

8. Which factors shape the digital divide? (Select all that apply)

   ☐ geography

   ☐ age

   ☐ income

   ☐ the colour of the device

   Tick every correct option.

9. Programs that learn from examples study their _____ data to find patterns.

   _____

10. Volunteers helping classify galaxies or count wildlife is an example of _____ science.

    _____

1. **a new piece of software or hardware**

   It can have both good and bad effects.

2. **the gap between people with and without good access to computing**

   It includes fast, reliable, affordable connection, not just owning a device.

3. **unfairness built into a program, sometimes unintentionally**

   It can treat some groups worse, even by accident.

4. **a large group of people, usually online**

   The Internet enables it on a global scale.

5. **control over how their work is copied and used**

   It is automatic legal ownership of the work.

6. **encryption**

   Encryption is a key defence for data.

7. **True**

   A ride-share app helps riders but hurts taxi firms.

8. **geography; age; income**

   Income, geography, and age all affect access.

9. **training**

   Biased training data gives biased results.

10. **citizen**

    Citizen science is a common form of crowdsourcing.

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