

Revision Pack Year 7 Exam 2023

7.1 E-Safety

Topic – E-Safety		
1	Blog	A personal website on which a person records their opinions.
2	Chatroom	A 'virtual room' where users can 'talk' with each other by typing.
3	Online friendships	Characteristics of good online friendships include Support, consent, trust and kindness
4	Cyberbullying	Bullying that takes place using digital/electronic devices.
5	Cyberstalking	Stalking someone online.
6	Cyberspace	A term for the Internet which is often viewed as a virtual world.
7	Fabotage	A slang word for 'Facebook Sabotage'.
8	Filter	Preventing certain types of material from reaching your PC.
9	Firewall	A program that helps stop hackers, viruses and worms reach your PC.
10	Flaming	Sending an offensive message to a specific person over the Internet.
11	Forum	An online discussion group, like a chat room.
12	Griefing	A player in an online game deliberately irritates other players.
13	Hacker	People who gain unauthorised access to data using a computer.
14	Malware	'Malicious software', programs that damage your computer.
15	Troll	A person who posts inflammatory comments in an online community.
16	Zipit	Made by Childline. The app helps teenagers deal with difficult sexting and flirting situations.
17	Support	Helping your friend through any issues they are having.
18	Consent	Asking for permission to share information about a friend.
19	Trust	Believing that your friend is telling the truth.
20	Kindness	Considering your friend's feelings and treating them well.

Topic – Features of a well-designed website

The website meets the needs of the target audience.

The website is fit for the purpose intended e.g. to sell things, to entertain, to provide information etc.

The images on the website are effective, of good quality and are appropriate for the target audience.

The text/information on the website is concise, of good quality and is appropriate for the target audience.

The layout of the website is efficient and intuitive.

The hyperlinks and navigation features on the website make it easy for the target audience to use.

The website has an appropriate 'house-style' and effective colour scheme that meets the needs of the target audience

The information provided on the website is up-to-date, reliable and valid.

Key words

1	E-Safety is	Making sure that YOU are protected from harm when using the Internet and other technology and YOU get the maximum benefit when using any technology without risk to yourself or others.
2	Target Audience	A group of people at which the website is aimed e.g. teenage girls
3	Purpose	The reason for which the website has been created e.g. to entertain
4	Intuitive	Easy to use and understand
5	House-style	A preferred way to present/layout digital material

7.1 Practice Questions:

Have a go at the practice questions below. Try and write your answers in **detail** and use the **key terms** from your **knowledge organiser** to develop your answer further.

1. What makes a good online friendship?
2. Which friendship characteristic requires permission to be given before you can upload an image of someone else?
3. Which piece of software would be most appropriate to create a poster? (**Circle your answer**)
Microsoft Excel Microsoft PowerPoint Microsoft Word
4. What makes a good poster design?
5. Explain what is meant by the word 'E-Safety'.
6. What is cyberbullying?
7. What should you do if you experience cyberbullying?
8. What does 'font style' mean?
9. Why should people be careful when using the Internet?
10. Come up with 5 top tips for someone using the Internet for the first time.

7.2 - Programming

Topic – Computer Systems		
1	Computer System	A device that consists of input, process, output and storage.
2	Input	Provides data to a computer system. e.g. keyboard.
3	Output	Used to communicate the results of data that has been processed, e.g. monitor.
4	Process	A calculation is carried out on input to turn it into meaningful output.
5	Storage	Used to store data, e.g. a USB stick.
Topic – Computers and Binary		
1	Instructions	A single action that can be performed by a computer processor.
2	Data	Units of information given to a computer system.
3	Central Processing Unit (CPU)	Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the brain of the computer that processes program instructions.
4	Transistors	Devices that open and close circuits to communicate electrical signals. CPUs contain millions of transistors.
5	Boolean Logic	A form of logical algebra which work only with two values, true or false.
6	AND	Has two inputs. The inputs must be 1 (ON) in order for the output to be 1 (ON).
7	OR	Has two inputs. Either of the inputs have to be 1 (ON) in order for the output to be 1 (ON), otherwise the output is 0 (OFF).
8	NOT	Has one input. The input has to be 0 (OFF) for the output to be 1 (ON)., otherwise the output is 0 (OFF).
9	Binary	A number system that contains two symbols, 0 and 1. Also known as base 2.
10	Denary	The number system most commonly used by people. It contains 10 unique digits 0 to 9. Also known as decimal or base 10.
Topic – Computer Systems		
1	Computational Thinking	Allows a complex problem to be taken, understood and a solution is developed. The solutions can be presented in a way that a computer, a human or both can understand.
2	Abstraction	Focusing on the important information only, ignoring irrelevant detail
3	Decomposition	Breaking down a complex problem or system into smaller, more manageable parts.
4	Pattern Recognition	Looking for similarities among and within problems.
5	Algorithms	Developing a step-by-step solution to the problem, or the rules to follow to solve the problem.

7.2 Practice Questions:

Have a go at the practice questions below. Try and write your answers in **detail** and use the **key terms** from your **knowledge organiser** to develop your answer further.

1. A computer system needs to be able to perform four tasks. What are those 4 tasks?
2. A webcam is an input device because it captures a video image of the object in front of it. Give two more examples of input devices:
3. What is also known as the 'brain' of the computer?
4. What is the language a computer understands?
5. Convert this binary number into denary: 1111. Show your working out.
6. Convert the denary number 9 into binary. Show your working out.
7. Which computational thinking method is 'breaking down a complex problem into smaller pieces'?
ABSTRACTION PATTERN RECOGNITION ALGORITHMIC THINKING DECOMPOSE
8. Decompose the following task: Baking a cake.
9. TRUE or FALSE? Abstraction filters out the unnecessary details and focuses on the important details.
TRUE FALSE
10. How do people try to think like computers?