

Grade - 8

Unit - 4

Analyzing Data

1. What is Cyber-Bullying?

Cyber-bullying is the use of any internet-linked service to bully, harass, or be anti-social towards a user.

2. Write 4 different types of social media.

- Blogging platforms (e.g., Blogger, WordPress)
- Media sharing sites (e.g., YouTube, Instagram)
- Social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn)

- Instant messaging apps (e.g., WhatsApp, Messenger)
 - (Other valid: Gaming platforms)
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3. Describe two ways in which we might use a social network.

- To connect and communicate with friends and family.
 - To share media (photos, videos) and updates with a wider audience.
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4. Describe below features of social media:

- **Profile:** A personal page where users share information about themselves.
 - **Friend requests:** Invitations sent to connect with other users.
 - **Followers:** Users who subscribe to see your updates.
 - **Targeted advertising:** Ads shown to users based on their interests and online behavior.
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5. Explain the difference between Blog and Static website.

- A blog is regularly updated with new posts and allows interaction (comments).
 - A static website has fixed content that does not change frequently and usually does not allow interaction.
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6. Write 3 Advantages of Social Media.

- Enables instant communication and sharing of information.
 - Helps people stay connected regardless of location.
 - Provides a platform for learning and collaboration.
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7. Write 3 Disadvantages of Social Media.

- Can lead to cyber-bullying and harassment.
- May cause addiction and reduce productivity.

- Can spread misinformation quickly.
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8. What does IRC refer to, in terms of social media?

IRC stands for Internet Relay Chat, a protocol for real-time text communication.

9. Explain IRC technology.

IRC is a technology that allows users to communicate in real-time via text in channels (chat rooms) over the internet.

10. True or False? More than half of the world has a social media account.

True.

11. Explain three activities to make a spreadsheet document user-friendly.

- Use clear headings and labels for columns and rows.
 - Apply formatting (colors, borders) to organize data visually.
 - Use data validation to prevent entry errors.
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12. Why are Layout and Design tools used in Spreadsheets?

They help organize data clearly, making it easier to read, understand, and analyze.

13. What Layout and Design tools can be used in Spreadsheets?

- Cell formatting (font, color, borders)
 - Merging cells for headings
 - Conditional formatting
 - Freezing panes
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14. Propose a suitable layout in a spreadsheet for the given data:

Name	Email	Phone Number	Date of Birth	Category
John Doe	john@example.com	123-456-7890	01/01/1990	A
Jane Smith	jane@example.com	987-654-3210	02/02/1992	B

15. What is the difference between Quantitative and Qualitative data?

- Quantitative data is numerical and can be measured (e.g., age, scores).
 - Qualitative data is descriptive and characterizes qualities (e.g., color, opinion).
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16. What are the formats where data can be sorted in Spreadsheets?

- Alphabetically (A-Z or Z-A)
 - Numerically (ascending or descending)
 - By date (oldest to newest or vice versa)
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17. Explain the purpose of using a Template for data entry in Spreadsheets.

A template provides a pre-designed structure, ensuring consistency and saving time during data entry.

18. Which tool prevents other users from editing a spreadsheet?

- Protect sheet
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19. Explain a practical scenario for protecting a spreadsheet.

A teacher creates a grade sheet and protects it so only the teacher can edit grades, preventing students from making changes.

20. Spreadsheets can only have one worksheet. True or False?

False.

21. Explain the following terms:

- **Data:** Raw facts and figures (e.g., test scores).
 - **Information:** Processed data with meaning (e.g., average score).
 - **Knowledge:** Insights gained from information (e.g., study habits improve scores).
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22. Classify the table records:

Type	Example	Classification
1	Raw Scores: 23, 45, 67, 89, 56, 78, 90, 34, 50	Data
2	Average Score: 56 Highest Score: 90 Lowest Score: 23	Information
3	Students who studied for more than 2 hours daily scored above 70...	Knowledge

23. Classify the table records:

Type	Example	Classification
1	Sales increased by 50% during promotions...	Knowledge
2	Sales Figures: 100, 200, 150, 300, 250	Data
3	Total Sales: 1000 Average Sales: 200 Highest Sales: 300	Information

24. Explain Primary Data and Secondary Data.

- **Primary Data:** Collected firsthand by the researcher for a specific purpose.
 - **Secondary Data:** Collected by someone else, available for use, and originally for a different purpose.
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25. What type of data is in column A and B?

Aspect	A (Primary Data)	B (Secondary Data)
Source	Collected firsthand by the researcher	Collected by someone else
Purpose	Specific to the researcher's needs	Originally for a different purpose
Cost	More expensive and time-consuming	Less expensive and quicker
Accuracy	More accurate and relevant	May not be as specific or relevant
Examples	Surveys, interviews, experiments	Research papers, government reports