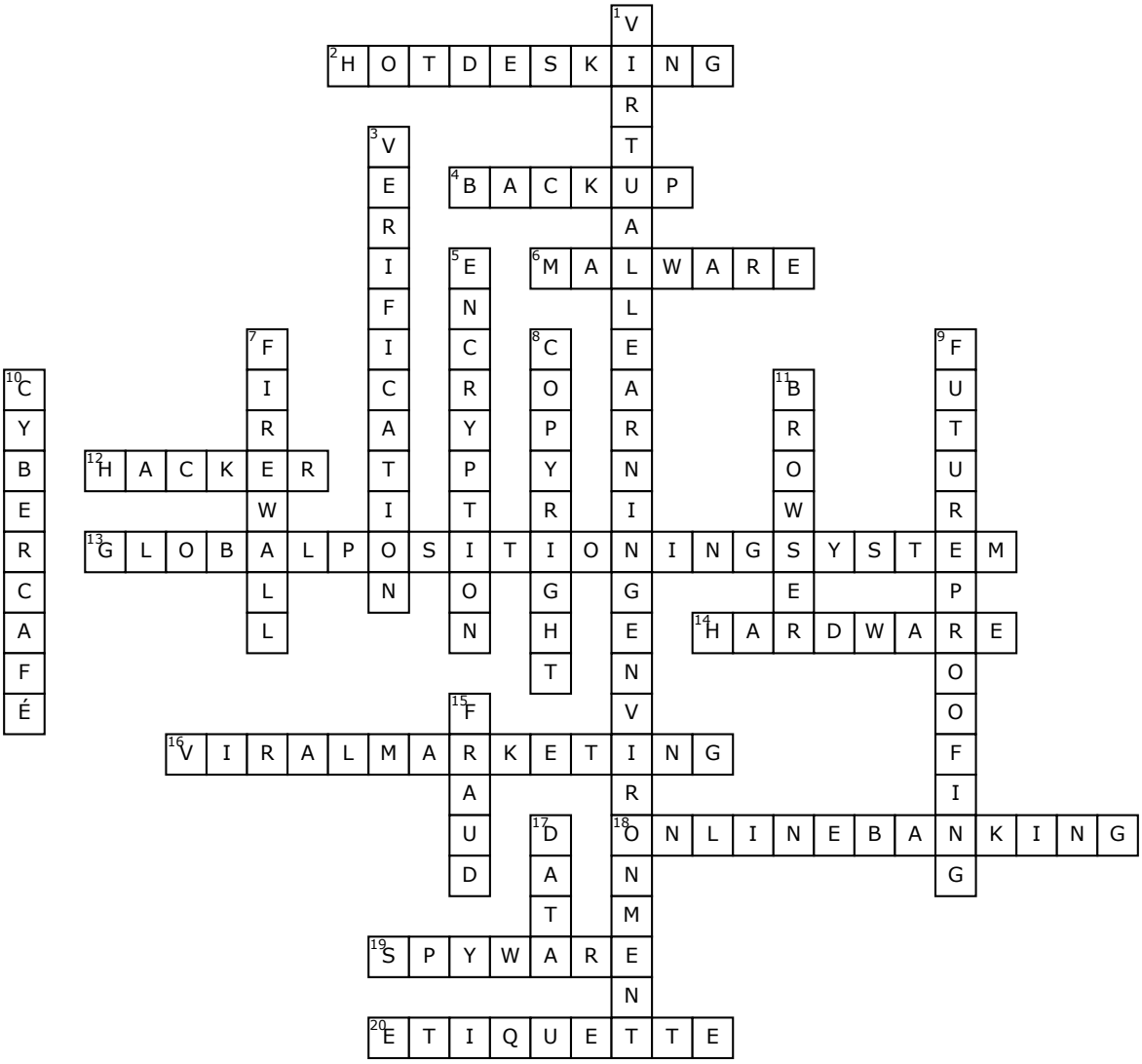
Name: _____

GCSE IT REVISION



Across

2. Sharing desks or workstations between workers, as a way of saving space and resources.

4. A copy of data that is made in case the original data is lost or damaged. The backup can be used to restore the original data.

6. Software that is designed to cause problems for users.

12. Someone who gains unauthorised access to a computer in order to obtain data stored on it.

13. A navigational system used in many devices which gives current location, directions from current location to specified destination and distance from current location to specified destination using signals from satellites. Assisted GPS (AGPS) is a technology that has been built into mobile phones. When the signal between a mobile phone and satellites is weak, the signal is diverted to mobile masts which identify the phone's exact location and allow the user to carry on using the feature.

14. The physical parts of a computer system, e.g. the CPU and the devices connected to it.

16. A marketing strategy that encourages people to pass on a marketing message to their friends. It uses interesting and entertaining content that people will want to share. Viral marketing uses multimedia to make the message memorable.

18. A service offered by banks that allows account holders to view their account information online and carry out various financial transactions.

19. Software that can be installed on your computer without your knowledge, which collects information about your logins and passwords and sends details to another computer on the Internet.

20. A set of rules that people try to abide by out of respect for other people around them.

Down

1. A system for delivering learning materials to students via the web. These systems include assessment, student tracking, collaboration and communication tools

3. The process of checking that the data entered is accurate. The data could be valid but still inaccurate, e.g. someone could enter their age as 81 when they are really 18.

5. For security, data is translated into a secret code according to a set of rules in a special 'key'. To convert the data back into plain text, the receiver must also have the key.

7. A system designed to prevent unauthorised access (hackers) to your computer when connected to a network such as the Internet.

8. Gives the creator of an original work exclusive rights regarding that work for a certain period of time, including its publication, distribution and adaptation.

9. Anticipating future developments when you buy something in the hope that it will not go out of date quickly. Future proofing can be expensive, as buying something top of the range will cost more than if you wait a short while.

10. A cafe or coffee shop that has a number of personal computers connected to the Internet and available for use by customers. Most charge by the hour or fraction of an hour.

11. A software application for retrieving, presenting and navigating information resources on the World Wide Web. Eg Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari.

15. Tricking someone for personal gain or to damage them.

17. Symbols, characters, images and numbers are all types of data. When data is processed and acquires meaning it becomes information. Computers process data to produce information.