



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: Computer Science	Year: 2026-2027
Worksheet with solutions	Subject: Computer Science Topic: Basic Data Concepts	

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is raw, unorganized information called before we process it to get meaningful insights?
a) Forecast b) Decision c) Data d) Video
2. A fitness application tracks your physical activities and counts your daily steps. What type of data is this mainly?
a) Image Data b) Numerical Data c) Sound Data d) Text Data
3. Emojis in text chats and photos of your pets are common examples of which data type?
a) Text Data b) Video Data c) Numerical Data d) Image Data
4. If a scientist uses a scale to measure a plant's weight or a thermometer to check the temperature, what data collection source are they using?
a) Surveys b) Reading books c) Instruments d) Internet search
5. What is the process of grouping similar kinds of raw data together called?
a) Storage b) Classification c) Labelling d) Structuring

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Data consists of raw _____ and figures which, when organized, become useful information.
2. Tables arrange data systematically in rows and _____ to make finding exact values simple
3. Text data is made up of letters, words, or _____.
4. Giving correct, clear, and descriptive names to your organized data files is known as _____.
5. Saving your organized files in appropriate and secure systems to avoid loss is called _____.
6. A _____ is a simple, fun chart that uses pictures or symbols to represent data quantities.

III. True or False

State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Correct data helps us compare information, understand situations, and make better decisions. (_____)
2. Music applications suggest new songs based on our past search history and song preferences. (_____)
3. Numerical data is made up of letters, names, and communication text. (_____)
4. CCTV footage and online meeting streams are common examples of Video Data. (_____)
5. Storing 50 images randomly on a computer desktop makes it fast and easy to retrieve a specific file. (_____)
6. In a pictogram, the 'Key' explains what each picture symbol stands for. (_____)

IV. Match the Following

Match Column A with the correct description in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. The ringing sound of your school bell	A. Video Data
2. A list of students' exam marks	B. Text Data
3. A school ID card photograph	C. Sound Data
4. Storing a student's home address	D. Instrument for Collection
5. Live school assembly video footage	E. Numerical Data
6. Using a thermometer or weighing scale	F. Image Data

V. One Word Questions

Answer the following in only one word.

1. Which data representation uses rectangular bars whose height or length is proportional to their values?
Answer: _____
2. What method of data collection involves asking people direct questions or giving out surveys?
Answer: _____

VI. Define the Following

1. Data:
2. Numerical Data:
3. Classification (in organizing data):
4. Labelling (in organizing data):
5. Storage (in organizing data):

VII. Differentiate Between

1. Numerical Data vs. Text Data:
2. Image Data vs. Video Data:
3. Tables vs. Charts:

VIII. Application Based Questions

Read the scenarios and answer the questions.

Scenario 1: Rohan's Messy Desktop

Rohan saved 50 images for his school projects randomly on his desktop. All files have random names like 'img_12.png', 'file.jpg', and 'photo1.jpg'. When he needs to find a plant image for his science project, he has to spend 20 minutes opening files one-by-one.

Help Rohan organize his work by answering:

- (a) What was Rohan's mistake, and why is data organization important here?
- (b) Mention two clear steps Rohan should take right now to organize his desktop systematically.

Answers

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. c) Data
2. b) Numerical Data
3. d) Image Data
4. c) Instruments
5. b) Classification

Fill in the Blanks

1. facts (or information)
2. columns
3. sentences
4. labelling
5. storage
6. pictogram

True or False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True

Match the Following

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Sound of your school bell | - | C. Sound Data |
| 2. A list of students' exam marks | - | E. Numerical Data |
| 3. A school ID card photograph | - | F. Image Data |
| 4. Storing a student's home address | - | B. Text Data |
| 5. Live school assembly video footage | - | A. Video Data |
| 6. Using a thermometer or weighing scale | - | D. Instrument for Collection |

Answer in One Word - Answers

1. Bar Chart (or Bar Graph)
2. Survey (or Questioning / Asking)

Define the Following

1. Data: Raw facts or information that can be processed and analysed to get useful information.
2. Numerical Data: Data consisting of numbers that can be counted or measured.
3. Classification: The process of grouping similar kinds of data together.
4. Labelling: The process of giving correct, clear, and descriptive names to data files.
5. Storage: Saving data in appropriate and secure computer systems to prevent loss.
6. Table: A systematic representation that organizes data in rows and columns.
7. Pictogram: A chart that uses pictures or symbols to represent data quantities.

Differentiate Between

1.	<table><tr><th>Numerical Data</th><th>Text Data</th></tr><tr><td>Numerical data is made up of numbers. You can count or measure this kind of data</td><td>Text data is made up of letters, words, or sentences. Text data helps you put things into words.</td></tr></table>	Numerical Data	Text Data	Numerical data is made up of numbers. You can count or measure this kind of data	Text data is made up of letters, words, or sentences. Text data helps you put things into words.		
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3.	<table><tr><th>Tables</th><th>Charts</th></tr><tr><td>Arrange data in rows and columns</td><td>Transform data to graphical representation</td></tr><tr><td>Useful for detailed information</td><td>Useful to see patterns, trends, and make quick comparisons.</td></tr></table>	Tables	Charts	Arrange data in rows and columns	Transform data to graphical representation	Useful for detailed information	Useful to see patterns, trends, and make quick comparisons.
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Application Based Questions

1. Rohan's Desktop Answer:

- (a) Rohan saved 50 files randomly on the desktop with random names. Data organization is important to avoid wasting time, prevent loss of files, and allow easy retrieval.
- (b) Rohan should:
1. Classify/group similar files together (e.g., separate folder for science project).
 2. Structure files into separate, labelled folders and label files with clear, descriptive names (e.g., 'Science_Plant_Height.jpg').