ANSWER KEY

# Lesson Quiz Answer Key

The quiz is worth 12 points. Each Part A item is worth one point, and each Part B item is worth two. Give a Part B answer 2 points when it has the sample's idea, in any words, and 1 when it is partly right.

## Part A: Multiple choice

**Quick key:** 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-B 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-B

**1. Correct: (A)** Protecting computers, networks and data from attacks

*Cybersecurity means protecting computers, networks and data. It guards them from attacks, damage and access without permission.*

**2. Correct: (B)** A school's list of student addresses

*An asset is anything worth protecting, and a list of addresses is worth protecting.*

**3. Correct: (C)** Device

*A laptop is a machine that stores or uses data, so it is a device.*

**4. Correct: (B)** Writing a rule about who may read health records

*Information assurance uses rules, plans and checks so information can be trusted.*

**5. Correct: (C)** A program that usually copies itself to other computers by itself

*A worm is a harmful program. It usually copies itself from computer to computer by itself.*

**6. Correct: (B)** A shared computer at MIT used early passwords.

*MIT's shared computer used some of the first passwords in the early 1960s, long before Wi-Fi and the iPhone.*

**7. Correct: (A)** Computers in data centers that store data for people over the internet

*The cloud means computers in data centers that store data and run programs. People use them online.*

**8. Correct: (B)** Attacks could spread faster and reach computers all over the world.

*The internet linked computers around the world, so attacks could spread faster and farther.*

## Part B: Written answers

### 9. How are cybersecurity and information assurance different? Give one task for each. Write 2 sentences.

**Look for**

- Cybersecurity stops attacks on computers, networks and data, with a fitting task.
- Information assurance uses rules, plans and checks so information can be trusted, with a fitting task.

**Model response**

*Cybersecurity stops attacks, like blocking a hacker from a network. Information assurance uses rules, plans and checks so information can be trusted, like checking that records are complete.*

### 10. How did information security grow into cybersecurity? Give one example. Write 2 sentences.

**Look for**

- Information security once meant locks and passwords, and the internet put computers, phones and data online.
- A fitting example, like the Morris worm, the web, Wi-Fi, the iPhone or the cloud.

**Model response**

*Information security started with locked paper files and passwords. Then the internet, Wi-Fi and phones put data online, so attacks like the Morris worm could spread to many computers.*