



F10-10min Spreadsheets and ICT (Foundation): 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1ST0 · Calculator allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

- 1** The stall holder now adds a fourth column, Total takings (£), to work out how much money each item brought in.

	A	B	C	D
1	Item	Price (£)	Quantity sold	Total takings (£)
2	Crisps	0.60	40	
3	Juice	0.85	25	
4	Chocolate bar	0.55	60	
5	Apple	0.30	15	

- (a) Write down the formula that should be typed into cell D2 to work out the total takings for crisps. (1)

.....

- (b) Work out the value that would appear in cell D2. (2)

.....

- (c) The formula from part (a) is copied down from cell D2 into cell D3. Write down the value that will appear in cell D3. (1)

.....

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 A spreadsheet formula, =B2*C2, is typed into cell D2, and is then copied down into cells D3, D4 and D5.

(a) Explain what happens to the cell references in the formula when it is copied down from cell D2 into cell D3. (2)

(b) A different formula, =B2*\$G\$1, is typed into cell E2, where cell G1 holds a fixed discount rate. This formula is also copied down into cells E3, E4 and E5. State which cell reference stays exactly the same in every copy of the formula, and name this type of cell reference. (2)

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 A researcher is deciding how to collect data from 500 customers about their shopping habits. She is considering two methods: a paper questionnaire filled in by hand, or an online survey using ICT.

(a) Give one advantage of using an online survey, rather than a paper questionnaire, to collect data from this many customers. (1)

(b) Give one disadvantage of using an online survey, rather than a paper questionnaire, to collect data from this many customers. (1)

(c) The researcher decides to store all 500 responses in a database, rather than in a single spreadsheet. Give one reason why a database might be more suitable than a spreadsheet for this large amount of data. (1)

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

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Question 1

- (a) **B1** $=B2 \times C2$ oe (accept $=C2 \times B2$)
- (a) **Answer: $=B2 \times C2$**
- (b) **M1** 0.60 x 40, oe
- (b) **A1** 24 or 24.00 cao
- (b) **Answer: 24.00**
- (c) **B1** 21.25 ft (0.85 x 25)
- (c) **Answer: 21.25**

Question 2

- (a) **B1** the cell references adjust/change automatically as the formula is copied down
- (a) **B1** correctly states the copied formula becomes $=B3 \times C3$
- (a) **Answer: The references shift down a row with the formula, so the copy in D3 becomes $=B3 \times C3$.**
- (b) **B1** G1 stays the same in every copy
- (b) **B1** named as an absolute cell reference oe (fixed by the \$ signs)
- (b) **Answer: G1 stays the same in every copy; this is called an absolute cell reference.**

Question 3

- (a) **B1** any valid advantage, e.g. responses are collected and stored automatically, so results do not need to be entered by hand and can be processed much faster
- (a) **Answer: Responses go straight into a spreadsheet or database, so nobody has to type up 500 paper forms by hand, which saves a lot of time.**
- (b) **B1** any valid disadvantage, e.g. customers without internet access or a suitable device cannot take part, so the sample might not be representative
- (b) **Answer: Customers who do not use the internet cannot respond, so the results might not represent all 500 customers fairly.**
- (c) **B1** any valid reason, e.g. a database can store, search and organise a much larger amount of data more efficiently, or allows several people to access and update records at the same time
- (c) **Answer: A database is built to store and search through large numbers of records efficiently, and can let several people update it at once.**