

Paper Code: FA-SDT2992

Level 2

Software and Data Foundation Apprenticeship - Mock Knowledge Test

Information for registered centres

The seal on this examination paper must only be broken by the candidate at the time of the examination.
Under no circumstances should a candidate use an unsealed examination paper.

Information for candidates

Under no circumstances should you, the candidate, use an unsealed examination paper.

This examination consists of **20 multiple-choice** questions.

The minimum pass mark is **12 correct answers**.

The duration of this examination is **60 minutes**.

You are **NOT** allowed any assistance to complete the answers.

You must use a pencil to complete the answer sheet - pens must **NOT** be used.

When completed, please leave the **examination answer sheet (EAS)** on the desk.

EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET (EAS) INSTRUCTIONS:

For each question, fill in **ONE** answer **ONLY**.

If you make a mistake, ensure you erase it thoroughly.

You must mark your choice of answer by shading in **ONE** answer circle only.

Please mark each choice like this:

01 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ **ANSWER COMPLETED CORRECTLY**

Examples of how **NOT** to mark your examination answer sheet (EAS). These will not be recorded.

01 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ **DO NOT** partially shade the answer circle
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

01 ☐ A ☐ B ☒ ☒ **DO NOT** use ticks or crosses
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

01 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ **DO NOT** use circles
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

01 ☐ A ☐ B ☒ ☒ **DO NOT** shade over more than one answer circle
ANSWER COMPLETED INCORRECTLY

All candidates **MUST** sign the Examination Answer Sheet (EAS) in the bottom right-hand corner of the page before leaving the examination room.

1

A **key** reason for following health and safety policies in a workplace is to:

- A. ensure managers are not solely responsible for accidents
- B. minimise the length of training so staff can focus on tasks
- C. reduce the risk of accidents and injuries for all staff members
- D. rely on skills and experience rather than formal safety guidance

2

A common goal of a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack is to:

- A. disrupt services by overwhelming systems with traffic
- B. force staff to share their passwords by impersonating IT
- C. install ransomware that encrypts confidential files
- D. permanently delete all company data from its servers

3

What is the **first** step if smoke or fire is noticed in the workplace?

- A. Activate the fire alarm before leaving the area
- B. Look for a manager before taking any action
- C. Move equipment to a safe area before evacuating
- D. Wait for confirmation of a fire before alerting others

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The purpose of a cyber security risk assessment is to:

- A. decide which staff members are most likely to make mistakes
- B. identify and prioritise any security risks before they occur
- C. permanently remove all threats and dangers from the organisation
- D. predict future cyber security risks against a business

5

How can organisations reduce the risks of outdated software?

- A. By avoiding lengthy software updates to save time and resources
- B. By browsing for replacement software options
- C. By disabling some security features to improve system speed
- D. By installing software and updates as soon as they are released

6

What is the **first** response if equipment develops a fault during use?

- A. Leave the equipment running so a colleague can check it
- B. Restart the equipment and continue using it carefully
- C. Stop using the equipment and report the fault according to procedure
- D. Try to fix the equipment fault immediately to avoid downtime

7

Who typically performs penetration testing for an organisation?

- A. Anyone with permission to browse company websites
- B. Employees from any department who have experience in testing
- C. Internal or external specialists trained in ethical hacking
- D. Regular staff with access to all company system testing

8

Which of the following is a safe way to dispose of paper records containing personal information?

- A. Placing the files in regular office recycling bins
- B. Removing them from the office to dispose of them safely at home
- C. Storing them in a locked cabinet and reviewing if they are needed in a year
- D. Using shredding and an approved disposal service

9

How can organisations ensure data in cloud storage is secure?

- A. By allowing staff to store sensitive files locally to avoid access delays
- B. By requiring access controls on approved cloud platforms
- C. By saving files in shared folders without needing access restrictions
- D. By using personal accounts so staff can access cloud data anywhere

10

How can files be organised to make retrieval secure and efficient?

- A. Keep frequently used files on the desktop for easy access
- B. Save files anywhere on the system as long as they are labelled clearly
- C. Store files in personal folders and drives without company oversight
- D. Use clear naming conventions and agreed file folder structures

11

Why are weak passwords a major security risk?

- A. They are easier for attackers to guess using automated tools
- B. They make it harder to reset accounts when passwords are forgotten
- C. They prevent staff from sharing passwords securely with colleagues
- D. They take longer for staff to type correctly when logging in

12

How **must** organisations delete digital files that contain sensitive data?

- A. By moving them to the recycle bin and emptying it
- B. By renaming files so the data becomes harder to find
- C. By storing them in an archive folder marked for deletion
- D. By using secure tools to overwrite and destroy the data

13

Which of the following is an example of a security risk?

- A. Access being reviewed regularly based on job roles
- B. Code reviews including automated checks for vulnerabilities
- C. Developers having full administration rights on systems by default
- D. Updates being applied as soon as they are released

14

Which of the following can leave systems vulnerable to attack?

- A. Monitoring vendor advisories for security patches
- B. Postponing patch updates due to testing delays
- C. Reviewing patches in a staging environment before release
- D. Scheduling patch windows to minimise disruption

15

Social engineering scams are particularly dangerous because they:

- A. are always carried out by malware rather than people
- B. bypass multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- C. exploit human behaviour to gain sensitive information
- D. target weaknesses in physical security systems

16

Which of the following helps to protect staff against telephone scams?

- A. Accepting calls from unknown numbers if they claim to be staff
- B. Confronting callers to catch them while they are on the phone
- C. Sharing minimal details with staff over a personal email address
- D. Verifying unexpected requests for information through official channels

17

Which of the following actions support wellbeing while working at a computer?

- A. Adjusting screen brightness to the highest level for viewing clarity
- B. Keeping feet flat on the floor with the correct back posture
- C. Positioning the monitor at a sharp angle to avoid glare
- D. Resting forearms on the edge of the desk for stability

18

How **must** visitor access to a secure site be managed?

- A. Check the visitor's identification and provide them with a temporary pass
- B. Issue passes to regular visitors to avoid having to repeat ID checks each visit
- C. Sign visitors in but allow them to walk through supervised areas freely
- D. Verify visitors at the reception area and rely on staff recognition for further access

19

What is the **main** purpose of a records management policy?

- A. To allow staff to store records wherever is convenient
- B. To define how records are created and disposed of
- C. To let teams decide how long to keep their own records
- D. To reduce the need for record protection and security measures

20

Which of the following is an example of an unpatched system?

- A. A device running software that no longer has vendor support
- B. A programme updated automatically through cloud services
- C. A server that only allows manual installation of updates
- D. A system with security updates available but not installed





**Level
2**



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