

Crowdsourcing

Unit: Digital Safety and Citizenship - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: The school library had Rs. 9,000 to spend and 900 books already on the shelves. Which ones did children actually enjoy? Nobody had read all 900. Not the librarian. Not even Ms. Rao.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. Crowdsourcing collects what kind of piece from very many people?



tiny pieces from many

- ☐ A. A small piece
- ☐ B. A secret piece
- ☐ C. A paid piece
- ☐ D. A perfect piece

Q2. Do crowdsourced answers ever need checking?

- ☐ A. No, never — more people always means more truth
- ☐ B. Yes — the Monday check found a book that did not exist
- ☐ C. No, because Ms. Rao read every line herself first
- ☐ D. Yes, but only if fewer than a hundred people take part

Q3. How many ratings were on the shared list by Friday?

- ☐ A. 38
- ☐ B. 55
- ☐ C. 380
- ☐ D. 900

Q4. What rule did Kabir add to the form after finding the eleven identical entries?

one line per person

- ☐ A. Only teachers may add a rating
- ☐ B. Ratings are only accepted on Fridays
- ☐ C. Every rating must be five stars or nothing
- ☐ D. Your name goes on your line, one line per book per person

Q5. What is one example of crowdsourcing you already use?

- ☐ A. A textbook written by one author
- ☐ B. The school timetable
- ☐ C. Your own report card
- ☐ D. Traffic colours on a map, built from thousands of phones

Q6. How much did the school library have to spend?

- ☐ A. Rs. 900
- ☐ B. Rs. 9,000
- ☐ C. Rs. 90,000
- ☐ D. Rs. 380

Q7. How many books did the library end up buying that month?



- ☐ A. Nine hundred
- ☐ B. Fourteen
- ☐ C. Fifty-five
- ☐ D. Three hundred and eighty

Q8. How long did it take to add one line to the shared list?

- ☐ A. About twenty seconds
- ☐ B. About twenty minutes
- ☐ C. A whole lunch break
- ☐ D. Two school days

Q9. Who noticed that eleven lines had all been added at 3:12 pm?

- ☐ A. Ms. Rao
- ☐ B. The librarian
- ☐ C. Kabir
- ☐ D. Pixel

Q10. What did the two friends Kabir asked to check the list find?

- ☐ A. A book that did not exist
- ☐ B. Another set of repeated entries
- ☐ C. A spelling mistake in the form
- ☐ D. That the librarian had added her own rating

Section B - Medium

Q11. Ms. Rao deleted ten of Anaya's eleven lines. Why did she keep one?



keep one, drop ten

- ☐ A. It was typed first, so it is fair
- ☐ B. Deleting every line is not allowed
- ☐ C. Anaya's real opinion counts once
- ☐ D. The book needed at least one star

Q12. Which of these is an example of bias, as this topic defines the word?

- ☐ A. Only children who enjoy reading filled in the book form
- ☐ B. The librarian read every line before buying books
- ☐ C. Kabir asked two friends to check the list
- ☐ D. The form only had two boxes to fill in

Q13. Which pair is crowdsourced?

- ☐ A. Your report card and the timetable
- ☐ B. Star-ratings and map traffic colours
- ☐ C. The timetable and star-ratings
- ☐ D. Your report card and traffic colours

Q14. Why was the rating form kept to only two boxes?

title
stars

- ☐ **A.** Short forms get filled, so numbers grow
- ☐ **B.** Long forms crash the computer
- ☐ **C.** Two boxes make people more honest
- ☐ **D.** Two boxes fit the screen better

Q15. Which of these best explains why 380 separate people matters more than one very confident expert?

- ☐ **A.** 380 people are always right and one person can be wrong
- ☐ **B.** No single person has read all 900 books, but together the crowd has covered nearly all of them
- ☐ **C.** Experts are not allowed to rate books
- ☐ **D.** 380 opinions weigh more than one opinion, literally

Q16. A famous book everyone assumed was loved scored only 2.4 stars. What does that show about crowdsourcing?

- ☐ **A.** It can correct a wrong assumption a few adults shared
- ☐ **B.** It always agrees with what most adults already believe
- ☐ **C.** It only works for finding new, unknown books
- ☐ **D.** Famous books can never be rated fairly

Q17. What made Anaya's eleven entries a problem, exactly?

eleven same lines, 3:12

- ☐ **A.** She rated a book she did not actually like
- ☐ **B.** One opinion was counted as if it were eleven different opinions
- ☐ **C.** She used the form outside school hours
- ☐ **D.** She gave the book five stars instead of four

Q18. Why does "was this helpful?" on a website count as crowdsourcing?

- ☐ A. It is written by one company's own staff
- ☐ B. It replaces the need for the article to be accurate
- ☐ C. It only appears on pages nobody reads
- ☐ D. It collects a tiny piece — one click — from a very large number of separate readers

Q19. The invented book that did not exist survived until Monday. Why didn't the "one line per person" rule catch it?

- ☐ A. Because the rule only applies to real books
- ☐ B. Because the invented book had eleven entries too
- ☐ C. Because it looked like one ordinary entry from one person, which the rule allows
- ☐ D. Because Kabir had not added the rule yet

Q20. What would happen to the book list if the school had only twelve children instead of four hundred?

- ☐ A. Nothing would change — crowdsourcing works at any size
- ☐ B. The library would be unable to buy any books at all
- ☐ C. The list would automatically become more accurate
- ☐ D. One person's opinion, or a friend group's, could swing the whole result

Section C - Challenge

Q21. Why does the topic call one person repeating themselves "not a crowd", rather than just "a small crowd"?

one person, eleven times

- ☐ A. Because a crowd's value comes from different people, and eleven copies of one opinion add no new information at all
- ☐ B. Because "crowd" is defined by having at least a hundred entries
- ☐ C. Because eleven is too small a number to matter either way
- ☐ D. Because Anaya's opinion was factually wrong

Q22. Why does the topic say "small mistakes cancel out in a big mixed crowd" rather than "a big crowd is never wrong"?

- ☐ A. Because random small errors average away, but a deliberate false entry does not cancel itself out

- ☐ B. Because a crowd's mistakes always add up instead of cancelling
- ☐ C. Because "never wrong" and "mistakes cancel out" mean exactly the same thing
- ☐ D. Because the topic believes crowds are always right about everything

Q23. Only children who like reading filled in the form. Does that make the 380 ratings useless?

- ☐ A. Yes — any bias at all makes the data worthless
- ☐ B. No, because 380 is a large enough number to erase any bias
- ☐ C. No — it reliably answers "among children who read, which books work", but says nothing about turning non-readers into readers
- ☐ D. Yes, because the librarian could have just guessed instead

Q24. Kabir added two rules: one line per person, and someone checks on Monday. Which pairing correctly matches rule to problem?

one line each

Monday check

- ☐ A. "One line per person" catches Anaya; the Monday check catches the invented book
- ☐ B. "One line per person" catches the invented book; the Monday check catches Anaya
- ☐ C. Either rule alone would have caught both problems
- ☐ D. Neither rule actually solves either problem

Q25. Which of these is the strongest reason a crowdsourced answer can still be wrong, even with thousands of contributors?

- ☐ A. Large crowds are mathematically guaranteed to be correct
- ☐ B. Crowds are only wrong when they are small
- ☐ C. A crowd nobody checks will still let through a deliberate false entry
- ☐ D. Crowdsourcing stops working once a list gets past one hundred entries

Q26. Design a crowdsourced way to find the safest walking route to the school gate. Which design actually has all three necessary parts?

- ☐ A. Anyone can mark unlimited unsafe spots anonymously, no review
- ☐ B. Children vote for the single most dangerous spot in the whole school
- ☐ C. A teacher walks the route alone and decides what is unsafe
- ☐ D. One entry per child, name shown; only spots three or more children flag count; a teacher confirms before anything changes

Q27. Anaya's series slipped from fifty-five stars to number six once the fake entries were removed, but stayed on the buying list. What does that show?



- ☐ A. Cheating has no real effect on a result once caught
- ☐ B. Removing false entries corrects the ranking without necessarily erasing a book's genuine popularity
- ☐ C. The book should have been removed from the list entirely
- ☐ D. Ms. Rao made a mistake by not deleting all eleven entries

Q28. "If crowdsourcing needs a human to check it anyway, what's the point?" What is the strongest reply?

- ☐ A. Checking replaces the crowd's work entirely, so the crowd is not really needed
- ☐ B. There is no good reply — crowdsourcing without perfect trust is pointless
- ☐ C. Checking is only needed for books, not for other crowdsourced things
- ☐ D. The crowd still does the huge job — reading 900 books' worth of opinion — that no single checker could do; the check only screens a small number of suspicious entries

Q29. A new form lets people submit anonymously, with no names shown. What problem would that most likely bring back?

- ☐ A. It would make the form take longer to fill in
- ☐ B. It would make an "eleven lines, one person" problem much harder to catch
- ☐ C. It would stop the library from buying any books
- ☐ D. It would fix the bias toward children who like reading

Q30. Which single idea best ties together why Anaya's eleven entries AND the invented book were both problems, despite being very different mistakes?

- ☐ A. Both mistakes involved the number eleven
- ☐ B. Both let something untrue pass as if it were a genuine, independent voice in the crowd
- ☐ C. Both mistakes were made on purpose by unkind students
- ☐ D. Both were fixed by the exact same rule

Answer Key

Q1: (A) (a) A small piece — each person does a twenty-second job. Option (c) is tempting because grown-up work is usually paid, but this crowdsourcing was unpaid.

Q2: (B) (b) Yes — the Monday check found a book that did not exist, so even a big crowd list needs reading. Option (a) is the belief this story disproves.

Q3: (C) (c) 380. Option (b), 55, is the tempting one — that was the fake star total for Anaya's series, not the number of ratings.

Q4: (D) (d) That single rule is what stops one person's opinion from being counted many times. The other three options are not mentioned anywhere in the story.

Q5: (D) (d) Thousands of phones moving slowly is exactly the small-piece-from-many-people pattern. The other three are each written by one person or a small fixed group.

Q6: (B) (b) Rs. 9,000, against 900 books already on the shelves. The other figures belong to different numbers in the story — 900 books, 380 ratings.

Q7: (B) (b) Fourteen books, twelve of which were borrowed in the first week. The other numbers belong to different counts in the story.

Q8: (A) (a) Twenty seconds — quick enough that 380 children actually did it. A slower form would have collected far fewer opinions.

Q9: (C) (c) Kabir spotted the pattern and asked whether it should be checked. Pixel only groaned, which the story treats as commentary, not detection.

Q10: (A) (a) Somebody had invented a book title as a joke, and it took a human read-through to catch it. Option (b) describes Anaya's problem, which had already been fixed by the one-line rule.

Q11: (C) (c) Anaya's real opinion counts once. She truly likes the book, so removing all eleven would delete a genuine voice. Option (a) is wrong: nothing makes the first line special — the rule is one line per person.

Q12: (A) (a) The result leans toward what readers like because non-readers never appear in the data — that is bias, by this topic's own definition. Option (c) is a checking step, which is a different idea from bias entirely.

Q13: (B) (b) Star-ratings and map traffic colours are both built from many people's small pieces. Report cards and timetables are written by a few adults, so any option containing them is wrong.

Q14: (A) (a) Short forms get filled: twenty seconds meant 380 children took part, and crowdsourcing needs numbers. Option (c) sounds sensible, but a short form does not make anyone honest — Anaya cheated on a two-box form.

Q15: (B) (b) Coverage is the real advantage — many small pieces add up to ground no one person could cover. Option (a) overclaims; the story's own Monday check shows the crowd can still be wrong.

Q16: (A) (a) The crowd's real opinions overturned a guess that nobody had actually checked before. Option (b) is the opposite of what happened — the surprise was exactly that the crowd disagreed.

Q17: (B) (b) The crowd's value comes from many different voices, and repeating one voice fakes that variety. Option (a) is directly contradicted — she says she genuinely likes the book.

Q18: (D) (d) One click each, from thousands of readers, adds up to a usable signal — exactly the pattern crowdsourcing describes. Option (b) claims something the topic never suggests; crowdsourced signals still need checking, same as the book list.

Q19: (C) (c) A false entry can be perfectly ordinary in form — one name, one line — which is exactly what the rule permits. Option (d) is wrong; the rule was already in place when the friends found it on Monday.

Q20: (D) (d) A small crowd is easier for a handful of people to dominate, the very problem eleven identical lines nearly caused with 380 children already involved. Option (a) ignores exactly why the story cared about the count reaching 380.

Q21: (A) (a) The whole mechanism depends on many independent voices; repetition looks like more voices while actually adding zero new information. Option (d) is explicitly not the issue — the story states her opinion was genuine.

Q22: (A) (a) An honest slip by one rater gets outweighed by 379 others; a made-up book title is a different kind of error that no amount of averaging removes — which is exactly why checking is still needed. Option (d) contradicts the Monday check finding a real error the crowd let through.

Q23: (C) (c) A crowd answer is trustworthy for the question its crowd can actually speak to, and silent on the rest — buying books readers enjoy is exactly the question this crowd can answer. Option (b) is the mistake to avoid: a bigger number does not erase who is missing from the room.

Q24: (A) (a) One repeated voice is exactly what the one-line rule prevents, while a false but ordinary-looking entry needs a human reader to notice it does not exist. Option (c) is disproven by the story itself — the one-line rule alone did not stop the invented book from surviving until Monday.

Q25: (C) (c) Size protects against random noise, not against someone deliberately typing something untrue — that is what a review step is for. Option (d) invents a size limit nowhere in the story; the 380-entry list was still useful, just not automatically error-free.

Q26: (D) (d) It has all three required pieces: a small contribution per person, a rule against one voice dominating, and a real verification step before acting. Option (c) is not crowdsourcing at all — it is exactly the one-expert approach the topic contrasts with a crowd.

Q27: (B) (b) The fix restored an honest position — still popular, just not falsely inflated to first place. Option (a) misses the point: the ranking clearly did change, from top spot down to sixth.

Q28: (D) (d) The crowd supplies the coverage no expert has; the check supplies the small amount of quality control a crowd cannot supply on its own — together they do a job neither could do alone. Option (a) misunderstands the scale: nobody re-reads all 900 books to verify the list.

Q29: (B) (b) Names visible is one of the rules this topic credits for good crowdsourcing — remove it, and repeated entries from one person become far harder to spot. Option (d) confuses two separate problems; anonymity has nothing to do with who chooses to fill in the form.

Q30: (B) (b) A repeated opinion and a fictional book are different in shape but the same in effect — each lets something that is not a real, separate voice count as one. Option (d) is contradicted directly by the story: two different rules were needed, one for each problem.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching