



BCS GDPR Update: Practitioner Certificate in Data Protection

Specimen questions

Specimen questions

Record your surname/last/family name and initials on the answer sheet.

Sample paper only.

Section A - multiple-choice questions

Attempt all 7 multiple choice questions. 1 mark awarded to each question.
Mark only one answer to each question.

There are no trick questions.

A number of possible answers are given for each question, indicated by either **A. B. C. or D.** Your answers should be clearly indicated on the Answer Sheet.

Section B – short answer questions

Answer both of these 2 questions – each answer carries 5 marks.

Pass mark is 11/17

This is a specimen questions test only. The full exam is 15 multiple choice questions with 1 mark each, plus 6 short answer questions, with 5 marks each, with a pass mark of 39/60 (65%).

Candidate answer sheet 1 of 2

Surname (last/family): _____ Initials: _____

Please add your answer to the table below.

At the end of the BCS Practitioner Certificate in Data Protection specimen questions test, check your answers against the Answer key and marking scheme.

Question	Your Answer
Section A	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Short answer sheet continued on next page ../..

Candidate answer sheet 2 of 2

Question	Your short written answers
8	
9	

End of Answer Sheet

Candidate Initials _____

Specimen questions

Section A

Multiple-choice answers – 1 mark each

Answer all 7 questions (Please use the answer sheet provided for your answers)

NOTE: Choose only one answer per question

1 Which of the following individuals are unlikely to be considered for the role of Data Protection Officer?

- a) Commercial Director.
- b) CEO.
- c) Risk manager.
- d) Compliance manager.
- e) General manager.
- f) IT Manager.

- A** a, b and f only.
- B** b, d and e only.
- C** c, d and f only.
- D** a, e and f only.

2 According to the GDPR, under which of the following circumstances **SHOULD** a data protection impact assessment be required?

When...

- a) Systematic processing is based on automated means.
- b) Processing data relating to criminal convictions and offences.
- c) Carrying out analysis of individuals' use of consumer credit.
- d) Conducting large scale systematic monitoring of publicly accessible information.

- A** b, c and d only.
- B** a, c and d only.
- C** a, b and d only.
- D** a, b and c only.

3 The GDPR specifically states that security measures **SHOULD** be taken against which of the following?

- a) Damage to personal data.
- b) Unauthorised processing.
- c) Data leaving Europe.
- d) Unlawful processing.

- A** a, b and d only.
- B** b and c only.
- C** c and d only.
- D** a, c and d only.

4 A social media site is being launched in the UK to cater for the attitudes, values, perceptions, beliefs and behaviours of 14 year-old girls interested in fashion and music. The new service is keen to comply with the GDPR and wants to avoid any negative media coverage that some of its competitors has attracted. It has designed a Data Privacy Notice (DPN) explaining the legal rights and freedoms for data subjects. It relies on the consent of the parent and guardian in order to deliver the service.

What mistake (if any) has the social media site made?

- A** No mistake as the consent of the data subject is not required in order to process personal data.
- B** It has assumed it can rely on legitimate interest.
- C** It should have pre-notified the ICO.
- D** The DPN should be addressed to the data subject and consent should be obtained in order to process personal data.

- 5** A local council has decided to outsource its customer telephone enquiries to a company running a call centre in the UK.

What will the Data Protection Officer at the council need to do to ensure that the call centre is compliant with the GDPR?

- a) Make it compulsory for every member of staff in the call centre to attend the council's GDPR training.
- b) Enter into a legally binding agreement with the call centre that guarantees compliance with the GDPR.
- c) Ensure that the breach management process is part of the agreement, in order to support the council in complying with the deadline of 72 hours to report a personal data breach.
- d) Register the call centre with the Supervisory Authority.
- e) Stop the call centre from using agency staff.
- f) Check that all call centre staff have a legal qualification.

- A** b and c only.
- B** a and f only.
- C** d and e only.
- D** b and d only.

- 6** Which of the following describe the principle of 'Purpose Limitation' in Art.5, GDPR?

- a) The Data Controller can only process personal data for a specified, explicit and legitimate purpose.
- b) The Data Subject provides her/his personal data for a particular purpose.
- c) In accordance with Art.89 (1), further processing for archiving purposes shall not be considered incompatible with the purpose limitation principle.
- d) The purpose of personal data processing must be notified to the Supervisory Authority and no other purposes are accepted.
- e) The Data Controller can only process personal data for a legitimate purpose.
- f) Specific purposes for which personal data are processed should be explicit and legitimate and determined at the time of the collection of the personal data.

- A** d, e and f only.
- B** a, c and f only.
- C** a, b and f only.
- D** b, d and f only.

- 7 According to Article 15 of the GDPR, which of the following **SHOULD** a controller provide to a data subject in response to a subject access request?
- a) The purposes of the processing.
 - b) The right to lodge a complaint with a Supervisory Authority.
 - c) A copy of the personal data undergoing processing.
 - d) Details of third party personal data that cannot be provided.
- A a, b and c only.
B b, c and d only.
C a, b and d only.
D a, c and d only.

--End of Section A--

Section B

Short 'bullet point' type answers (making 5 distinct points) – 5 marks each
Answer all **2** questions
(Answer booklets provided)

- 8 An individual writes to an organisation to object to data relating to them being processed for the purpose of direct marketing.
- (a) What is meant by direct marketing in the GDPR and;
 - (b) which **three** conditions must 'marketing consent' meet under the GDPR?
- [5 Marks]

- 9 Under the GDPR, prior notification of personal data processing by the data controller has been removed.

Explain **five** differences around notification in the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the GDPR.

[5 Marks]

--End of Section B and End of Specimen Questions Test--

The Answer Key (no feedback) commences on the next page – **do not turn over this page** until you have completed the answer sheet located at the top of this specimen questions test.

Answer key (no feedback)

Section A

Question No	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	A
4	D
5	B
6	B
7	A

--End of Section A--

Section B continued on next page

8 An individual writes to an organisation to object to data relating to them being processed for the purpose of direct marketing.

(a) What is meant by direct marketing in the GDPR and;

(b) which **three** conditions must 'marketing consent' meet under the GDPR?

[5 Marks]

Award 5 marks (max) for any of the phrases/words below that are found in the candidates' responses:

(a) Award 1 mark (up to a maximum of 2 marks) for any of the phrases/words below that are found in the candidates' responses:

Definition of direct marketing:

- Direct marketing means the communication by any means of any advertising or marketing material **[1 mark]**
- The material has to be directed at particular individuals, so something addressed to "the occupier" may not be caught **[1 mark]**
- The marketing does not need to be selling anything but may be promoting something **[1 mark]**

(b) Award 1 mark (up to a maximum of 3 marks) for any of the phrases/words below that are found in the candidates' responses:

GDPR Marketing consent:

- Has to be explicit and in a form of: **[1 mark]**
 - time limited opt-in **[1 mark]**
 - in plain language (age appropriate to the data subject) **[1 mark]**
 - with the requirement that the data subject is able to opt-out of profiling and can object to the results of profiling **[1 mark]**

Any other appropriate response or definition that is not listed above (which may be due to an update in case law). **[Maximum 1 mark]**

Continued on next page

- 9 Under the GDPR, prior notification of personal data processing by the data controller has been removed.

Explain **five** differences around notification in the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the GDPR.

[5 Marks]

Award 1 mark (up to a maximum of 5 marks) for any of the phrases/words below that are found in the candidates' responses:

- Under the DPA, organisations that process personal information are required to notify the ICO as data controllers (unless an exemption applies), explaining what personal data they collect and what they do with it **[1 mark]**
- Organisations pay a notification fee, based on their size, of either £35 or £500 **[1 mark]**
- Until the new process comes in to effect, organisations must continue to notify **[1 mark]**
- When GDPR comes into effect, there will no longer be a requirement to notify the ICO in the same way **[1 mark]**
- Within the Digital Economy Act it will remain a legal requirement for data controllers to pay the ICO an information fee **[1 mark]**
- The fees are based on a tiered system and are expected to come in to force on the 1 April 2018 **[1 mark]**

Any other appropriate response or definition that is not listed above (which may be due to an update in case law). **[Maximum 1 mark]**