



Digital Ethics

What is the main purpose of the NAI, AIG, AIA logo?

1. Measure the performance of artificial intelligences
2. Replace the legal notice
3. Make the use of AI visible and transparent
4. Classify content according to quality



Digital Ethics

Which issue must be checked before using AI after obtaining authorization?

1. The response speed of the AI
2. Confidentiality and privacy issues
3. Writing style
4. The number of pages requested



Digital Ethics

What are the two main types of intellectual property?

1. Literary & Artistic or Industrial Work
2. Literary & Artistic Work; Copyright
3. Copyright ; Literary & Artistic or Industrial Work
4. Copyright ; Industrial Work



Digital Ethics

If you buy an image containing copyright, can you use it as you want?

1. Yes, because I will buy copyright with
2. No, because the person must give you his consent to use it
3. Yes, because the person who created the image died recently
4. No, because copyright cannot be removed



Digital Ethics

What final action is mandatory after using AI in a job?

1. Delete AI history
2. Rephrase the entire text
3. Indicate that Artificial Intelligence has been used
4. Add a technical appendix



Digital Ethics

An Artificial Intelligence is said to be «biased» when...

1. It works too slowly
2. It often breaks down
3. It produces decisions influenced by unfair data
4. It is too expensive



Digital Ethics

What is an ethical risk associated with Artificial Intelligence?

1. AI works without any human programming
2. AI can reproduce existing discrimination
3. AI cannot learn from data
4. AI is unable to make decisions



Digital Ethics

What are the four main characteristics of Big Data mentioned in the text?

1. Security, storage, sharing, cost
2. Volume, Velocity, Variety, Value
3. Speed, accuracy, reliability, anonymity
4. Personal data, public data, private data, open data



Digital Ethics

What behavior is considered unethical in digital?

1. Encrypt sensitive data
2. Ask for user consent
3. Collect data without informing the user
4. Update a software



Digital Ethics

Digital consent must be:

1. Implicit
2. Forced
3. Free, enlightened and explicit
4. Permanent and irrevocable



Digital Ethics

The right to digital oblivion allows a user to:

1. To delete all content from the Internet
2. To delete certain personal data concerning a person
3. To anonymize all websites
4. To avoid advertisements



Digital Ethics

An ethical digital company must:

1. Collect as much data as possible
2. Sell data to partners
3. Clearly inform about the use of data
4. Ignore the regulations



Digital Ethics

Mass surveillance poses an ethical problem because:

1. It is expensive
2. It slows down the Internet
3. It violates privacy
4. It is not effective



Digital Ethics

Cyberbullying is:

1. A joke with friends
2. A form of digital violence
3. Freedom of speech
4. A technical problem



Digital Ethics

The dark pattern is:

1. A virus
2. A design aimed at manipulating the user
3. An interface bug
4. A security flaw



Digital Ethics

To post a photo of someone else, you must...

1. Mention that person
2. Send it to that person before
3. Have his consent
4. Ask a friend



Digital Ethics

Which of the following is considering personal data?

- 1. The weather
- 2. An IP address
- 3. A software program
- 4. An algorithm



Digital Ethics

What's important when you use AI for research?

1. Tell all infos about yourself
2. Say Please and Thanks
3. Buy the VIP Pass for the AI
4. Ask him the sources of the infos



Digital Ethics

To delete a photo taken without our consent from social networks:

1. We can't do anything, it's allowed
2. We can request the deletion of the photo from the platform
3. Only the person who posted the photo can delete it



Digital Ethics

How should companies balance user privacy with data collection?

1. Collect all data without limits
2. Only collect necessary data with user consent
3. Never collect any user data
4. Sell all data to third parties



Digital Ethics

Is it ethical for social media algorithms to prioritize engagement over well-being?

1. Yes, profit is the only goal
2. Yes, users can choose to leave
3. No, user well-being should come first
4. It doesn't matter



Digital Ethics

Who is responsible when AI systems cause harm?

1. Only the user
2. Only the developer
3. Only the company
4. Shared responsibility among all parties



Digital Ethics

Is it ethical to use facial recognition in public without consent?

1. Yes, always
2. No, never
3. Only for security purposes with strict rules
4. Only for entertainment



Digital Ethics

How can we prevent AI bias?

1. Ignore the problem
2. Use diverse data and regular testing
3. Stop using AI completely
4. Let users fix it themselves



Digital Ethics

Do people have a responsibility to verify information before sharing?

1. Yes, always
2. No, it's not their job
3. Only if it's important
4. Only influencers should



Digital Ethics

Should companies track users for targeted ads?

1. Yes, without permission
2. Yes, but only with clear consent
3. No, never
4. Only for big companies



Digital Ethics

What is misinformation?

1. True information
2. Scientific facts
3. False or misleading information spread online
4. Official news



Digital Ethics

Why is it important to respect privacy online?

1. It makes internet faster
2. It improves games
3. It increases followers
4. It protects personal information and safety



Digital Ethics

What is digital footprint?

1. Footprints on a screen
2. Computer hardware
3. Your online activity record
4. Internet cables



Digital Ethics

Which action is unethical online?

1. Citing sources
2. Giving credit
3. Following rules
4. Copying someone's work without credit



Digital Ethics

What should you do if you see harmful content online?

1. Share it
2. Ignore it always
3. Encourage it
4. Report it to the platform or a trusted adult



Digital Ethics

Is the website allowed to use your personal data?

1. If the website was accessed, yes
2. Only for profit
3. No, violates consent
4. Only if it's hidden



Digital Ethics

Which is an ethical issue related to artificial intelligence?

1. High electricity use
2. Device overheating
3. Bias and discrimination in decisions
4. Slow processing speed



Digital Ethics

What is digital ethics mainly about?

1. Building computers
2. Responsible use of technology and data
3. Increasing internet speed
4. Learning programming languages



Digital Ethics

What does netiquette mean?

1. Internet laws
2. Online shopping rules
3. Online etiquette and respectful behavior
4. Network security systems



Digital Ethics

Which action is ethically correct online?

1. Copying someone's work without credit
2. Spreading rumors
3. Giving credit to original sources
4. Hacking accounts



Digital Ethics

Which action supports digital inclusion?

1. Limiting access to technology
2. Ignoring accessibility features
3. Making technology accessible to all users
4. Charging high fees for access



Digital Ethics

In the context of AI, what is “transperancy”?

1. Making computer screens out of see-through glass
2. Hiding the source code so no one can steal it
3. Practice of being open about how AI models makes its descisions
4. Sharing your personal password's with everyone in your contact list



Digital Ethics

What is the ethical way to use an AI tool (like ChatGPT) for a school essay?

1. Copy and paste the entire AI response and say you wrote it yourself
2. Use it to write the whole essay and then change 2-3 words
3. Use it for brain storming and research while clearly citing it as a source
4. Ask the AI to write the essay and then delete the chat history so no one knows



Digital Ethics

What is the “Golden Rule” of digital ethics when commenting online?

1. Use as many emojis as possible to look friendly
2. Write everything in all caps so people notice you
3. Never say anything online that you wouldn't say to someones face
4. Only reply to people to already agree with

