

# NLP-AI-Ethics-DA-06

1. Which of the following is a key principle of AI ethics?

- ☐ (A) Bias promotion
- ☐ (B) Transparency
- ☐ (C) Profit maximization
- ☐ (D) Data secrecy

2. What does the term "AI bias" refer to?

- ☐ (A) Errors caused by machine breakdown
- ☐ (B) Inaccurate labeling of data
- ☐ (C) Systematic unfairness in AI outcomes
- ☐ (D) Random errors in predictions

3. Which principle ensures AI systems are designed to benefit humans?

- ☐ (A) Accountability
- ☐ (B) Human-centricity
- ☐ (C) Automation
- ☐ (D) Optimization

4. "Data privacy" in AI means:

- ☐ (A) Restricting model training
- ☐ (B) Protecting personal data from misuse
- ☐ (C) Making data public
- ☐ (D) Encrypting all models

5. Which of the following best describes "Algorithmic accountability"?

- ☐ (A) Keeping algorithms secret
- ☐ (B) Responsibility for decisions made by AI
- ☐ (C) Algorithm optimization
- ☐ (D) Testing algorithm performance

**6.** Which ethical concern arises when facial recognition is deployed in public areas?

- ☐ (A) Model interpretability
- ☐ (B) Privacy invasion
- ☐ (C) Reinforcement learning
- ☐ (D) Data augmentation

**7.** Which of the following principles ensures that AI does not discriminate against any group?

- ☐ (A) Justice and fairness
- ☐ (B) Efficiency
- ☐ (C) Autonomy
- ☐ (D) Precision

**8.** Which of these is an example of ethical risk in AI?

- ☐ (A) Overfitting
- ☐ (B) Model accuracy
- ☐ (C) Deepfake generation
- ☐ (D) Feature scaling

**9.** Which principle aims to ensure AI does not harm human dignity or rights?

- ☐ (A) Beneficence
- ☐ (B) Efficiency
- ☐ (C) Objectivity
- ☐ (D) Automation

**10.** Bias mitigation in AI can be achieved by

- ☐ (A) Using diverse datasets
- ☐ (B) Using smaller datasets
- ☐ (C) Removing all labels
- ☐ (D) Avoiding model testing

**11.** The main goal of NLP is to

- ☐ (A) Create images from text
- ☐ (B) Enable computers to understand human language
- ☐ (C) Design neural networks
- ☐ (D) Manage numerical data

**12.** Tokenization in NLP refers to

- ☐ (A) Removing stopwords
- ☐ (B) Breaking text into smaller units (words/tokens)
- ☐ (C) Stemming words
- ☐ (D) Encoding sentences

**13.** Stopwords are

- ☐ (A) Words with negative meaning
- ☐ (B) Words with high frequency but low information
- ☐ (C) Words used for punctuation
- ☐ (D) Keywords in NLP tasks

**14.** Which library is widely used for NLP in Python

- ☐ (A) Matplotlib
- ☐ (B) Pandas
- ☐ (C) NLTK
- ☐ (D) OpenCV

**15.** Lemmatization converts

- ☐ (A) Text into numbers
- ☐ (B) Words into their base or dictionary form
- ☐ (C) Data into features
- ☐ (D) Stopwords into tokens

**16.** Which of the following is a real-world application of NLP

- ☐ (A) Image classification
- ☐ (B) Speech-to-text conversion
- ☐ (C) Object detection
- ☐ (D) Edge computing

**17.** Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging involves

- ☐ (A) Classifying text sentiment
- ☐ (B) Identifying grammatical roles of words
- ☐ (C) Removing punctuation
- ☐ (D) Tokenizing sentences

**18.** Word embeddings represent words as:

- ☐ (A) Strings
- ☐ (B) One-hot vectors
- ☐ (C) Dense numerical vectors
- ☐ (D) Sentences

**19.** TF-IDF gives higher weight to words that are:

- ☐ (A) Common across all documents
- ☐ (B) Rare but significant in a document
- ☐ (C) Stopwords
- ☐ (D) Numbers

**20.** Sentiment analysis is an example of:

- ☐ (A) Regression
- ☐ (B) Classification
- ☐ (C) Clustering
- ☐ (D) Reinforcement learning